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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 373--78th Congress

Chapter 302--2d Session

H. R. 4899

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## DICEST OF PUBLIC LAW 373

## LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1945.

Includes appropriations for the Wage-Hour Division, Food and Drug Administration, further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, vocational education, education and training of defense workers (including farm laborers, etc.), Public Health Service, Social Security Board, Employees' Compensation Commission, community war services, and for migration of workers into the U. S. from the Western Hemisphere under WMC.



## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4899

March 14, 1944	Hearings: House, H. R. 4899, Pt. 1.
March 27, 1944	Hearings: House, H. R. 4899, Pt. 2.
April 24, 1944	Hearings: House, H. R. 4899, Pt. 3.
May 27, 1944	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 4899. House Report 1526. Print of the bill as reported.
May 29, 1944	House began debate.
June 1, 1944	House debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.
June 5, 1944	H. R. 4899 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
June 7, 1944	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4899.
June 13, 1944	Senate Committee reported H. R. 4899 with amendments. Senate Report 965. Print of the bill as reported.
June 14, 1944	Amendments proposed by Senators McKellar and Feed. Prints of the amendments.
June 15, 1944	Debated and passed the Senate with amendments.  Senate Conferees appointed.  Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
June 16, 1944	House Conferees appointed.
June 21, 1944	House received Conference Report. House Report 1710.
June 22, 1944	Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
June 28, 1944	Approved. Public Law 373.







OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No. 96a

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued May 29, 1944 for actions of Saturday, May 27, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

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Neither House is in session. Their next meetings will be Mon., May 29.

HOUSE

1. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL: Appropriation's Committee reported this bill, H. R. 4899 (H. Rept. 1526). The bill includes appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division, Food and Drug Administration, further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, vocational education, education and training of defense workers (including \$10,500,000 and unobligated balance for vocational courses in food production and conservation, mechanics, farm-machinery repair, and farm-labor training), Public Health Service, Social Security Board, and Employees' Compensation Commission.

The Committee report states: "In submitting justifications the various departments and agencies have followed the suggestion of the Bureau of the Budget in showing and justifying man-years of service rather than positions. From a book-keeping and accounting standpoint this may be a proper showing but it is confusing to the committee and in the future it is suggested that the justifications show specifically the actual appropriation or appropriations for the preceding year and where there has been an additional appropriation for an activity for a part of the fiscal year only not contemplated in the original appropriation there should be a clear showing as to the difference between the actual amount appropriated for the previous year and the base shown for the estimate year as well as a showing of any difference between the base and any proposed increase therefrom...New language was proposed that had for its purpose the granting of 3 cents per mile for expenses of travel performed by employees [of the Labor Department] in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations in the field."

2. WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Tarver amendment, striking out the Committee on Fair Employment Practices item (see Digest 96), was rejected later in the day (May 26), by a 119-123 vote (p. 5153).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

3. FORESTRY. S. 1618, to amend several acts which authorize appropriation of receipts from certain national forests for the purchase of lands, to provide that any such receipts not appropriated or appropriated but not expended or obligated shall be disposed of in the same manner as other national forest receipts. Approved May 26, 1944 (Public Law 310, 78th Cong.).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G. P. O.

4. RESEARCH; TRANSPORTATION. S. Res. 107 and S. 702, on scientific and technological mobilization. Pts. 12, monopoly practices with respect to railroads; and 13, use of radio for railroad communication and signaling. Senate Military Affairs Committee.
5. WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Pts. 1, 2, and 3. House Appropriations Committee.

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For additional information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Building. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised of developments on any particular bill.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,  
AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIA-  
TION BILL, FISCAL YEAR, 1945

MAY 27, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state  
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HARE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the  
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4899]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report  
in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for  
the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related  
independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of appropriations forming the basis of con-  
sideration for committee action will be found in the Budget for the  
fiscal year 1945 on the pages indicated in the following table:

Department or agency:	<i>Pages upon which estimates appear in 1945 Budget</i>
Department of Labor.....	571 to 588, inclusive
Federal Security Agency.....	115 to 164, inclusive
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	56 to 60, inclusive
National Labor Relations Board.....	87 to 89, inclusive
National Mediation Board.....	89 to 91, inclusive
Railroad Retirement Board.....	91 to 93, inclusive
War Manpower Commission.....	House Doc. 511

Supplemental estimates submitted since the regular Budget are  
included in House Documents 479, 520, 524, 552, 553, 561, and 584.

## GENERAL ANALYSIS

The bill carries a total of direct appropriations of \$1,104,972,514. This sum is \$61,873,096 less than the appropriations for 1944, and \$69,464,686 less than the Budget estimates for 1945. A detailed comparison of the amounts carried in the bill, the Budget estimates, and the appropriations for 1944 by items will be found in appendix E on page 27 of this report.

*National defense items.*—A number of the items carried in the bill are for the support of national defense activities and a detailed statement of these items will be found in appendix A on page 24 of this report. The total carried for national defense purposes, \$215,623,129, is \$58,699,871 less than the Budget estimates for 1945, and a decrease of \$88,908,221 under the appropriations for 1944.

*Mandatory items.*—Many of the items in the bill are for grants to States for cooperation in programs which have been established under law and for other purposes, costs of which are determined by operation of the various statutes involved and over which it is possible to exercise little or no control. A detailed statement of these items will be found in appendix B on page 25 of this report. The committee has studied these items carefully and made reductions wherever possible. Severe cuts, however, cannot be made unless the Congress should determine to amend the basic statutes. The amount for such items carried in the bill, \$798,382,000, is a reduction of \$8,000,000 in the Budget estimate, \$806,382,000 for 1945, and an increase of \$33,-689,000 over the appropriations, \$764,693,000 for 1944.

Eliminating the funds for national defense, \$215,623,129, and the funds for mandatory items, \$798,382,000, or a total of \$1,014,005,129, from the aggregate of the bill, \$1,104,972,514, leaves a net of \$90,-967,385, which represents the funds appropriated for administrative expenses and for the cost of directing Federal activities which is subject to some control. This represents a reduction of \$4,764,815 below the Budget estimate. It should also be noted that much of the amount for administrative expenses is for the cost of administration of the mandatory items referred to above. It would be poor economy indeed, and would cost the Government money in the long run to provide inadequate funds for administration of these large programs. For example, the Social Security Board is operating the largest insurance business in the history of the world. The committee has made some reductions in the estimates for administrative expenses of the Board but has not found it possible materially to change them, as to do so would provide such inadequate management services as to cause the Government substantial losses.

*Trust accounts and permanent appropriations.*—In addition to the annual appropriations carried in the bill, permanent appropriations automatically available under the law in the amount of \$9,550,000, set forth in appendix D on page 26 of this report, are available to the Office of Education for vocational education. Special and trust accounts totaling \$337,311,700, an increase of \$47,860,000 over current year appropriations, are also available for expenditure by the various agencies. A statement of these special and trust accounts is included as appendix C on page 26 of this report.

## DEPARTMENTAL JUSTIFICATIONS

In submitting justifications the various departments and agencies have followed the suggestion of the Bureau of the Budget in showing and justifying man-years of service rather than positions. From a bookkeeping and accounting standpoint this may be a proper showing but it is confusing to the committee and in the future it is suggested that justifications show the actual number of positions as well as the man-years covered by those positions. It is further suggested that the justifications show specifically the actual appropriation or appropriations for the preceding year and where there has been an additional appropriation for an activity for a part of the fiscal year only not contemplated in the original appropriation there should be a clear showing as to the difference between the actual amount appropriated for the previous year and the base shown for the estimate year as well as a showing of any difference between the base and any proposed increase therefrom.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The amount provided in this bill for the Department is \$67,950,350, which is an increase of \$12,918,000 over the 1944 appropriation but a decrease of \$2,164,850 in the Budget estimate. Included in the total for 1945 is the sum of \$40,900,000 for grants to States for maternal and child health, aid to crippled children, child welfare, and emergency maternity and infant care for wives and children of men in the armed forces. The remainder of the total, \$27,050,350, represents all other expenses of administration and operation of the other functions of the Department and its bureaus.

The committee in making appropriations for the Department of Labor for the past several years has provided funds from time to time to enlarge the staff of the central personnel office, it being a policy of the committee to centralize, so far as practicable, all personnel activities.

In considering the 1945 appropriation bill the committee has carefully examined the personnel program of the Department and is pleased to note the progress made and, therefore, feels that its judgment in centralizing the personnel activities has been fully justified; it feels further that a continuation of the program as now administered is conducive to more efficient administration and should effect increased economy in handling all personnel matters of the Department in the future.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The \$454,500 proposed in the bill is a reduction of \$27,900 under the Budget estimate. It is the same amount provided for the present fiscal year including overtime pay. The justifications under present conditions would not appear to warrant an increase of activities in the Office of the Secretary over that of the present fiscal year. With a proper marshaling of such activities in the light of experience of more than 2 full years of war activities some reductions should be possible.



*Salaries and expenses, (national defense).*—The national defense item of \$100,000, which is a reduction from the Budget estimate of \$36,000, for expenses necessary for the administration of the Davis-Bacon Act, premium pay in war industries, and work of the Wage Adjustment Board, is set up as a new item in this appropriation bill. The administration of the Davis-Bacon Act and work of the Wage Adjustment Board are not new items of expense, nor is the former a strictly national defense item—but for purposes of administration has been interlocked with the operation of the Wage Adjustment Board. During the present fiscal year these activities have been compensated for at the rate of \$100,000 per year from the emergency fund of the President, and your committee has used that rate of expenditure as the yardstick for the expenditure for the next fiscal year. The justifications disclose that the work load has not increased sufficiently to warrant an increase over the amount allocated for the work during the present fiscal year. Under this item the War Labor Board has called upon the Department of Labor to perform certain functions for which the War Labor Board has allocated a sum of \$101,000. This arrangement with the War Labor Board will be continued with the War Labor Board paying for such work from funds appropriated to it.

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

*Salaries and expenses.*—The \$834,600 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$65,400 from the Budget estimate. The sum of \$715,000 was provided for this service in the 1944 appropriation act and this amount plus \$119,600 overtime pay provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, accounts for the present amount. In some instances it would appear that the work load of the Solicitor's office has increased while in others it has decreased so that under proper administration the amount here provided should be sufficient to provide all necessary legal services for the various activities of the Department.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES

The \$170,050 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$4,500 from the Budget estimate. In arriving at the amount of the reduction the committee eliminated entirely the proposed increase of \$1,500 for the office of the solicitor leaving that office \$9,000 in this item; \$3,000 more was taken from the increased amount proposed for the Wage and Hour Division, leaving that Division the sum of \$44,500 for the next fiscal year. These reductions are in line with deductions made in other expenditures by these divisions.

#### TRAVELING EXPENSES

The \$1,061,800 provided in the bill for this item is a reduction in the Budget estimate of \$30,200. The increases proposed for the office of the solicitor of \$5,000 and the Women's Bureau of \$10,200 were not justified and the amount proposed for the Children's Bureau is reduced by \$10,000, leaving that Bureau \$141,800 for the next fiscal year, and the Wage and Hour Division is reduced by \$5,000, leaving

that Division \$562,300. There remain in these items quite substantial amounts and encouragement should be given to these agencies of Government during these times to continue to reduce the amount of travel.

New language was proposed that had for its purpose the granting of 3 cents per mile for expenses of travel performed by employees in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations in the field. Heretofore these employees when on their regular work were entitled to the 3 cents per mile for travel but when doing the same type of work or a similar work assigned to them by some other agency of the Government such as the War Labor Board, or others, whose appropriations did not contain such a clause granting 3 cents per mile for travel within official stations, the travel allowance would be disallowed. This is to make for uniformity in the benefits to which these employees are entitled and is recommended by the committee.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

The \$268,900 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$32,850 from the Budget estimate, but is \$5,400 more than the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The amounts allowed for the various activities of the Department are set forth in the following table:

Office of the Secretary.....	\$13, 000
Office of the Solicitor.....	6, 800
Division of Labor Standards.....	9, 000
Conciliation Service.....	600
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	95, 600
Children's Bureau.....	98, 000
Women's Bureau.....	12, 000
Wage and Hour Division.....	33, 900

The only item receiving a lesser amount of funds for this purpose than was received by it in 1944 is the Wage and Hour Division, and the Budget estimate in that instance was \$12,600 less than for the present fiscal year. The committee upon full consideration of the justification and testimony reduced the amount by another \$2,000 leaving \$33,900 for printing and binding for the Wage and Hour Division for 1945. The only item receiving an increase in this item for 1945 is the Children's Bureau, the amount being increased by \$20,000 over the 1944 appropriation, but it is a reduction of \$12,000 under the Budget estimate. It is the intent of the committee that the publications Infant Care and Prenatal Care shall not be reduced in number but in view of their popularity and usefulness should be increased if possible to do so within the amount appropriated.

#### DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

*Salaries and expenses.*—The \$171,300 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$11,700 from the Budget estimate. One hundred forty-six thousand dollars was provided for this item in the 1944 appropriation act, which amount plus \$25,300 overtime pay provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, accounts for the present amount.

In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,

1944, there was provided an additional amount of \$200,000 for the same purposes as those stated in the above paragraph, plus an additional activity of "proper working conditions." To this amount was added \$15,000 as overtime pay in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944. The Budget estimate for the next fiscal year for this activity is \$551,000. It is proposed in the present bill to eliminate this item in its entirety.

Subsequent to the declaration of war a national-defense item under the same general provisions as those covered in the first paragraph above was set up and in the present bill there is provided \$169,200, which is a decrease of \$53,800 from the Budget estimate and an increase of the amount carried in the regular appropriation bill for 1944 of the amount of overtime pay provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, or \$19,200.

These three appropriation items are considered together in this report since the same activities, in general, are provided for therein. For some 10 years this Division has been doing work in the field of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry. The regular appropriation for safety and health has been augmented each year since the outbreak of the war by substantial national-defense amounts and it is proposed in this bill to continue an additional appropriation as a national-defense item as above stated in the amount of \$169,200.

Authority provided in the language of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, as it is being administered appears to be a duplication of activities performed by other divisions of Government and there appears no justification for its continuation. A substantial number of positions have been filled in connection with this authorization and it was testified that one-half of the technical staff had come from some of the most important war industries and the remainder from agencies doing important war work. It is the opinion of the committee that all of these employees were rendering far more important service to the country in their former positions than can be rendered by them now in attempting to improve working conditions and handling labor relations. First it is difficult to justify the "raiding" by the Government of industry to obtain employees, and second, it is difficult to justify the creation of a service that in large part, if not entirely, will duplicate work that has and will continue to be done by other agencies of the Government.

The committee has approved appropriations equal to the present fiscal year's amounts, plus overtime, for this Division for its work in connection with improvement of health and safety of employees in industry, the work that it has been doing for some 10 years, and which, according to the testimony should be continued more aggressively than ever before for the reason that records on safety disclose that accident rates are increasing. The committee is not impressed with the attempted broadening of authority for this Division and the duplication of work that inevitably occur if the authority is given it to continue the "working conditions service" and the "handling of labor relations."



## CONCILIATION SERVICE

The activities of the Conciliation Service have been greatly increased during the period of the emergency and appropriations have fully kept pace, the regular appropriation showing a substantial increase over the pre-war years and since 1942 has been supplemented by a national-defense item of substantial amounts, the present fiscal year having in this account the sum of \$1,670,300. The committee does not desire to cripple in any way the activities of this service but it is thought that for the fiscal year 1945 an amount of \$1,721,000, which is \$100,000 less than the Budget estimate, should be sufficient to meet the needs of the Service. Some savings should be made through the experiences of the past 2 or 3 years and it is the thought of the committee that in some instances the services of the Government in matters of the nature here under consideration have been too easily available to parties in dispute.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

*Salaries and expenses.*—The \$1,212,300 proposed in the bill for the general item of "Salaries and expenses" is a reduction of \$100,000 from the Budget estimate and is made primarily for the reason that the services of this Bureau have not been utilized to the extent anticipated by certain agencies of the Government, especially by investigating committees of the Congress. It is the opinion of the committee that the Bureau stands ready to render a necessary and valuable service to different committees of the Congress and that its services properly utilized would save much time, effort, and expense of such committees. The proposal to increase the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from \$970,000 to \$1,160,000 is due to the payment of overtime. Since it is proposed to reduce the estimate by \$100,000 it follows that the limitation should be reduced by the amount of overtime that would be paid on the amount of the reduction or approximately 20 percent. Accordingly it is proposed that the amount which may be spent for the purpose mentioned should not exceed \$1,140,000.

The \$1,510,400 proposed in the bill for the national-defense item of "Salaries and expenses" is composed of an amount equal to the appropriations for the present fiscal year of \$1,365,400 plus an amount of \$145,000 proposed by the committee to be used in making a more detailed study of the cost-of-living index by increasing the sampling for information to individual consumers. Experience gained during the past few years and a savings of time in covering again and again the same sources of information to keep such information current should permit the addition of some smaller towns and villages to the list of cities and larger communities now being covered in obtaining and correcting the information.

## CHILDREN'S BUREAU

The \$367,900 proposed in the bill for "Salaries and expenses" is a reduction from the Budget estimate of \$10,000. It is the opinion of the committee that from the experience gained during the past few years this amount may easily be absorbed.

Members of the committee have been impressed with the considerable amount of correspondence received in connection with the appropriation for this Bureau and the widespread interest in the demand that the appropriation be maintained at its present level, or increased. Such interest indicates that the public generally will give wholehearted support to every effort of the Bureau to carry on its duties within the amount appropriated but Government employees who are beneficiaries of the appropriation concerned should not be used in having the Congress or members of the Committee on Appropriations circularized on behalf of such appropriation.

The proposed change in the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from \$289,600 to \$328,000 is due in large part to overtime pay, and is a reduction in the limitation of \$2,000 from the amount proposed by the Budget, and is in keeping with the reduction in the total appropriation.

*Salaries and expenses: Fair Labor Standards Act.*—The \$250,000 proposed in the bill for carrying out the duties imposed upon the Children's Bureau by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is a reduction of \$15,700 from the Budget estimate, and \$10,000 under the amounts appropriated for the present fiscal year. The committee is convinced that there is a considerable duplication in this service with the Wage and Hour Division and this fact is called to attention in the hope that during the coming fiscal year such duplication may be eliminated, and in the elimination a considerable savings should be made.

*Salaries and expenses (national defense).*—The committee has disallowed in its entirety the request for new appropriation in the amount of \$272,000 for expenses to carry out provisions of laws imposing duties and responsibilities on the Children's Bureau.

*Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense).*—The program to provide medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States was inaugurated in March 1943 and since that time has grown by leaps and bounds. The initial appropriation to carry the program for approximately 3 months in fiscal year 1943 was \$1,200,000. Regular and deficiency appropriations for fiscal 1944 amount to \$29,700,000. It is difficult to estimate the needs for this program during the fiscal year 1945 but if present trends continue the requested amount of \$42,800,000 will perhaps be insufficient.

The program is a cooperative one with the public health departments of the various States handling the actual administration of the program under plans approved by the Children's Bureau. Difficulties have been encountered, as may be expected in any new program, and the committee has endeavored to meet the more serious situations that have arisen through amendments. In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, the program was confined to enlisted men of the four lower grades and that provision has been continued. The Bureau has requested and the Budget has approved, language to permit a contribution of not to exceed 4 percent of the amount allotted to a State to be used for State administrative purposes. The committee has approved the language



but has reduced the percentage to 2 percent. It is realized that the public health departments of the States have rendered a great service and in large part the success of the program has depended upon the efficiency of the States in administering this program. It has been shown that in instances the States have expended funds that otherwise could have been used in other health and child-welfare programs. But on the other hand the States have an interest in this program the same as the Nation and should expect to carry a part of the cost of administering it. Therefore a contribution of 2 percent of the amount allocated to a State for this program together with funds available in the State should be sufficient.

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

*Salaries and expenses (national defense).*—In the Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, a sum of \$50,000 was appropriated as a national defense item to supplement the regular appropriation for salaries and expenses of this Bureau. The Budget estimate for its continuation for the next fiscal year is \$200,000. It is the opinion of the committee that this item should be eliminated entirely as it is not demonstrated that the expenditure of the \$50,000 heretofore provided has been of sufficient benefit to justify its continuation. Hours of work and wages for women are good and there appears no discrimination against women holding some of the better positions in industry and for these benefits the Women's Bureau is entitled to a lot of credit. Present conditions have accelerated the employment of women and such acceleration has solidified the gains made for women during the past several years for it has been demonstrated that improved working conditions and greater earning power help to make satisfied employees, keep them on the job, and advance them to better positions. In view of these facts and since the Bureau is doing such a good job with the funds provided in the regular appropriation for this activity it is not believed a continuation of the national defense item is warranted.

#### WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

*Salaries.*—The Wage and Hour Division has jurisdiction over, and the enforcement of, the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act. The \$4,237,000 provided in the bill for these activities is a reduction of \$200,000 from the Budget estimate, and a reduction of \$111,900 from the total appropriation for 1944. The overtime estimate for 1945 is the same as estimated for 1944, and on the justification for a deficiency in this item the Congress approved \$120,190 less than the estimate. It should be possible for the same or a greater amount to be absorbed in this item during 1945. Generally, it is believed the activities of this Division are leveling off, that a far less number of new firms will be coming under the provisions of the Public Contracts Act during the next fiscal year to require the services of this Division to acquaint the employer with his responsibilities and the employee with his rights and privileges.

Firms that are continuing the performance of public contracts should, in large part, be familiar with their responsibilities, and their employees, in large part organized, should be familiar with their rights and privileges. The limitation on the amount which may be expended for departmental salaries is reduced from the estimated amount of \$795,000 to \$750,000, which is in keeping with the reduction in the total appropriation.

*Miscellaneous expenses.*—The \$275,000 provided in the bill is a reduction in the Budget estimate of \$24,400, but represents an increase of \$25,000 over the appropriation for 1944. The items of transportation of things, communication services, and supplies and materials should particularly be watched and reductions made therein.

## TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The amount recommended for the Federal Security Agency is \$629,223,885, which sum is \$123,877,175 less than the current appropriation and \$58,621,415 under the Budget estimates.

### HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The \$750,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$3,000 from the Budget estimate, and an increase of \$14,660 over the 1944 appropriation. The increase proposed in the estimates for salaries, including overtime, amounts to \$15,493 and it is from this increase that the reduction of \$3,000 is made. The committee was impressed with the need for an assistant registrar based on the increased enrollment of the university, but in view of manpower shortage it does not appear that some of the other additional employees are justified at this time.

### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

*Library service.*—The \$23,965 provided by the bill is a reduction from the Budget estimate of \$6,835, which places this activity on approximately the same basis for 1945 as for 1944. The requested increase for two additional employees in the opinion of your committee is not warranted in view of the manpower shortage.

*Services for the blind.*—The \$21,625 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$2,845 from the Budget estimate, but is the same amount used by this service during 1944. This service provides the administration under the Randolph-Sheppard Act for licensing stands for the blind in Federal buildings. It is a cooperative program, each State submitting its plan for approval by the Office of Education under which State authorities negotiate with custodians of Federal buildings to permit the establishment of vending stands.

*Salaries.*—The \$342,955 provided is a reduction from the Budget estimate of \$132,945, which places this item on substantially the same basis as for the present fiscal year. It is the opinion of the committee that all increases in personnel in this service should be eliminated, which, in turn, will eliminate most of the increases in other items of expense.

It would appear that the Office has been particularly aggressive in having brought to the attention of Members of Congress, and

particularly of the Committee on Appropriations, the need for increased appropriations. It is appreciated that Members of Congress are grateful for information on matters of a public nature upon which they are called to pass judgment, but the time of Government employees should not be utilized in propagandizing the Congress in behalf of appropriations from which they might expect to benefit.

*General expenses.*—The \$13,000 provided in the bill is a reduction under the Budget estimate of \$7,900, but is an increase of \$1,000 over the appropriation for 1944. The increase requested was for additional personnel and costs in connection therewith. It is the opinion of the committee that additional employees at this time are not warranted.

#### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

*Salaries and expenses.*—The \$419,923 provided in the bill is a reduction from the Budget estimate of \$15,977. The cut represents the elimination of the item proposed for Vocational Education for Civilian Readjustment Service, and the items of increase proposed for Home Economics Education, Occupational Information and Guidance Service, and administrative expenses.

*Training of defense workers.*—The reappropriation of \$36,000,000 provided in the bill should be sufficient to carry on this program through the next fiscal year. The sum of \$90,000,000 was provided for this activity in 1944 and it now appears that more than \$36,000,000 will remain unexpended on June 30. The 1945 request is \$21,000,000 plus a reappropriation of not to exceed \$24,000,000, making a total of \$45,000,000 for 1945, but with the continued withdrawal of workers from industry to the armed forces, loss of workers because of retirement and mortality, and the withdrawal of women from industry at a relatively high rate, it appears rather certain that the program can be carried on successfully with the reappropriated amount of \$36,000,000.

*College short courses.*—The \$10,000,000 provided in the bill is composed of \$4,000,000 new money and the reappropriation of \$6,000,000, and is a reduction from the Budget estimate of \$15,000,000. Testimony indicated that a very considerable part of the appropriation for 1944 could not be used because of the method of allotting funds which permits each contracting school to carry a balance on hand out of proportion to expenditures. This procedure should be changed to make better use of appropriated funds. With conditions as they are at present it would appear quite certain that less workers will be available to take training during the coming fiscal year. Of the sum allotted to any school not more than 12½ percent may be used for the purchase and rental of additional equipment and the leasing of additional space.

*Courses in food production, conservation, farm-machinery repair, etc.*—The \$10,500,000 plus the reappropriation of the unexpended balance will give the item approximately the same amount of money expended during 1944, and is a reduction of \$1,500,000 from the Budget estimate. A limit of 12½ percent has been placed on the amount that may be used for the purchase and rental of equipment and rental of space.

*Visual aids for war training (national defense).*—The amount requested for the continuation of the making of motion pictures for



training purposes in war industries has been disallowed. The estimate was reduced from the \$2,000,000 provided this year to \$1,000,000 for 1945. In the present year's appropriation it was provided that such motion pictures should be sold at a price sufficient to pay the whole cost of production. The actual cost of production for the year will approximate \$1,830,000, and the return from sales for the 6-month period ending March 31, 1944, was reported as \$5,022.85. The suggestion that the appropriation for this purpose would be amortized over a 5-year period is not very convincing in view of the facts disclosed. It would appear to the committee that this visual-aid program has substantially served its purpose in the war effort, and in doing so has opened a field in education that may be more properly and successfully covered by private industry. Films covering numerous subjects pertaining to industry are now available and on sale by the private agency that is under contract to produce and market such number of films as may be desired by the war industries, the public, and Government agencies. It is significant that the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission do not purchase films for their use through the agency having them for sale, but purchase only a duplicating negative of the films desired from which additional prints are made. The films were not made primarily as text material for individual students, but it now appears such a form of teaching may become popular and highly successful in all fields of education. On such assumption it would appear that private capital would develop such text material and provide it through the channels which have provided textbooks in the past. Having pioneered the field, it is thought that the Government should not remain in this business in competition with private industry.

*Salaries and expenses (national defense).*—This item of \$866,700 represents a decrease from the Budget estimate of \$230,000 and is in keeping with reductions made in other items of this immediate appropriation.

The limitation on the amount that may be expended for travel expenses of attendance at meetings of educational associations and organizations concerned with vocational education is \$3,000, which is a reduction over previous years of \$1,000.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

*Division of Venereal Diseases.*—No reduction has been made in the Budget estimate for this service, but the 1945 amount is a reduction of \$28,000 from the 1944 appropriation. In addition to the amount heretofore provided for this service, the Public Health Service has secured so-called Lanham Act funds with which to construct treatment centers and in that manner the funds expended for the purpose of this Division have been in excess of the amount made available in the regular appropriation bill.

*Training for nurses (national defense).*—Approval is given to \$63,000,000 of a Budget estimate of \$72,000,000 for the training of nurses under the act of June 15, 1943 (Bolton Act). Since the passage of the act, \$55,200,000 has been provided for the fiscal year 1944 and it is expected the total amount will have been expended by June 30. The number of admissions to the corps has not been up to expectations. It was anticipated that during the first 6 months of the program some 48,000 students would apply for admission but only 37,000

responded. It is anticipated that for the next fiscal year some 60,000 students will be admitted to nurse-training schools of which 55,200 will be members of the corps. Of the number admitted it is estimated that from 10 to 12 percent will drop out. These facts, together with the absence of complete factual data necessary to a full understanding of the program, make it appear to the committee that the amount provided should be ample for the needs of the ensuing year.

This is a relatively new program and its practical administration has brought to light facts of interest. The program has failed to attract the number of trainees expected. The number who have started training, who would not otherwise and without the aid of the program have taken training, is not known. Those who were in the nurses training schools of the country have been enlisted in the program and in some instances, perhaps, have had their training expedited. There is no question of the need for nurses in this country for the civilian population as well as the armed forces. It is an appealing program. The justification for the program, however, is based upon its contribution to the war effort, and an analysis of results obtained, and which may be obtained within the period of this appropriation, which would not normally have occurred, is not very convincing as to the efficacy of the program. Only 53 nurses had been graduated under this program as of February 29, 1944, and of those entering training under the funds herein provided none will be available for service as graduate nurses before January 1, 1947. The committee feels obligated to call to attention the fact that there is no obligation whatever requiring these trainees to make themselves available for essential nursing after the close of the war, and in fact only a moral obligation to do so during the period of the war. The trainee upon entering her period of training agrees to make her services available in essential nursing only for the duration of the war and no longer.

The estimate now given for the course of training of each individual is a cost of approximately \$1,415, of which amount \$905 is for the first year, \$340 for the second year, and \$170 for the third and last year. The cost includes such items as living costs which are paid to the schools, uniforms, and tuition. The evidence discloses a variation in tuition costs ranging from no tuition at some training institutions to \$800 at others. Attempts were made to justify the higher tuition costs at some institutions on the theory that they gave superior programs, but it was further disclosed that trainees under this program do not get the full 4 or 5 years training that is usually required in these institutions but are limited to the usual period of 2½ years. The committee does not at this time feel justified in placing limitations upon the tuition that may be paid in each instance because this is a comparatively new program and the administrative authority should have an opportunity to bring such costs within proper range, but it does feel that unless proper limitations are set up through administrative authority before another appropriation is requested that it will be its duty to endeavor to fix limitations that will prevent discrimination and accord equal treatment to all.

The committee has continued in this bill language similar to that carried in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, to make these funds available for St. Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals for items such as uniforms furnished trainees in private training centers. The Comptroller General has ruled that inasmuch as appropriations

are otherwise available for these two institutions for the support of nurse training that the funds herein made available may not be used to supplement such other funds for items generally furnished under the act of June 15, 1943. It is the purpose of the provision to put trainees in these two Federal institutions on the same comparative basis as the trainees in private institutions.

*Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense).*—The \$11,450,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$200,000 from the Budget estimate and the reduction contemplates the elimination of the authorization to relocate doctors and dentists. Under the appropriation of \$200,000 provided in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, only a small amount has been obligated and it would appear from all information furnished that the program is entirely inoperative. Furthermore, a similar program is in operation under the War Manpower Commission under which it was testified some 3,000 doctors and dentists had been located or relocated in areas needing such services. It does not appear that a duplication of this effort is justified.

*Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals.*—This appropriation is approved in the full amount requested of \$14,180,000. A study of the history of this appropriation over the past 3 or 4 years indicates failure to estimate accurately the needs of the institutions supported, resulting in numerous deficiency appropriations. It would seem that, despite the impact of war necessity on this service, it would be possible for more accurate estimates to be submitted to Congress. Responsible officials of the Federal Security Agency should give attention to this problem with view to presenting to Congress more complete and accurate data with regard to the cost of operating the hospitals and other medical services.

*States Relations Division.*—The \$339,000 provided in the bill is the original estimate of the Budget and is \$16,900 in excess of the 1944 appropriation. Subsequent to the original estimate there was submitted a supplemental estimate of \$100,000 to cover, in large part, a nutritional program. Under this new program it was proposed to create four motorized units to travel throughout the country, each with a personnel consisting of a physician skilled in the medical aspects of nutrition, a chemist to do laboratory examinations, a nutritional expert, a nurse, necessary clerical help, and equipment to permit complete medical and laboratory service in the field of nutrition. This is entirely a new program and under present conditions does not appear justified.

#### ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

*Salaries and expenses.*—The \$2,113,000 provided in the bill is an approval of the Budget estimate. New language, however, is included in the bill providing reimbursement to employees for damage or loss of personal belongings, in excess of \$5 and not more than \$100, while in line of duty by patients of the institution. The reason for this provision is a matter of simple justice. Employees in this institution are required to deal with patients not responsible for their actions, and not infrequently injury occurs to the employee, and damage to his personal belongings, a hazard not experienced in other employment. There is some hesitation on the part of the committee in fixing



a minimum damage of \$5 before recovery can be claimed. If, however, at a later time many losses of a lesser amount are experienced the committee should be advised of the circumstances.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

*Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind.*—The headings which heretofore have been carried as three separate items have been consolidated for convenience into one appropriation item. This will in no way alter the functions of each unit but will eliminate the administrative necessity for transfer from one item to another. The consolidation will facilitate the work of the Board and the payment of grants.

*Bureau of Public Assistance, salaries.*—The \$950,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$34,000 from the Budget estimate and an increase of \$37,000 over the 1944 appropriation.

*Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration.*—The \$25,000,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$6,000,000 from the Budget estimate, and a reduction of \$10,328,000 from the 1944 appropriation. Under this item of expense is performed the collection of contributions and the payment of benefits under unemployment compensation features of the social-security program. At this time the work in connection with the collection of contributions has increased due to the increased number of persons employed. On the other hand the work in connection with the payment of benefits has decreased and in the opinion of the committee should decrease much more. It is reported that an average of approximately 100,000 persons are receiving unemployment benefits each week. There is little excuse for persons to be unemployed in this country today. The need for manpower is greater now than ever before and any general unemployment is inexcusable and should not be encouraged by the payment of unemployment benefits.

*Bureau of Employment Security, salaries.*—The \$750,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$25,000 from the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$12,000 from the total appropriation for 1944. This Bureau has been operating with a considerably less number of personnel than previously provided and in view of the facts it appears the above amount will be sufficient.

*Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, salaries.*—The \$17,385,900 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$1,204,100 from the Budget estimate of \$18,590,000. It is the same amount as provided for 1944 and will be some \$100,000 in excess of the amount that will be obligated during the present fiscal year. New language proposed to the effect that amounts received from State unemployment compensation agencies in payment for the cost of furnishing information pertaining to wage records be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of and merged with this appropriation or the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board, is not approved.

*Social Security Board, salaries.*—The sum of \$3,400,000 is provided, a reduction of \$143,000 from the Budget estimate and an increase of \$10,000 over the total appropriation for 1944. A total of 1,505 positions were justified in the 1944 appropriation which was on the basis of a 44-hour week. The request for fiscal 1945 is for 1,337

employees, and testimony disclosed that approximately 1,250 persons were actually employed at the time of the hearing. In view of these facts the committee feels the reduction in amount is justified.

*Miscellaneous expenses.*—The \$2,735,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$100,000 from the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$265,000 from the 1944 appropriation. The reduction is in line with reductions made in other items and should in no way hamper the activities of the Board.

#### OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The \$8,000,000 recommended for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is \$2,000,000 under the Budget estimate in House Document 479. With proper administration it should be sufficient to carry on the activity during the next fiscal year. The title of the item is changed from "Vocational Rehabilitation" to "Office of Vocational Rehabilitation." The committee has further amended the language to provide that "not to exceed 15 percent of the amount appropriated shall be used for administrative purposes." The purpose of the provision is to reduce materially the administrative costs of this program. The committee feels that the administrative expenses for this program are far in excess of what should be proper administrative costs and represent too large a proportion of the total of the funds handled.

It also feels that while some difference in administrative costs must necessarily occur as between thickly populated States and States whose population is less dense, the variations between the States are out of all proportion to those which are reasonably justifiable.

The expanded program provided by recently enacted legislation has been under way for too limited a period for the committee to feel justified in providing drastic limitations for the correction of the program in these particulars, but it feels that unless through proper administrative action correction is brought about before the hearings in connection with next year's bill, it will then be its duty to endeavor, upon the basis of the evidence then available, to provide limitations which will enforce correction, and expects administrative authorities to bring about in the meantime, of their own volition, the corrective procedures which are undoubtedly necessary.

*General administrative expenses.*—The \$400,000 proposed in the bill for this item, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, is a reduction from the Budget estimate of \$48,000, and is in keeping with the reduction made in the previous item which is administered from the Washington office. It is the thought of the committee that a minimum of new personnel should be brought into the administrative set-up this year due to shortage of manpower.

#### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

*Salaries.*—The \$181,291 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$43,809 from the Budget estimate. Several increases were requested and approved by the Budget but with the exception of a clerk-stenographer, CAF-5, on the immediate staff of the Administrator no increases are approved. The particular request for the creation of a Food and Drug Hearing Office in the Office of the Administrator was



not approved at this time for the reason that it contemplated the employment of at least 8 additional persons. At the present time such hearings are conducted by personnel in the general counsel's office, and no reduction of personnel in that office was suggested. The committee does not, at this time, look with favor on the creation of new divisions to perform work presently being performed elsewhere without a compensating reduction of employees in the division from which the work is proposed to be transferred.

#### OFFICE OF THE COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES

The amount recommended, \$1,350,000, is a reduction of \$400,000 below the appropriation for 1944 and a reduction of \$778,300 below the estimate of 1945.

This appropriation provides for four wartime activities:

1. The control of venereal diseases through repression of prostitution (Social Protection Division).

2. Assistance to communities in handling increased population by reason of war industry or military concentrations (Recreation Division).

3. The coordination of welfare functions of the Federal Government for wartime needs (Office of the Director, Community War Services).

4. A Nation-wide promotional program to develop interest in physical culture for the purpose of maintaining a physically-fit population (the Committee on Physical Fitness).

The Social Protection Division has rendered and is rendering exceptional service to the Nation in eliminating the sources of venereal disease. This Division will undoubtedly have a job to do so long as the war continues and the amount recommended by the committee is intended to provide the full amount included in the Budget for this work.

The Recreation Division has been of assistance to many communities in meeting the influx of new population. However, the population shift incidental to war production and military concentrations appears to be almost complete. While all the problems incidental to these population readjustments may not have been solved, it is nevertheless true that the communities have learned, at least in large part, how to meet them and the end of the job for the Recreation Division is in sight. Of the amount appropriated the Administrator should allot to the Recreation Division such amount as is absolutely necessary to complete existing projects and wind up the affairs of the Division which should be accomplished in no event later than January 1, 1945.

The coordination of welfare functions of the Federal Government for wartime needs is a necessary and continuing function, and the amount recommended by the committee includes provision for this service on the same basis as contemplated by the Budget estimate.

The Committee on Physical Fitness deserves a word of commendation for the interest it has created in the development of physical education programs amongst adults as well as school-age persons. The contribution it has made to the health of the Nation is not measurable, but in the judgment of the committee it is well worth the relatively small amounts expended by the Government. The amount

appropriated includes the full amount of the Budget estimate, \$88,300, for the Committee on Physical Fitness.

Allotments for service functions such as Field Operations Division, Regional Offices, Information Service, Chief Clerk, Personnel Supervision, etc., should be reduced proportionately to the reduction in work on account of the elimination of the Recreation Division.

#### CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION

*Salaries.*—The Budget estimate of \$307,000 has been reduced by \$12,000, bringing the appropriation for 1945 to \$295,000, or \$1,700 less than the total amount appropriated to this Division for 1944. The number of man-years requested for the Division has been reduced by 10 and except for the overtime pay bill the appropriation could be further reduced.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

The \$68,696 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$1,804 (the item representing the increased estimate of cost for communication services) from the Budget estimate, and a reduction of \$6,304 from the 1944 appropriation. During the current year the allocation of funds for communication services was \$10,296. The testimony disclosed that approximately 254 telephones and about 1,800 instruments were taken out which should have produced a lower cost for this item. However, an adequate system of allocating communication costs to the different appropriations, principally between the Office of Community War Services and this item, had not existed and in this proposal correction and proper distribution were contemplated. The reduction is not large and in view of all the facts should be absorbed.

#### TRAVELING EXPENSES

The total request of \$1,678,900 is reduced by \$21,600, representing the item of travel expenses to be used in connection with the nutrition program proposed to be established by the Public Health Service. Since the nutrition program has been eliminated the item for travel should likewise be removed.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

The \$938,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$10,000 from the Budget estimate but an increase of \$38,000 over the 1944 appropriation. It is contemplated that the amount of the reduction can be taken from the proposed increase for this purpose to the Office of Education.

### TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

All requests for appropriations for this Commission have been approved and in the aggregate there is an increase of \$3,863,500 over the appropriations for 1944.

The work-load of the Commission under its original act, the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, during the fiscal year 1943 increased in new cases received 230 percent over the number of new cases reported in 1940. The trend has continued upward,

the number of new cases reported during the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1944 being 18 percent greater than for the previous year. These increases are primarily due to war activities, 75 percent of all new cases reported originating in the War or Navy Departments.

A like trend of increased work-load has been experienced in the work of the Commission under the provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, the increase for the first 6 months of the current year being 48 percent over the high mark of 1943. In normal times under this act the greater number of cases involved injuries to longshoremen engaged in loading and unloading vessels; ship-repair work accounting for the lesser number of cases. Abnormal conditions brought about by the war, such as the vast shipbuilding program, has reversed the trend, and now ship repair injuries outnumber the loading and unloading injuries. Increased employment in foreign operations will, no doubt, increase in some respects the case load.

Additional work has been placed upon the Commission by the enactment of Public Law 784, approved December 2, 1942, under which employees of certain contractors are entitled to receive benefits equivalent to the compensation authorized by the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act for total disability, and their dependents are entitled to receive benefits equivalent to compensation paid under said act in the event of death of the workman. This act was amended on December 23, 1943, Public Law 216, to allow employees who are missing, such as the employees of contractors who were constructing Government installations on Wake and Guam Islands when captured by the Japanese, the average weekly wage they were receiving under contracts of employment, or the equivalent pay of Government employees in substantially the same occupation in the location nearest the place where the missing men were employed, whichever is the lower. The amended law also provided for payment to dependents of 70 percent of the weekly wage thus established. These two acts have presented some difficult problems to the Commission and it is to be complimented on the manner in which they have been partially solved to date. No doubt perplexing problems under these laws will continue to require a high degree of administrative skill.

#### TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The amounts provided for salaries, miscellaneous expenses, and printing and binding, are the same as provided for the same items of expense for the current year, but represent a reduction in the salary item of \$228,550 from the Budget estimate and \$54,000 in the miscellaneous expense item. In the salaries and expense (national defense) item there is a reduction of \$65,000 from the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$81,550 from the total appropriation for the item for 1944. A limitation was placed in the 1944 bill upon the expenditure of funds in consideration of complaint cases between management and labor on contracts that were in effect for 3 months. The purpose of that limitation, as was clearly understood by the Congress at that time, was to promote production in the war effort; prevent unnecessary and unjustified raidings in war industrial plants, and the slowing down of production. There has been some criticism of the limitation, but evidence before the committee is very conclusive that the limitation has been of immense value. In interpreting and administering



the limitation some questions have arisen that can perhaps be disposed of more effectively and more quickly through amendment than through resort to legal determination by the courts. With such thought in mind your committee has provided slight amendments to the limitation that should clarify the original intention of the Congress and make its administration a matter of simple procedure.

The item for salaries and expenses to be used in the administration of the War Labor Disputes Act (Public Law 89, 78th Cong.) is new in this bill. A sum of \$112,500 was included in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act for the last 6 month of 1944, and for the full year 1945 there is provided double that amount or \$225,000. This is a reduction of \$278,000 from the Budget estimate and is made upon the showing that the number of cases anticipated had dropped off by something like two-fifths of the number. However, this is a new program and the basis for determining the necessary expenditures under the act have not become stabilized.

## TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD AND RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

The amount of the estimate of \$211,500 for the three members of the Mediation Board is reduced \$11,500, which gives this activity \$2,200 more for fiscal 1945 than it had for fiscal 1944. The Mediation Board is authorized to act in matters of dispute between employees and carriers concerning changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions; to make determinations as to the appropriate bargaining agency when a dispute exists between employees as to representation; and it may proffer its services in any case where a labor emergency is found to exist. The number of cases, mediation and representation, have shown a gradual increase since 1939 and the appropriations have likewise shown a steady increase. The increase in appropriation here provided is not as great in percentage as the increase in cases received by the Board but the past experience and careful administration should enable the Board to perform its necessary functions with the funds provided. It is the opinion of the committee that the justifications did not warrant the increase in the travel item or the provision of new personnel.

*Salaries and expenses, emergency panels.*—The \$65,000 provided in the bill is \$35,000 less than the budget estimate, and \$15,000 greater than the 1944 appropriation. The need for this appropriation depends entirely upon matters beyond control which result in the appointment or designation of emergency boards, and the number of such boards depends entirely upon conditions that arise in the field of transportation. The funds appropriated may not be used unless such emergency panels are appointed, but when the emergency does arise the funds are badly needed and should be immediately available.

*Arbitration and emergency boards.*—It would be purely a guess to estimate expenses likely to be incurred by arbitration or emergency boards since most of the expenses are beyond control. Arbitration arises where the Board is unsuccessful in mediation and the parties may take the dispute to the Railway Labor Panel. Under such circumstances the President may, in his discretion, if the country is faced with a strike crisis, create a board to make investigation and report to him with respect to such dispute. In 1936, \$55,000 was

made available for this purpose and each year the balance was reappropriated until 1942 when another appropriation of \$55,000 was made available and likewise the balance has been reappropriated each year.

## TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The Railroad Retirement Board is charged with the administration of the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935 and 1937, Public Resolution No. 102, Seventy-sixth Congress (54 Stat. 1088) and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended.

In its report last year the committee recommended that the Bureau of the Budget should make a very careful study of the requirements of this Board with a view to eliminating surplus positions and reducing the salary rolls wherever possible. The requested appropriation for salaries and the amount provided in the bill is \$22,000 less than the appropriation for the current year and the Chairman of the Board states that it is due to the fact that the Board has been able to find ways and means of doing the same volume of work with a smaller staff. The actual reduction in personnel is 12.9 man-years. The items for miscellaneous expenses and printing were also reduced \$29,500 and \$3,500 respectively. Those responsible for these reductions are to be commended.

## TITLE VII—WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

The amount provided for the War Manpower Commission, \$76,941,829, is a reduction of \$8,006,371 below the Budget estimate and \$930,371 less than the 1944 appropriation.

*General administration.*—The amount of \$16,036,250 provided for this item is a reduction from the Budget estimate of \$1,645,750, but an increase of \$1,587,250, over the appropriation for 1944. Realizing fully that manpower is one of the critical shortages during the present war and that stability of manpower and wages are much to be desired your committee believes that the increased amount over the 1944 appropriation will be sufficient to meet essential needs.

*Apprentice training service.*—Two appropriations are provided under this title, one a regular annual item and the other a national defense item. The budget estimate of \$1,231,200 has been reduced \$293,700, leaving a total in the regular item of \$537,500 and in the national defense item of \$400,000, which is a reduction of \$286,000 from the 1944 appropriations. In its report last year the committee called attention to the fact that a longer period of time is required in the training of apprentices than other types of training and for this reason the apprentice training program should be subordinated to types of training which would put workers into production in a shorter time. The committee again renews that suggestion.

*Employment office facilities and services.*—The \$57,968,079 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$3,033,921 from the budget estimate, and a reduction from the amounts provided for 1944 of \$664,921. Under this agency are found the local offices of the United States Employment Service which handle the actual recruiting of workers and employment stabilization. At the present time this service is placing an average of 800,000 workers per month, of which some 56,000 are veterans. It is through this service that certificates of availability

to employees are issued, and in that connection it is pointed out there appears to be considerable misunderstanding among employers as to when certificates of availability are required. The committee is told that certificates are not required when the worker is moving from a less essential industry. Testimony was to the effect that one-half of the work-load in the employment offices is caused by workers coming from less essential to an essential industry where the employer is not sufficiently informed to know that the worker does not have to submit a certificate of availability. Steps should be taken to familiarize these employers in such matters in order that the time of, and annoyance to, the worker in obtaining the certificate should be saved and the work in the various offices reduced.

The new language proposed to authorize the establishment of an employment-service office in Puerto Rico has been eliminated which is in keeping with the elimination of the provision to recruit migratory workers on that island.

*Training-Within-Industry Service.*—The \$2,000,000 provided in the bill is a reduction from the Budget estimate of \$568,000 and a reduction from the 1944 appropriation of \$207,500. The programs that have been set up and completed should have trained personnel in every essential industry so that the industry can carry on the advantages found to result from these training programs. There would appear no necessity to return to plants where programs have been completed.

*Migration of workers.*—The proposal contemplates the transportation to the United States from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere, and from Territories and possessions of the United States, chiefly Puerto Rico, of approximately 20,000 workers. An appropriation of \$1,359,200 was provided in the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, approved February 14, 1944, for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere for employment in continental United States with industries and services essential to the preservation, marketing, or distribution of agricultural products, including the timber and lumber industries. It is now proposed to continue the authority heretofore granted and to broaden it to provide for the importation of workers for any industries and services essential to the war effort and for the importation of workers from Territories and possessions of the United States. Under the present law workers are brought in under agreements which provide for the return of such workers to the countries from which they come after they have completed the temporary assignment of work. But if the language is broadened so as to permit the bringing in of Puerto Rican laborers it is not possible to provide in their contracts of employment that they shall return to Puerto Rico at the termination of their work since Puerto Rico is a Territory of the United States and the worker would be a citizen of the United States and once in the country might remain here as long as he desired. No foreign workers have been recruited and brought into the country under the provisions of the act of February 14, 1944, although your committee is advised that some 1,500 lumber workers have been located in British Honduras which the Commission hopes to recruit and place in the southern pine industry.



It does not appear that the program of locating, recruiting, and bringing foreign workers into this country has met with sufficient success to justify its continuation, and in view of the many serious problems that such a program will entail, problems that may remain with us for many years after the present emergency has passed, the committee has eliminated the entire item.

Attention is called to the fact that this agency, which must consider the stability of employment and wages, has obtained employees from other agencies of the Government and has paid such employees greater salaries than are being paid in other agencies on comparable jobs. Consideration should be given to a correction of such matters if the agency expects successfully to perform the duties imposed upon it. The committee in recommending an increase of appropriation over that provided for 1944 for general administration has recognized the importance of this work and will expect it to be performed under the same personnel standards granted to all Government agencies.

### LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Legislative provisions and limitations not heretofore carried in an appropriation bill are printed here for information of the House.

Page 3, line 14, in connection with traveling expenses for the Department of Labor:

*Provided, That all funds transferred to the Department of Labor from any other department or agency under section 601 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse employees at not to exceed 5 cents per mile for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations in the field.*

Page 9, line 15, in connection with grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense):

*\* \* \* of which not more than 2 per centum may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses from the date of this Act on the basis of need as determined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau: Provided, That the amount herein appropriated shall be immediately available and shall constitute one fund with the unexpended balance of amounts heretofore appropriated under this head:*

Page 26, line 17, in connection with the Public Health Service:

*Provided, That this appropriation is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance with the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74, (as amended).*

Page 28, line 2, in connection with the Public Health Service:

*\* \* \* the acquisition by transfer from the War Department of not to exceed two hundred and fifty general-purpose automotive vehicles to be paid for by transfer of funds.*

Page 30, line 24, in connection with the Public Health Service:

*Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and hospital treatment, including dental care, to active-duty personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1944 shall be considered as having been available for such expenses from January 1, 1944.*

Page 34, line 22, in connection with the Public Health Service:

*Provided further, That the assistant to the Surgeon General may, for the duration of his present detail to the War Department, be promoted to the grade of major general and receive the pay and allowances of comparable grade in the Army.*

Page 36, line 12, in connection with St. Elizabeths Hospital:

\* \* \* reimbursement to employees for the cost of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds \$5 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were in line of duty, and \* \* \*

Page 39, line 1, in connection with the Social Security Board:

*Provided, That payments to States for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1944 and for any quarter in the fiscal year 1945 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively, may be made with respect to any State plan approved under such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board for approval.*

Page 42, line 25, in connection with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

*Provided, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase made or service rendered hereunder when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$400.*

Page 53, line 9, in connection with the National Labor Relations Board. The limitation contained in the 1944 appropriation is printed in full with amendments shown in *italic*:

No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between management and labor which has been in existence for three months or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or employees of such plant: *Provided, That, hereafter, notice of such agreement shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period of three months, said notice containing information as to the location at an accessible place of such agreement where said agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested person: Provided further, That these limitations shall not apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States Code.*

#### APPENDIX A.—National defense items

Department and item	Appropriation for 1944	Estimate for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945
Department of Labor:			
Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses, national defense.....		\$136,000	\$100,000
Labor Standards, Division of: Salaries and expenses, national defense.....	\$215,000	551,000	
Safety and health program, national defense.....	169,200	223,000	169,200
Commissioners of Conciliation, national defense.....	1,670,300	1,821,000	1,721,000
Labor Statistics, Bureau of: Salaries and expenses, national defense.....	1,365,400	1,939,800	1,510,400
Children's Bureau, salaries and expenses, national defense.....		272,000	
Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and infant care, national defense.....	22,300	43,000	43,000
Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care, national defense.....	23,000,000	42,800,000	42,800,000
Women's Bureau, salaries and expenses, national defense.....	50,000	200,000	
Total, Department of Labor.....	26,492,200	47,985,800	46,343,600



## APPENDIX A.—National defense items—Continued

Department and item	Appropriation for 1944	Estimate for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945
<b>Federal Security Agency:</b>			
Education, Office of:			
Payment to States, etc., national defense.....	\$90,000,000	\$21,000,000	-----
Short college courses, national defense.....	25,000,000	19,000,000	\$4,000,000
Food production courses, national defense.....	12,500,000	12,000,000	10,500,000
Visual aids for war training, national defense.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, national defense.....	1,200,000	1,096,700	866,700
Total, Office of Education.....	130,700,000	54,096,700	15,366,700
Public Health Service:			
Training for nurses, national defense.....	55,200,000	72,000,000	63,000,000
Emergency health and sanitation activities, national defense.....	11,679,000	11,650,000	11,450,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	66,879,000	83,650,000	74,450,000
Community war services.....	1,750,000	2,128,300	1,350,000
Total, Federal Security Agency.....	199,329,000	139,875,000	91,166,700
Employees' Compensation Commission, salaries and expenses, military bases, national defense.....	43,900	346,000	346,000
National Labor Relations Board:			
Salaries and expenses, national defense.....	681,550	665,000	600,000
War Disputes Act.....	112,500	503,000	225,000
Total, National Labor Relations Board.....	794,050	1,168,000	825,000
War Manpower Commission.....	77,872,200	84,948,200	76,941,829
Grand total.....	304,531,350	274,323,000	215,623,129

## APPENDIX B.—Appropriations for uncontrollable grants-in-aid and other mandatory items

Department and item	Appropriation for 1944	Estimate for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945
<b>Department of Labor:</b>			
Children's Bureau:			
Grants to States:			
Maternal and child health.....	\$5,820,000	\$5,820,000	\$5,820,000
Crippled children.....	3,870,000	3,870,000	3,870,000
Child welfare.....	1,510,000	1,510,000	1,510,000
Total, Department of Labor.....	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000
<b>Federal Security Agency:</b>			
Office of Education:			
Endowment of colleges of agriculture.....	2,480,000	2,480,000	2,480,000
Vocational education:			
Vocational education, further development of.....	14,200,000	14,200,000	14,200,000
Hawaii.....	30,000	30,000	30,000
Puerto Rico.....	105,000	105,000	105,000
Public Health Service: Grants to States for public health work.....	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
Social Security Board:			
Grants to States (title I):			
Old-age assistance.....	336,350,000	339,000,000	403,600,000
Dependent children, aid to.....	65,000,000	55,000,000	
Blind, aid to.....	9,000,000	9,600,000	
Grants to States (title III): Unemployment compensation administration.....	35,328,000	31,000,000	25,000,000
Vocational rehabilitation: Payments to States.....	6,730,000	10,000,000	8,000,000
Total, Federal Security Agency.....	480,223,000	472,415,000	464,415,000
Employees' Compensation Commission: Compensation funds.....	10,550,000	13,950,000	13,950,000
Railroad Retirement Board: Retirement account.....	262,720,000	338,817,000	308,817,000
Grand total.....	764,693,000	806,382,000	798,382,000

APPENDIX C.—*Special and trust accounts*

	1944	1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Federal Security Agency:			
Seafood inspections, Food and Drug Administration.....	\$8,400	\$8,400	-----
Coal-tar colors certification fees, Food and Drug Adminis- tration.....	300	300	-----
Personal funds and earnings of inmates, narcotic farms, Public Health Service.....	65,000	65,000	-----
Moneys and effects of former patients, Public Health Service.....	4,000	4,000	-----
National Institute of Health, gift fund.....	5,000	5,000	-----
Pension money, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	85,000	88,000	+3,000
Personal funds of patients, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	210,000	225,000	+15,000
Total, Federal Security Agency.....	377,700	395,700	+18,000
Railroad Retirement Board:			
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund....	11,900,000	12,800,000	+900,000
Railroad retirement account (trust fund).....	277,174,000	324,116,000	46,942,000
Grand total.....	289,451,700	337,311,700	47,860,000

APPENDIX D.—*Permanent appropriations*

	1944	1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Federal Security Agency:			
Colleges for Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	\$2,550,000	\$2,550,000	-----
Promotion of vocational education, act of Feb. 23, 1917, Office of Education.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	-----
Total, Federal Security Agency.....	9,550,000	9,550,000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1944, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1945, THE AMOUNT RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE ESTIMATES

## TITLE 1—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget estimates
Secretary's office:					
Salaries-----	\$386,000	\$482,400	\$454,500	-----	-\$27,900
Overtime-----	68,500				
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----		136,000	100,000	+\$100,000	-\$36,000
Office of the Solicitor:					
Overtime-----	715,000	900,000	834,600	-----	-\$65,400
Contingent expenses-----	166,550	174,550	170,050	+3,500	-4,500
Traveling expenses-----	1,092,000	1,092,000	1,061,800	-30,200	-30,200
Printing and binding-----	263,500	301,750	268,900	+5,400	-32,850
Labor Standards, Division of:					
Salaries and expenses-----	146,000	183,000	171,300	-----	-11,700
Overtime-----	25,300				

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, the amount recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease as compared with the current appropriations and the estimates—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget estimates
Secretary's office—Continued.					
Labor Standards, Division of—Con.					
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	1 \$200, 000	\$551, 000	-----	-\$215, 000	-\$551, 000
Overtime-----	15, 000				
Safety and health program, national defense:					
Salaries and expenses-----	150, 000	223, 000	\$169, 200	-----	-\$53, 800
Overtime-----	19, 200				
Conciliation, Commissioners of:					
Regular-----	444, 000	493, 000	493, 000	-\$9, 700	-----
Overtime-----	58, 700				
National defense-----	1, 500, 000	1, 821, 000	1, 721, 000	+50, 700	-100, 000
Overtime-----	170, 300				
Total, Secretary's office-----	5, 063, 050				
Overtime-----	476, 600				



Grand total, Secretary's office-----	5, 539, 650	6, 357, 700	5, 444, 350	- 95, 300	- 913, 350
Labor Statistics, Bureau of:					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 100, 000 }				
Overtime-----	212, 300 }	1, 312, 300	1, 212, 300	- 100, 000	- 100, 000
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	1, 162, 000 }				
Overtime-----	203, 400 }	1, 939, 800	1, 510, 400	+ 145, 000	- 429, 400
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	2, 262, 000 }				
Overtime-----	415, 700 }				
Grand total, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	2, 677, 700	3, 252, 100	2, 722, 700	+ 45, 000	- 529, 400
Children's Bureau:					
Salaries and expenses (general)-----	324, 000 }				
Overtime-----	52, 600 }	377, 900	367, 900	- 8, 700	- 10, 000
Salaries and expenses (Fair Labor Standards Act)-----	225, 000 }				
Overtime-----	35, 000 }	265, 700	250, 000	- 10, 000	- 15, 700
Salaries and expenses (maternal and child welfare)-----	360, 000 }				
Overtime-----	57, 200 }	420, 800	420, 800	+ 3, 600	

<sup>1</sup> This appropriation first appeared in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public 216, 78th Cong.).

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, the amount recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease as compared with the current appropriations and the estimates—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget estimates
Children's Bureau—Continued.					
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----		\$272, 000			— \$272, 000
Salaries and expenses (emergency maternity and infant care)-----	2 \$20, 000				
Overtime-----	2, 300	43, 000	\$43, 000	+ \$20, 700	
Grants to States:					
Emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)-----	29, 700, 000	42, 800, 000	42, 800, 000	+ 13, 100, 000	
Maternal and child health-----	5, 820, 000	5, 820, 000	5, 820, 000		
Crippled children-----	3, 870, 000	3, 870, 000	3, 870, 000		
Child welfare-----	1, 510, 000	1, 510, 000	1, 510, 000		
Total, Children's Bureau-----	41, 829, 000				
Overtime-----	147, 100				
Grand total, Children's Bureau-----	41, 976, 100	55, 379, 400	55, 081, 700	+ 13, 105, 600	— 297, 700
Women's Bureau:					
Salaries and expenses-----	160, 000				
Overtime-----	30, 000	189, 600	189, 600	— 400	

Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	200, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Women's Bureau-----	210, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Overtime-----	30, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total, Women's Bureau-----	240, 000	389, 600	189, 600	-----	-----
Wage and Hour Division:					
Salaries-----	3, 750, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Overtime-----	598, 900	-----	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	250, 000	299, 400	275, 000	-----	-----
Total, Wage and Hour Division-----	4, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Overtime-----	598, 900	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total, Wage and Hour Division-----	4, 598, 900	4, 736, 400	4, 512, 000	-----	-----
Total regular annual appropriations, Department of Labor-----	53, 364, 050	-----	-----	-----	-----
Overtime-----	1, 668, 300	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total, Department of Labor-----	55, 032, 350	70, 115, 200	67, 950, 350	+12, 918, 000	-2, 164, 850

<sup>2</sup> This appropriation was made as a deficiency, Public Law 156, 78th Cong.

<sup>3</sup> This appropriation was made in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law 216, 78th Cong.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, the amount recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease as compared with the current appropriations and the estimates—Continued*

### TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget estimates
American Printing House for the Blind-----	\$115, 000	\$115, 000	\$115, 000	-----	-----
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF					
Salaries and expenses-----	155, 200	183, 700	183, 700	+\$2, 200	-----
Overtime-----	26, 300				-----
Grand total, Columbia Institution for the Deaf-----	181, 500	183, 700	183, 700	+ 2, 200	-----
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Enforcement operations-----	2, 323, 580	2, 717, 580	2, 717, 580	- 15, 700	-----
(Overtime)-----	409, 700				-----
Sea-food inspectors, salaries-----	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000	-----	-----
General administration-----	94, 400	111, 000	111, 000	+ 16, 600	-----
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	2, 457, 980				-----
(Overtime)-----	409, 700				-----
Grand total, Food and Drug Administration-----	2, 867, 680	2, 868, 580	2, 868, 580	+ 900	-----



FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL						
Salaries-----	490,000	}	583,000	583,000	+4,000	-----
Overtime-----	89,000					-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	196,000		211,000	211,000	+15,000	-----
Total, Freedmen's Hospital-----	686,000	}	794,000			-----
Overtime-----	89,000					-----
Grand total, Freedmen's Hospital-----	775,000		794,000	794,000	+19,000	-----
HOWARD UNIVERSITY						
Salaries-----	595,340	}	753,000	750,000	+14,660	-\$3,000
Overtime-----	140,000					-----
General expenses-----	156,000		158,000	158,000	+2,000	-----
Total, Howard University-----	751,340	}	911,000			-----
Overtime-----	140,000					-----
Grand total, Howard University-----	891,340		911,000	908,000	+16,660	-3,000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION						
General:						
Further endowment of colleges of agri- culture and the mechanic arts-----	2,480,000		2,480,000	2,480,000		-----
Library service-----	20,800	}	30,800	23,965	-35	-6,835
Overtime-----	3,200					

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, the amount recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease as compared with the current appropriations and the estimates—Continued*

### TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget estimates
<b>OFFICE OF EDUCATION—continued</b>					
<b>General—Continued.</b>					
Services for the blind-----	\$19,285	\$24,470	\$21,625	-----	-\$2,845
Overtime-----	2,340				
Salaries-----	295,450	475,900	342,955	\$+9,505	-132,945
Overtime-----	38,000				
General expenses-----	12,000	20,900	13,000	+1,000	-7,900
Loans to students (national defense)-----	( <sup>9</sup> )				
Overtime-----	900	-----	-----	-900	-----
Total, Office of Education, general-----	2,827,535	3,032,070	-----	-----	-----
Overtime-----	44,440				
Grand total, Office of Education, general-----	2,871,975	3,032,070	2,881,545	+9,570	-150,525
<b>Vocational education:</b>					
Further development of vocational education-----	14,200,000	14,200,000	14,200,000	-----	-----

Hawaii-----	30,000	30,000	30,000	-----
Puerto Rico-----	105,000	105,000	105,000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	362,680	435,900	419,923	+12,143 -15,977
Overtime-----	45,100			
Defense training:				
Payments to States for vocational education of defense workers (national defense)-----	90,000,000	21,000,000	(?)	-21,000,000
Short college course (national defense)-----	25,000,000	19,000,000	* 4,000,000	-15,000,000
Food production and conservation (national defense)-----	12,500,000	12,000,000	10,500,000	-1,500,000
Visual aids for war training (national defense)-----	2,000,000	1,000,000	-2,000,000	-1,000,000

<sup>4</sup> Included under "Salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation, Office of Education" in Public Law 135 for 1944, transferred to "Vocational rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency" during fiscal year 1944.

<sup>5</sup> Included under "Administrative expenses, vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians, Federal Security Agency" in Public Law 279 for 1944.

<sup>6</sup> This item is overtime paid on moneys reappropriated from the 1943 appropriation act.

<sup>7</sup> Reappropriated \$36,000,000.

<sup>8</sup> Reappropriated \$6,000,000.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, the amount recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease as compared with the current appropriations and the estimates—Continued*

# TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with Budget estimates
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—continued					
Vocational education—Continued.					
Defense training—Continued.					
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	\$1, 100, 000	\$1, 096, 700	\$866, 700	--\$333, 300	--\$230, 000
Overtime-----	100, 000				
Total, vocational education-----	145, 297, 680	68, 867, 600			
Overtime-----	145, 100				
Grand total, vocational education-----	145, 442, 780	68, 867, 600	30, 121, 623	- 115, 321, 157	- 38, 745, 977
Grand total, Office of Education, including vocational education-----	148, 314, 755	71, 899, 670	33, 003, 168	- 115, 311, 587	- 38, 896, 502
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Division of Venereal Disease-----	\$12, 367, 000	12, 339, 000	12, 339, 000	--28, 000	-----
Grants to States for public health work-----	11, 000, 000	11, 000, 000	11, 000, 000	-----	-----
Training for nurses (national defense)-----	\$ 55, 200, 000	72, 000, 000	63, 000, 000	+7, 800, 000	--9, 000, 000



Interstate quarantine service-----	28, 000	31, 531	+ 3, 531	-----
Prevention of epidemics-----	300, 480	336, 000	+ 35, 520	-----
Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense)-----	11, 279, 000	11, 650, 000	- 229, 000	- 200, 000
Overtime-----	400, 000			
Hospitals, pay of personnel and maintenance of-----	13, 010, 700	14, 180, 000	- 355, 700	-----
Overtime-----	1, 525, 000			
Division of Mental Hygiene-----	1, 134, 680	1, 150, 000	- 77, 680	-----
Overtime-----	93, 000			
Foreign quarantine service-----	1, 250, 000	1, 439, 000	+ 95, 000	-----
Overtime-----	94, 000			
National Institute of Health-----	2, 025, 020	2, 274, 000	+ 126, 980	-----
Overtime-----	122, 000			
States Relations Division-----	306, 800	339, 000	+ 16, 900	- 100, 000
Overtime-----	15, 300			
National Cancer Institute-----	530, 000	561, 000	+ 31, 000	-----

<sup>9</sup> Includes \$7,500,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law No. 216, 78th Cong., and \$2,700,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law 279, 78th Cong.

<sup>10</sup> Includes \$1,550,000 appropriated in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law 216.

<sup>11</sup> Includes \$2,000,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law 216, 78th Cong., and \$500,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law 279, 78th Cong.

<sup>12</sup> Includes \$100,000 proposed in H. Doc. 479, 78th Cong.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, the amount recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease as compared with the current appropriations and the estimates—Continued*

**TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with Budget estimates
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued</b>					
Commissioned officers, pay and allowances	\$2,822,000	\$2,937,719	\$2,937,719	+\$115,719	-----
Surgeon General's office, salaries	450,000	595,000	595,000	+60,000	-----
Overtime	85,000				
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses	195,000	190,000	190,000	-5,000	-----
Total, Public Health Service	111,898,680	-----	-----	-----	-----
Overtime	2,334,300				
Grand total, Public Health Service	114,232,980	131,122,250	121,822,250	+7,589,270	-----
<b>ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL</b>					
Salaries and expenses	1,963,000	2,113,000	2,113,000	-30,000	-----
Overtime	180,000				
Grand total, St. Elizabeths Hospital	2,143,000	2,113,000	2,113,000	-30,000	-----

## SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

## Grants to States:

Old-age assistance (title I)-----	13 336, 350, 000	14 339, 000, 000		
Dependent children, aid to (title IV)-----	65, 000, 000	55, 000, 000	403, 600, 000	-6, 750, 000
Blind, aid to (title X)-----	9, 000, 000	9, 600, 000		
Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	900, 000	984, 000	950, 000	+37, 000
Overtime-----	13, 000			-34, 000
Grants to States, unemployment compensation administration (title III)-----	35, 328, 000	31, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-10, 328, 000
Bureau of Employment Security, salaries-----	750, 000	775, 000	750, 000	-12, 000
Overtime-----	12, 000			-25, 000
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, salaries (title II)-----	17, 000, 00	18, 590, 000	17, 385, 900	-1, 204, 100
Overtime-----	385, 900			
Offices of the Board, salaries-----	3, 250, 000	3, 543, 000	3, 400, 000	-143, 000
Overtime-----	140, 000			+10, 000

<sup>13</sup> Includes \$11,350,000 appropriated in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law 279.<sup>14</sup> The three items, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, are consolidated into one appropriation item.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, the amount recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease as compared with the current appropriations and the estimates—Continued*

**TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (–) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (–) bill compared with Budget estimates
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD—continued</b>					
Bureau of Employment Security, salaries—Continued.					
Miscellaneous expenses-----	\$3,000,000	\$2,835,000	\$2,735,000	—\$265,000	—\$100,000
Total, Social Security Board-----	470,578,000	}			
Overtime-----	550,900				
Grand total, Social Security Board-----	471,128,900	461,327,000	453,820,900	—17,308,000	—7,506,100
<b>VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION<sup>17</sup></b>					
For payments to States-----	15 6,730,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	+1,270,000	—2,000,000
General administrative expenses-----	16 175,715	448,000	400,000	+207,725	—48,000
Overtime-----	16,560				
Total, vocational rehabilitation-----	6,905,715	}			
Overtime-----	16,560				
Grant total, vocational rehabilitation-----	6,922,275	10,448,000	8,400,000	+1,477,725	—2,048,000



OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR					
Salaries-----	143, 000	225, 100	181, 291	+ 38, 291	- 43, 809
Community war services-----	1, 670, 000	2, 128, 300	1, 350, 000	- 400, 000	- 778, 300
Overtime-----	80, 000				
Division of Personnel Supervision and Management, salaries-----	120, 000	131, 000	131, 000	+ 11, 000	-----
Chief Clerk's Division, salaries-----	280, 000	307, 000	295, 000	- 1, 700	- 12, 000
Overtime-----	16, 700				
Office of general counsel, salaries-----	531, 380	574, 300	574, 300	+ 2, 620	
Overtime-----	40, 000				
Miscellaneous expenses-----	75, 000	70, 500	68, 696	- 6, 304	- 1, 804
Traveling expenses-----	<sup>18</sup> 1, 672, 550	<sup>19</sup> 1, 678, 900	1, 657, 300	- 15, 250	- 21, 600
Printing and binding-----	900, 000	<sup>20</sup> 948, 000	938, 000	+ 38, 000	- 10, 000
Total, Office of the Administrator-----	5, 391, 930				
Overtime-----	136, 700				
Grand total, Office of the Administrator-----	5, 528, 630	6, 063, 100	5, 195, 587	- 332, 043	- 867, 513
Grand total, Federal Security Agency, regular annual appropriations-----	753, 101, 060	687, 845, 300	629, 224, 185	- 123, 876, 875	- 58, 621, 115

<sup>15</sup> Includes \$3,500,000 appropriated in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law 216.

<sup>16</sup> Includes \$100,000 appropriated in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law 216.

<sup>17</sup> Carried under Office of Education in Public Law 135 for 1944.

<sup>18</sup> Includes \$52,550 in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law 216, 78th Cong.

<sup>19</sup> Includes \$102,900 proposed in H. Doc. 479, 78th Cong.

<sup>20</sup> Includes \$7,000 proposed in H. Doc. 479, 78th Cong.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, the amount recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease as compared with the current appropriations and the estimates—Continued*

### TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with Budget estimates
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$837,000	\$1,094,000	\$1,094,000	+\$158,400	-----
Overtime-----	98,600				-----
Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense)-----	25,000				-----
Overtime-----	18,900	346,000	346,000	+302,100	-----
Printing and binding-----	17,000	20,000	20,000	+3,000	-----
Employees' compensation fund-----	21 10,550,000	22 13,950,000	13,950,000	+3,400,000	-----
Employees' compensation fund (emergency)-----	(23)				-----
Total, Employees' Compensation Commission-----	11,429,000				-----
Overtime-----	117,500				-----
Grand total, Employees' Compensation Commission-----	11,546,500	15,410,000	15,410,000	+3,863,500	-----

<sup>21</sup> Includes \$3,700,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, Public Law 216, 78th Cong.

<sup>22</sup> Includes \$3,350,000 proposed in H. Doc. 552, 78th Cong.

<sup>23</sup> Reappropriation.

## TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD					
Salaries-----	\$1,715,000				
Overtime-----	285,450		\$2,229,000		--\$228,550
Miscellaneous expenses-----	478,000		532,000	478,000	--54,000
Printing and binding-----	220,000		220,000	220,000	-----
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	600,000				
Overtime-----	81,550		665,000	600,000	--\$81,550
Salaries and expenses (War Labor Disputes Act, Public Law 89, 78th Cong.)-----	24 112,500		503,000	225,000	--278,000
Total, National Labor Relations Board-----	3,125,500				
Overtime-----	367,000				-----
Grand total, National Labor Relations Board-----	3,492,500		4,149,000	3,523,450	+30,950
					--625,550

<sup>24</sup> This amount included in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, for necessary expenses to perform duties imposed by War Labor Disputes Act, Public Law 89, 78th Cong.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, the amount recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease as compared with the current appropriations and the estimates—Continued*

# TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget estimates
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$184,500	\$211,500	\$200,000	+\$2,200	-\$11,500
Overtime-----	13,300				
Salaries and expenses, emergency panels--	50,000	100,000	65,000	+15,000	-35,000
Arbitration and emergency boards-----	-----	50,000	50,000	+50,000	-----
Printing and binding-----	2,500	2,500	2,500	-----	-----
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries-----	235,500	272,000	272,000	+12,800	-----
Overtime-----	23,700				
Printing and binding-----	17,500	17,500	17,500	-----	-----
Total National Mediation Board-----	490,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Overtime-----	37,000				
Grand total, National Mediation Board-----	527,000	653,500	607,000	+80,000	-46,500



## TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD					
Salaries.....	\$2,030,000	\$2,008,000	\$2,008,000	—\$22,000	-----
Miscellaneous expenses.....	490,000	460,500	460,500	—29,500	-----
Printing and binding.....	34,000	30,500	30,500	—3,500	-----
Railroad retirement account.....	262,720,000	308,817,000	308,817,000	+46,097,000	-----
Grand total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	265,274,000	311,316,000	311,316,000	+46,042,000	-----

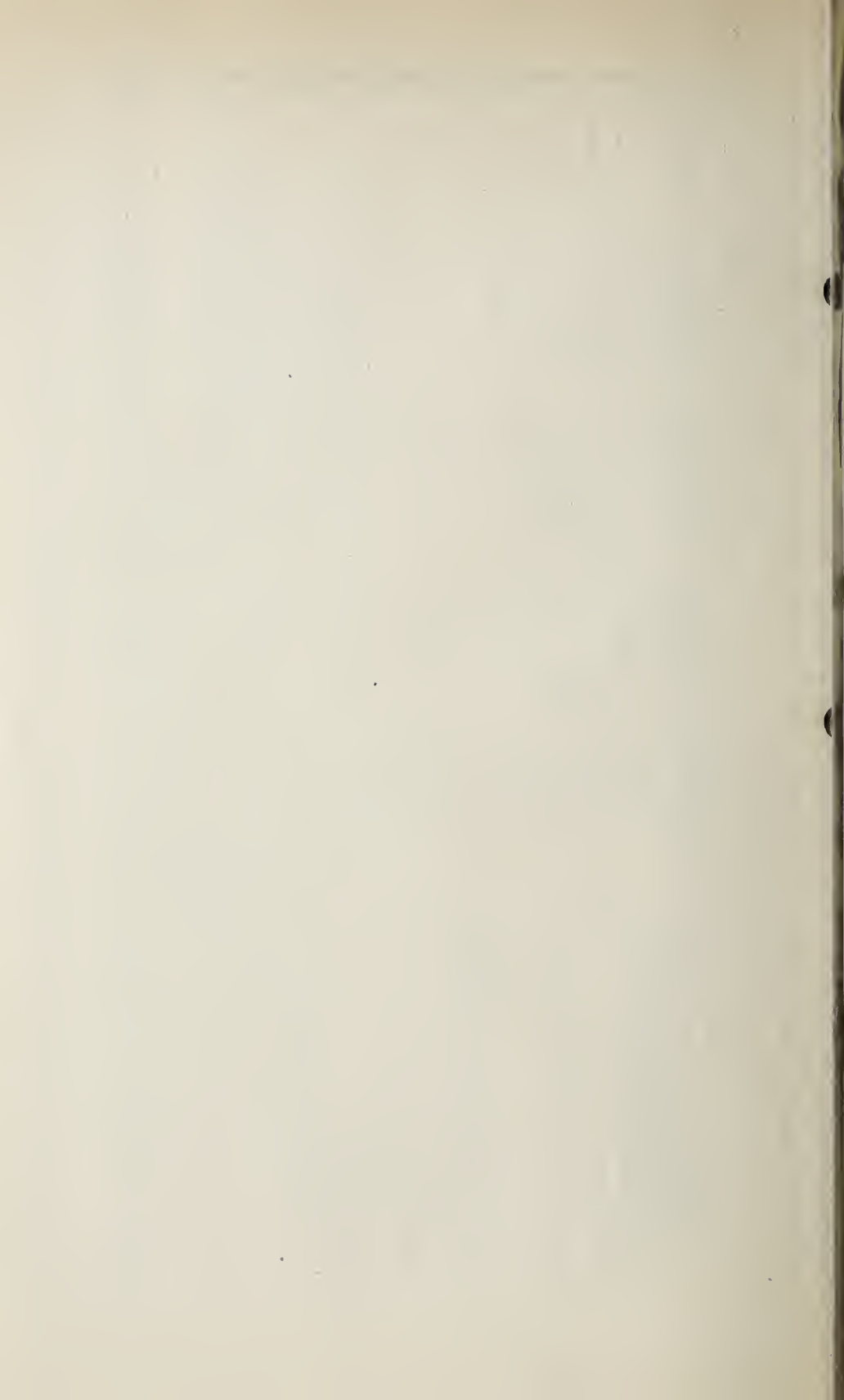
*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, the amount recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease as compared with the current appropriations and the estimates—Continued*

# TITLE VII—WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget estimates
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION					
General Administration-----	\$13,849,000	\$17,682,000	\$16,036,250	+\$1,587,250	-\$1,645,750
Overtime-----	600,000				
Apprentice Training Service-----	475,500	593,500	537,500		-56,000
Overtime-----	62,000				
Apprentice Training Service (national defense)-----	600,000	637,700	400,000	-286,000	-237,700
Overtime-----	86,000				
Employment office facilities and service-----	53,733,000	61,002,000	57,968,079	-664,921	-3,033,921
Overtime-----	4,900,000				
Training-Within-Industry Service (national defense)-----	2,147,500	2,568,000	2,000,000	-207,500	-568,000
Overtime-----	60,000				

Migration of workers-----	1, 359, 200	2, 465, 000	-----	-1, 359, 200	-2, 465, 000
Total, War Manpower Commission--	72, 164, 200	}	-----	-----	-----
Overtime-----	5, 708, 000				
Grand total, War Manpower Commission-----	77, 872, 200	84, 948, 200	76, 941, 829	-930, 371	-8, 006, 371
Grand total, Labor Department, Federal Security Agency, and related independent offices.-----	1, 166, 845, 610	1, 174, 437, 200	1, 104, 972, 814	-61, 872, 796	-69, 464, 386

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Union Calendar No. 520

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4899

[Report No. 1526]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 27, 1944

Mr. HARE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5      ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related  
6      independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
7      1945, namely:

H. R. 4899—1

## 1           TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## 2                           OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
4   bia, \$454,500.

5       Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary (national  
6   defense) : For expenses necessary for the administration of  
7   the Davis-Bacon Act and Executive orders dealing with  
8   premium pay in war industries and for the work of the Wage  
9   Adjustment Board, pertaining to building construction con-  
10   tracts financed by Federal funds, including personal services  
11   in the District of Columbia, contract stenographic reporting  
12   services, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to  
13   the appropriations under the Department of Labor for con-  
14   tingent expenses, travel expenses, and printing and binding,  
15   \$100,000.

16       Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-  
17   sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
18   and for other necessary expenses in the field, including con-  
19   tract stenographic reporting services, \$834,600.

20       Contingent expenses: For expenses of the offices and  
21   bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations for  
22   expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase  
23   of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets,  
24   matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap,  
25   sponges, laundry, not exceeding \$1,000 for streetcar fares;

1 purchase, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and motor-  
2 trucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of four motor-  
3 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; freight and express  
4 charges; commercial and labor-reporting services; postage  
5 to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service; pur-  
6 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, news-  
7 papers, and periodicals and, when authorized by the  
8 Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies  
9 or associations which issue publications to members only or  
10 at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not  
11 members, not exceeding \$8,000; contract stenographic  
12 services; and teletype service and tolls (not to exceed  
13 \$1,100) ; \$170,050.

14       Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses under the  
15 Department of Labor, \$1,061,800: *Provided*, That all  
16 funds transferred to the Department of Labor from any  
17 other department or agency under section 601 of the Act  
18 of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and  
19 available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling  
20 expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse  
21 employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses  
22 of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles  
23 within the limits of their official stations in the field.

24       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
25 Department of Labor, \$268,900.

1       Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards:  
2   For salaries and other expenses, including purchase and  
3   distribution of reports, and of material for informational ex-  
4   hibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety,  
5   employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations  
6   for labor and industry, \$171,300.

7       Salaries and expenses, safety and health program  
8   (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable  
9   the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of safety and  
10   health among employees engaged in national defense indus-  
11   tries, including personal services in the District of Columbia  
12   and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable  
13   to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for  
14   contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and  
15   binding, \$169,200.

16       The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses  
17   shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating  
18   officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the  
19   work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by  
20   the Division of Labor Standards with the written approval  
21   of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an  
22   amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance  
23   at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor  
24   Standards when incurred on the written authority of the  
25   Secretary of Labor.



1       Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary  
 2 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority  
 3 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Depart-  
 4 ment of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including newspapers,  
 5 books of reference, and periodicals, and not to exceed  
 6 \$88,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
 7 \$493,000.

8       Commissioners of Conciliation (national defense): For  
 9 all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to  
 10 perform conciliation services in situations growing out of em-  
 11 ployment in industries under the national defense program,  
 12 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
 13 elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable  
 14 to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for  
 15 contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and  
 16 binding, \$1,721,000.

17       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall  
 18 be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses  
 19 of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conventions con-  
 20 cerned with labor and industrial relations when incurred on  
 21 the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

22                       BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

23       Salaries and expenses: For personal services including  
 24 temporary statistical clerks, stenographers, and typists in the  
 25 District of Columbia, and including also experts and tem-

1 porary assistants for field service outside of the District of  
2 Columbia; purchase of periodicals, documents, envelopes,  
3 price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and  
4 bulletins of said Bureau; \$1,212,300, of which amount not  
5 to exceed \$1,140,000 may be expended for the salary of  
6 the Commissioner and other personal services in the District  
7 of Columbia.

8       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
9 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for  
10 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
11 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the written  
12 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

13       Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all ex-  
14 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor, through  
15 the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in relation to the national  
16 security and defense, to perform the functions authorized by  
17 the Act of June 13, 1888, and other Acts (29 U. S. C. 1) ;  
18 to continue occupational outlook surveys throughout the  
19 United States; and to conduct studies relative to problems  
20 connected with labor likely to arise upon the termination of  
21 the existing emergent conditions in connection with defense  
22 activities throughout the United States; such expenses  
23 to include personal services in the District of Columbia  
24 and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly charge-  
25 able to the appropriations under the Department of Labor

1 for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, including re-  
2 imbursement to employees, at not to exceed three cents per  
3 mile, for expenses of travel performed by them in privately  
4 owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations  
5 in the field, and printing and binding, and not to exceed  
6 \$15,000 for the temporary employment of experts without  
7 regard to the civil service and classification laws; \$1,510,400.

8

#### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and  
10 reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children  
11 and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of  
12 infant mortality; personal services, including experts and  
13 temporary assistants; purchase of reports and material for  
14 the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints  
15 from State, city, and private publications for distribution  
16 when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they  
17 can be printed by the Government, and other necessary ex-  
18 penses; \$367,900, of which amount not to exceed \$328,000  
19 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
20 Columbia.

21 Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair  
22 Labor Standards Act: For all authorized and necessary  
23 expenses of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties  
24 imposed upon it by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938,  
25 including personal services in the District of Columbia and

1 elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books  
2 of reference, and periodicals; and reimbursement to State  
3 and local agencies and their employees for services rendered,  
4 as authorized by section 11 of said Act; \$250,000.

5 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For  
6 all authorized and necessary administrative expenses of the  
7 Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon it  
8 by title V of the Social Security Act, approved August 14,  
9 1935, as amended, including personal services, in the Dis-  
10 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equip-  
11 ment; newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals;  
12 \$420,800: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation con-  
13 tained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out  
14 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of  
15 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed  
16 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*,  
17 That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to  
18 prevent any patient from having the services of any prac-  
19 titioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long  
20 as State laws are complied with.

21 Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and infant  
22 care (national defense): For necessary expenses of the  
23 Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon  
24 it in carrying out the program for emergency maternity and  
25 infant care, including personal services in the District of Co-



1 lumbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise chargeable  
2 to the appropriations of the Department of Labor for con-  
3 tingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and bind-  
4 ing, \$43,000.

5       Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant  
6 care (national defense): For grants to States, including  
7 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia,  
8 to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise avail-  
9 able, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant  
10 care for wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth,  
11 sixth, and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United  
12 States, under allotments by the Secretary of Labor and  
13 plans developed and administered by State health agencies  
14 and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau,  
15 \$42,800,000, of which not more than 2 per centum  
16 may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses  
17 from the date of this Act on the basis of need as deter-  
18 mined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau: *Provided,*  
19 That the amount herein appropriated shall constitute  
20 one fund with the unexpended balance of amounts heretofore  
21 appropriated under this head.

22       Grants to States for maternal and child health services:  
23 For grants to States for the purpose of enabling each State  
24 to extend and improve services for promoting the health

1 of mothers and children, as authorized in title V, part 1, of  
2 the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42  
3 U. S. C. 701), as amended, \$5,820,000: *Provided*, That  
4 any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) shall  
5 not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections  
6 (a) and (b) of section 504 an amount expended or esti-  
7 mated to be expended by the State.

8       Grants to States for services for crippled children: For  
9 the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve  
10 services for crippled children, as authorized in title V, part  
11 2, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935  
12 (42 U. S. C. 711), as amended, \$3,870,000.

13       Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants  
14 to States for the purpose of enabling the United States,  
15 through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State  
16 public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and  
17 strengthening public-welfare services for the care of homeless  
18 or neglected children, or children in danger of becoming  
19 delinquent, as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social  
20 Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 721),  
21 as amended, \$1,510,000.

22       In the administration of title V of the Social Security  
23 Act, as amended, for the fiscal year 1945, payments  
24 to the States for any quarter of the fiscal year 1945

1 under parts 1, 2, and 3 may be made with respect to any  
2 State plan approved under such respective parts by the  
3 Chief of the Children's Bureau prior to or during such quarter,  
4 but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan  
5 for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan is  
6 submitted to the Chief of the Children's Bureau for approval.

7 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
8 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$11,000, for  
9 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants  
10 at conferences concerned with the administration of work  
11 of the Children's Bureau under the Fair Labor Standards  
12 Act and under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security  
13 Act, as amended, when called by the Children's Bureau with  
14 the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall  
15 be available also, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for ex-  
16 penses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the  
17 Children's Bureau when incurred on the written authority  
18 of the Secretary of Labor.

#### 19 WOMEN'S BUREAU

20 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
21 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of  
22 Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau",  
23 approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including per-  
24 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of mate-  
25 rial for reports and educational exhibits; \$189,600.

1       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
2 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500  
3 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
4 work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written  
5 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

6                               WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

7       Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour  
8 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the  
9 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-  
10 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making  
11 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936  
12 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Fed-  
13 eral, and local agencies and their employees for services  
14 rendered, \$4,237,000, of which amount not to exceed  
15 \$750,000 may be expended for departmental salaries.

16       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For nec-  
17 essary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and Hour  
18 Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor  
19 Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions  
20 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by  
21 the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.  
22 38), including stenographic reporting services by contract  
23 or otherwise, purchase of one and maintenance, repair, and  
24 operation outside the District of Columbia, of two motor-



1 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, lawbooks, books  
2 of reference, periodicals, manuscripts and special reports,  
3 newspapers, and reimbursement to State, Federal, and local  
4 agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$275,000.

5 The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the  
6 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, funds  
7 from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour  
8 Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of  
9 Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services  
10 for the Wage and Hour Division.

11 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
12 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$4,750 for  
13 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
14 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written  
15 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

16 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Ap-  
17 propriation Act, 1945".

## 18 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### 19 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

20 To enable the American Printing House for the Blind  
21 more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the  
22 education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of  
23 the Act approved February 8, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 101),  
24 \$115,000.

## 1 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

2 For support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,  
3 including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illus-  
4 trative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements,  
5 \$183,700.

## 6 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

7 For all necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Ad-  
8 ministration in carrying out the investigations, including  
9 collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results thereof, and  
10 performing the functions required to carry into effect the pro-  
11 visions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21  
12 U. S. C. 301-392) ; the Tea Importation Act (21 U. S. C.  
13 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ;  
14 the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and  
15 the Filled Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; as follows:

16 Enforcement operations: To enable the Federal Security  
17 Administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the  
18 above statutes, including personal services in the District  
19 of Columbia (not exceeding \$759,490) and elsewhere; pur-  
20 chase (not to exceed ten), operation, maintenance, and  
21 repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carry-  
22 ing vehicles; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific  
23 equipment; contract stenographic reporting services; books  
24 of reference and periodicals, \$2,717,580.

1 Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food  
2 inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of  
3 section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,  
4 \$40,000.

5 General administration: For general administration, in-  
6 cluding personal services in the District of Colum-  
7 bia, \$111,000.

### 8 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

9 For officers and employees and compensation for all  
10 other professional and other services that may be required  
11 and expressly approved by the Federal Security Adminis-  
12 trator, \$583,000.

13 Miscellaneous expenses: For subsistence; fuel and light;  
14 not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance upon meet-  
15 ings of a technical nature, pertaining to hospital administra-  
16 tion and medical advancement, when authorized by the  
17 Federal Security Administrator; clothing to include white  
18 cotton or duck suits for the use of internes, and cotton or  
19 duck uniforms or aprons for cooks, maids, and attendants,  
20 and laundering thereof; rubber surgical gloves, bedding,  
21 forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical  
22 instruments, electric lights, repairs, replacement of X-ray  
23 apparatus, and furniture; maintenance and operation of  
24 passenger-carrying vehicles; not exceeding \$250 for the

1 purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; not to ex-  
2 ceed \$2,000 for the special instruction of student nurses;  
3 reimbursement to the appropriations of Howard University  
4 of actual cost of heat and light furnished, and other necessary  
5 expenses; \$211,000: *Provided*, That there shall be trans-  
6 ferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries  
7 and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the Dis-  
8 trict of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration", for  
9 direct expenditure by the Federal Works Agency, \$50,000  
10 for repairs, alterations, improvement, and preservation  
11 of the buildings and grounds of Freedmen's Hospital;  
12 and that \$500 shall be transferred from this appropriation  
13 to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal Security  
14 Agency", and that \$2,500 shall be transferred to the appro-  
15 priation "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Public  
16 Health Service": *Provided further*, That 65 per centum of  
17 each of the foregoing appropriations for the Freedmen's  
18 Hospital shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia and  
19 paid in like manner as other appropriations of the District  
20 of Columbia are paid, subject, however, to adjustments from  
21 time to time to be made during and at the end of the fiscal  
22 year so that the portion of each of these appropriations  
23 charged to the District of Columbia shall bear the same ratio  
24 to the total of each appropriation as the number of hospital  
25 days of service to persons who have resided in the District



1 of Columbia for over one year on the day of admission bears  
2 to the total number of hospital days of service performed.

3                   HOWARD UNIVERSITY

4       Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries  
5 of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular em-  
6 ployees of the university, the balance to be paid from pri-  
7 vately contributed funds, \$750,000.

8       Expenses, Howard University: For equipment, supplies,  
9 apparatus, furniture, cases and shelving, stationery, ice, re-  
10 pairs to buildings and grounds, and for other necessary  
11 expenses of the university, \$158,000.

12                   OFFICE OF EDUCATION

13       Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the  
14 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22  
15 of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d),  
16 \$2,480,000.

17       Library service: For making surveys, studies, investi-  
18 gations, and reports regarding public, school, college,  
19 university, and other libraries; fostering coordination of  
20 public and school library service; coordinating library  
21 service on the national level with other forms of adult edu-  
22 cation; developing library participation in Federal projects;  
23 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials  
24 among the more scholarly libraries, inter-State library co-



1 operation, and the development of public, school, and other  
2 library service throughout the country, and for the adminis-  
3 trative expenses incident to performing these duties, including  
4 salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other em-  
5 ployees in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as the  
6 Commissioner of Education may deem necessary, purchase  
7 of miscellaneous supplies, equipment, stationery, postage on  
8 foreign mail, books of reference, lawbooks, and periodicals,  
9 and all other necessary expenses, \$23,965.

10 Services for the blind: For all necessary expenses, in-  
11 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, for  
12 carrying out the provisions of the Act to authorize the opera-  
13 tions of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and to  
14 enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, approved  
15 June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), \$21,625.

16 Salaries: For personal services in the District of  
17 Columbia, \$342,955.

18 General expenses: For general expenses of the Office  
19 of Education, including lawbooks, books of reference, and  
20 periodicals; and for the operation, maintenance, and repair  
21 of one passenger-carrying automobile; purchase, distribution,  
22 and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture  
23 films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and catalog-  
24 ing of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of

1 school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative  
 2 of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education,  
 3 and repairing the same, \$13,000.

#### 4 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

5 Further development of vocational education: For carry-  
 6 ing out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act  
 7 approved June 8, 1936 (20 U. S. C. 15h-j), \$14,200,000:  
 8 *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be  
 9 computed on the basis of not to exceed \$14,483,000 for the  
 10 fiscal year 1945, as authorized by the Act approved June  
 11 8, 1936.

12 For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits  
 13 of the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C.  
 14 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
 15 approved March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

16 For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act  
 17 approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in accord-  
 18 ance with the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1931  
 19 (20 U. S. C. 11-18; 29 U. S. C. 31-35; 20 U. S. C. 30),  
 20 \$105,000.

21 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
 22 of section 7 of the Act approved February 23, 1917, as  
 23 amended by the Act of October 6, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 15),  
 24 and of section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1936 (49 Stat.  
 25 1488), \$419,923.

1       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
2 shall be available for actual transportation and not to exceed  
3 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of  
4 persons serving, while away from their homes without other  
5 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity  
6 to the Commissioner of Education, in an amount not exceed-  
7 ing \$10,000.

8 EDUCATION AND TRAINING, DEFENSE WORKERS (NATIONAL

9 DEFENSE)

10       Payments to States, and so forth (national defense) :  
11 For payment to States, subdivisions thereof, or other public  
12 agencies operating public educational facilities, and, where  
13 hereinafter authorized, to vocational schools exempt from  
14 taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue  
15 Code, colleges and universities, for the furtherance of the  
16 education and training of defense workers, through certifi-  
17 cation from time to time, in accordance with regulations  
18 promulgated by the United States Commissioner of Education  
19 (hereinafter referred to as the "Commissioner") under the  
20 supervision and direction of the Federal Security Adminis-  
21 trator and approved by the President, by the Commissioner  
22 to the Secretary of the Treasury of the name of such agency  
23 or the name of such school, college, or university to whom  
24 payment is to be made, and the amount to be paid, such

1 payment to be made prior to audit and settlement by the  
2 General Accounting Office as follows:

3 (1) For the cost of vocational courses of less than  
4 college grade provided by such agencies in vocational  
5 schools, including vocational schools exempt from taxation  
6 under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, or  
7 by such vocational schools pursuant to plans submitted by  
8 them and approved by the Commissioner, which plans  
9 shall include only courses of types approved by the Chair-  
10 man of the War Manpower Commission as supplementary  
11 to employment in occupations essential to the national  
12 defense, and types of preemployment and refresher courses  
13 similarly approved for workers preparing for such occupa-  
14 tions and selected from the public employment office registers,  
15 and for the cost of vocational courses of types similarly  
16 approved of less than college grade in private vocational  
17 schools (regardless of tax liability) and in other private  
18 facilities where equipment for training is available, including  
19 not to exceed \$3,000,000 for payment to such agencies for  
20 rental of additional space and for the acquisition by purchase,  
21 rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment found  
22 necessary by the Commissioner for carrying out the approved  
23 plans, not to exceed \$36,000,000 of the unobligated balance  
24 of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year  
25 1944, including repayments thereto.



1       (2) For the cost of short courses of college grade pro-  
2 vided by degree-granting colleges and universities pursuant  
3 to plans submitted by them and approved by the Commis-  
4 sioner, which plans shall be for courses of types approved  
5 by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission de-  
6 signed to meet the shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists,  
7 and production supervisors in fields essential to the national  
8 defense, and such plans may provide for regional coordina-  
9 tion of the defense training program of the participating  
10 colleges and universities, \$4,000,000, together with not to  
11 exceed \$6,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appro-  
12 priation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, including  
13 repayments thereto: *Provided*, That only colleges and uni-  
14 versities which operate under charters which exempt their  
15 educational property from taxation and public degree-grant-  
16 ing educational institutions shall be eligible to receive funds  
17 herefrom: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per  
18 centum of the amount allotted to any school shall be allotted  
19 to it for expenditure for purchase and rental of additional  
20 equipment and leasing of additional space found by the  
21 Commissioner necessary to carry out its approved plan.

22       (3) For the cost of vocational courses in food produc-  
23 tion and conservation, mechanics, farm-machinery repair,  
24 and farm-labor training of less than college grade designed

1 to give general preemployment mechanical training and to  
2 assist in attaining the production goals for those farm com-  
3 modities designated from time to time in the food-for-freedom  
4 program promulgated by the United States Department of  
5 Agriculture pursuant to plans submitted by such agencies and  
6 approved by the Commissioner, \$10,500,000, together with  
7 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose  
8 for the fiscal year 1944, including repayments thereto, of  
9 which total amount not to exceed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per centum shall be  
10 available for payment to such agencies for purchase and  
11 rental of equipment and rental of space.

12 Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For all admin-  
13 istrative expenses necessary to enable the Office of Educa-  
14 tion to carry out the foregoing program of education and  
15 training of defense workers, including personal services in  
16 the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses,  
17 printing and binding, and not to exceed \$10,000 for the pay-  
18 ment of actual transportation and not to exceed \$10 per  
19 diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons  
20 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-  
21 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity  
22 to the Commissioner, \$866,700: *Provided*, That the Com-  
23 missioner shall transmit to Congress quarterly during the  
24 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, a report of the defense

1 training programs which operate under his administration,  
2 as provided for in this Act, such reports to show the distribu-  
3 tion of Federal funds and activities by States, types of  
4 programs, and numbers of persons trained.

5 In the selection of trainees under the provisions of para-  
6 graph 1, no maximum age limit for trainees shall be estab-  
7 lished.

8 No trainee under the appropriations provided for in the  
9 foregoing paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 shall be discriminated  
10 against because of sex, race, or color, and, where separate  
11 schools are required by law for separate population groups,  
12 to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equi-  
13 table provisions shall be made for facilities and training of  
14 like quality.

15 Selection of trainees under the foregoing programs of  
16 training shall be based upon the existing and anticipated  
17 need for defense workers in occupations essential to the  
18 national defense.

19 Not to exceed an aggregate of \$3,000 of the amount  
20 appropriated in this title for traveling expenses may be  
21 used for expenses of attendance at meetings of educational  
22 associations and other organizations concerned with voca-  
23 tional education.

24 All appropriations for vocational education under the

1 Office of Education in this Act shall be used exclusively for  
2 vocational education purposes.

3 The Commissioner may delegate to any officer in the  
4 Office of Education any of his powers or duties hereunder.

## 5 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

6 Division of Venereal Diseases: For the maintenance  
7 and expenses of the Division of Venereal Diseases, estab-  
8 lished by sections 3 and 4, chapter XV, of the Act approved  
9 July 9, 1918 (42 U. S. C. 24, 25), and for the purpose of  
10 carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 24, 1938  
11 (52 Stat. 439-440), including personal services in the  
12 District of Columbia and elsewhere; items otherwise properly  
13 chargeable to the appropriation for miscellaneous and con-  
14 tingent expenses for the Public Health Service; purchase of  
15 reports, documents, and other material for publication and  
16 of reprints from State, city, and private publications; pur-  
17 chase (not to exceed two), maintenance, repair, and opera-  
18 tion of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use in field  
19 work; \$12,339,000, of which not to exceed \$142,212 may  
20 be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, com-  
21 missioned officers, Public Health Service".

22 Grants to States for public-health work: For the pur-  
23 pose of assisting States, counties, health districts, and other  
24 political subdivisions of the States in establishing and main-



1 taining adequate public-health services, including the train-  
2 ing of personnel for State and local health work, as authorized  
3 in sections 601 and 602, title VI, of the Social Security Act,  
4 approved August 14, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 634),  
5 \$11,000,000.

6 Training for nurses (national defense) : For carrying  
7 out the purposes of the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law  
8 74, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended), \$63,000,000, of  
9 which not to exceed \$803,000 shall be available for admin-  
10 istrative expenses, including printing and binding; personal  
11 services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair,  
12 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; advertising  
13 in newspapers, magazines, and periodicals without regard to  
14 the Act of March 4, 1921 (42 U. S. C. 33); and items  
15 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
16 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
17 Service: *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made  
18 available for transfer to and consolidation with appropri-  
19 ations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such  
20 amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Se-  
21 curity Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to  
22 student nurses in training under plans approved for such  
23 hospitals in accordance with the Act of June 15, 1943 (Pub-  
24 lic Law 74), as amended.

25 Interstate quarantine service: For cooperation with

1 State and municipal health authorities in the prevention of  
2 the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in interstate  
3 traffic, including the purchase of one and maintenance, repair,  
4 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$31,531.

5 Prevention of epidemics: To enable the President, in case  
6 only of threatened or actual epidemic of infectious or con-  
7 tagious disease, to aid State and local boards or otherwise  
8 in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread  
9 of the same and in such emergency in the execution of any  
10 quarantine laws which may be then in force, including the  
11 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying  
12 automobiles, \$336,000.

13 Emergency health and sanitation activities (national  
14 defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon  
15 General of the Public Health Service to conduct independ-  
16 ently or to assist State and local health authorities in health  
17 and sanitation activities (1) in areas adjoining military and  
18 naval reservations, (2) in areas where there are concentra-  
19 tions of military and naval forces, (3) in areas adjoining  
20 Government and private industrial plants engaged in defense  
21 work, and (4) in private industrial plants engaged in defense  
22 work, and to provide emergency health and sanitation serv-  
23 ices in Government industrial plants engaged in defense work  
24 and in areas adjoining United States military and naval reser-  
25 vations outside the United States; such expenses to include

1 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
2 the acquisition by transfer from the War Department of not  
3 to exceed two hundred and fifty general-purpose automotive  
4 vehicles to be paid for by transfer of funds, maintenance and  
5 operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, stationery,  
6 travel, printing and binding, the purchase of oils, larvicides,  
7 and other diluents without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
8 vised Statutes, purchase of reprints from State, city, and pri-  
9 vate publications, and items otherwise properly chargeable to  
10 the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses  
11 of the Public Health Service, \$11,450,000, of which not to  
12 exceed \$53,686 may be transferred to the appropriation  
13 "Pay and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health  
14 Service".

15       Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For  
16 medical examinations, including the amount necessary for  
17 the medical inspection of aliens, as required by section 16  
18 of the Act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), medical,  
19 surgical, and hospital services and supplies, "including pros-  
20 thetic and orthopedic supplies to be furnished under regula-  
21 tions approved by the Administrator of the Federal Security  
22 Agency for beneficiaries (other than patients of the Veterans'  
23 Administration) of the Public Health Service and persons  
24 detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under  
25 the quarantine or immigration laws and regulations, including

1 necessary personnel and reserve commissioned officers of the  
2 Public Health Service, personal services in the District of  
3 Columbia and elsewhere, including the furnishing and laun-  
4 dering of white duck coats, trousers, smocks, aprons, and  
5 caps to employees whose duties make necessary the wearing  
6 of same, maintenance, minor repairs, equipment, leases, fuel,  
7 lights, water, freight, transportation and travel, the purchase  
8 of eight passenger-carrying motor-propelled vehicles and the  
9 maintenance and operation of motortrucks and passenger  
10 motor vehicles for use in field work and one for use in the  
11 District of Columbia, purchase of ambulances, transporta-  
12 tion, care, maintenance, and treatment of lepers, including  
13 transportation to their homes in the continental United States  
14 of recovered indigent leper patients, court costs, and other  
15 expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or hereafter  
16 taken for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to  
17 hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, and  
18 reasonable burial expenses (not exceeding \$100 for any  
19 patient dying in hospital) ; \$14,180,000, of which sum  
20 not to exceed \$74,750 shall be available for the fur-  
21 nishing by the Public Health Service to and at the request  
22 of any Federal department or independent establish-  
23 ment, including Government-owned corporations, of coordi-  
24 nating and consultative services with respect to methods  
25 and standards for operating emergency health facilities in



1 such department or establishment, including in-service train-  
2 ing of such emergency health facility personnel, and for  
3 providing employees of such agencies (1) tuberculosis and  
4 psychiatric examinations and (2) health and nutrition in-  
5 struction through lectures and demonstrations, and for print-  
6 ing and binding and travel expenses in connection therewith:  
7 *Provided*, That the Immigration and Naturalization Service  
8 shall permit the Public Health Service to use the hospitals  
9 at Ellis Island Immigration Station for the care of Public  
10 Health Service patients free of expense for physical upkeep,  
11 but with a charge of actual cost of fuel, light, water, tele-  
12 phone, and similar supplies and services, to be covered into  
13 the proper Immigration Service appropriations; and money  
14 collected by the Immigration Service on account of hospital  
15 expenses of persons detained in hospitals of the Public  
16 Health Service under the immigration laws and regulations  
17 shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts:  
18 *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used  
19 for the quarantine service (except for persons detained in  
20 hospitals of the Public Health Service at points where no  
21 quarantine hospital facilities are available), the prevention  
22 of epidemics, or scientific work of the character provided  
23 for under other appropriations for the Public Health Service:  
24 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
25 able for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and:

1 hospital treatment, including dental care, to active-duty  
2 personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the appro-  
3 priation under this head for the fiscal year 1944 shall be  
4 considered as having been available for such expenses from  
5 January 1, 1944.

6 Division of mental hygiene: For carrying out the pro-  
7 visions of section 4 of the Act of June 14, 1930 (21 U. S.  
8 C. 196, 225) ; for maintenance and operation of the United  
9 States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky,  
10 and the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Fort  
11 Worth, Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the  
12 Act of January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 221-237) , including  
13 personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed  
14 \$27,370) and elsewhere; traveling expenses; firearms and  
15 ammunition; necessary supplies and equipment; reimburse-  
16 ment to the working capital fund for articles or services fur-  
17 nished by the industrial activities; subsistence and care of  
18 inmates; expenses incurred in pursuing and identifying  
19 escaped inmates, including rewards for their capture; ex-  
20 penses of interment or transporting remains of deceased in-  
21 mates, including the remains of persons voluntarily admitted;  
22 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; law-  
23 books, books of reference, newspapers (not to exceed \$500) ,  
24 and periodicals; furnishing and laundering of uniforms and  
25 other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees'

1 in the performance of their official duties; transportation and  
2 subsistence allowance when necessary, within continental  
3 United States and under regulations approved by the Admin-  
4 istrator of the Federal Security Agency, of persons volun-  
5 tarily admitted and discharged as cured; tobacco for inmates;  
6 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled pas-  
7 senger-carrying vehicles, \$1,150,000, and the Surgeon Gen-  
8 eral is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive  
9 equipment in transporting, to and from school, children of  
10 Public Health Service personnel on duty at the Public Health  
11 Service hospitals at Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington,  
12 Kentucky, who have quarters for themselves and their fam-  
13 ilies on the station reservations.

14 Foreign quarantine service: For maintenance and ordi-  
15 nary expenses of United States quarantine stations and supple-  
16 mentary activities abroad, including personal services in the  
17 District of Columbia and elsewhere; the maintenance, repair,  
18 and operation of motortrucks and motor-propelled, passenger-  
19 carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and the pur-  
20 chase of not to exceed six motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
21 vehicles; \$1,439,000.

22 National Institute of Health: For necessary expenses,  
23 not appropriated for elsewhere, of the National Institute  
24 of Health, its branches and field offices, including mainte-  
25 nance of buildings; for regulating the propagation and sale

1 of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, includ-  
2 ing arsphenamines and other organic arsenic compounds  
3 analogous thereto; for the preparation of curative  
4 and diagnostic products; and for carrying out the  
5 provisions of section 603 of the Social Security Act, approved  
6 August 14, 1935, and section 1 of the Act of August 14,  
7 1912; such expenses to include personal and other services  
8 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase,  
9 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for the guard force; items  
10 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
11 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
12 Service; the purchase (not to exceed two), maintenance,  
13 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
14 and the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles  
15 published in periodicals and journals; \$2,274,000, of which  
16 not to exceed \$95,000 may be transferred without limitation  
17 account to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commis-  
18 sioned officers, Public Health Service".

19 States Relations Division: For all necessary expenses of  
20 the States Relations Division in connection with grants to  
21 States under title VI of the Social Security Act, approved  
22 August 14, 1935, as amended, including personal and other  
23 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and items  
24 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-



1 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
2 Service, and the maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
3 senger-carrying automobiles, \$339,000, of which not to  
4 exceed \$95,000 may be transferred without limitation account  
5 to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,  
6 Public Health Service".

7       National Cancer Institute: For carrying into effect the  
8 provisions of section 7 (b) of the National Cancer Institute  
9 Act, approved August 5, 1937, \$561,000, including the  
10 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-  
11 lished in periodicals and journals.

12       Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay,  
13 allowance, and commutation of quarters for not to exceed  
14 five hundred and seventy regular active commissioned  
15 officers (including the Surgeon General, Assistant  
16 to the Surgeon General, and assistant surgeons general)  
17 and for pay of regular commissioned officers on waiting  
18 orders, \$2,937,719: *Provided*, That the above limitation  
19 on the number of regular active commissioned officers  
20 may be exceeded by the number (not in excess of thirty)  
21 of regular active commissioned officers assigned to Federal  
22 penal and correctional institutions: *Provided further*, That  
23 the assistant to the Surgeon General may, for the duration  
24 of his present detail to the War Department, be promoted to

1 the grade of major general and receive the pay and  
2 allowances of comparable grade in the Army.

3 Salaries, Office of Surgeon General: For personal serv-  
4 ices, \$595,000.

5 Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For miscel-  
6 laneous and contingent expenses necessary for the work of  
7 the Public Health Service, including stationery supplies;  
8 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying  
9 automobiles; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
10 exceed \$4,500 for the preparation of public health exhibits,  
11 including personal services and the cost of acquiring, trans-  
12 porting, and displaying exhibit materials; packing, unpack-  
13 ing, crating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects  
14 of commissioned officers on transfer from one official station  
15 to another in the public interest when authorized by the  
16 Surgeon General in the order directing such transfer; not  
17 to exceed \$850 for lawbooks, books of reference, and  
18 periodicals for the Office of the Surgeon General; nominal  
19 compensation of collaborating epidemiologists and others;  
20 and allowances for living quarters (not exceeding \$1,700  
21 for any one person), including heat, fuel, and light, as  
22 authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
23 118a) ; \$190,000.

24 The appropriations in this title for traveling expenses

1 shall be available for preparation for shipment and transpor-  
2 tation to their former homes or to such other places in the  
3 United States as the Surgeon General may approve of  
4 remains of officers who die in line of duty.

5                                SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

6        Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and  
7 treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have  
8 become insane since their entry into the armed forces of  
9 the United States, insane beneficiaries of the United States  
10 Employees' Compensation Commission, and all other insane  
11 persons whose admission to the hospital is authorized by  
12 law, including reimbursement to employees for the cost  
13 of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds  
14 \$5 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings  
15 damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were  
16 in line of duty, and not exceeding \$27,000 for main-  
17 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
18 carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$185,000 for  
19 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, and not  
20 to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of such  
21 wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the  
22 performance of their official duties, \$2,113,000, including co-  
23 operation with organizations or individuals in scientific  
24 research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment  
25 of mental illness, and including maintenance and operation

1 of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at  
2 not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reim-  
3 burse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceed-  
4 ing \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal  
5 of patients to their friends; not exceeding \$1,500 for the  
6 purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers as may  
7 be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the  
8 medical library, and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual  
9 and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and  
10 return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That  
11 so much of this sum as may be required shall be available  
12 for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of  
13 inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable  
14 to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning  
15 them to such places of residence: *Provided further*, That  
16 not exceeding \$200 additional may be paid to two employees  
17 to provide mail facilities for patients in the hospital: *Pro-*  
18 *vided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the  
19 District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government  
20 requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for  
21 which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the  
22 Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance  
23 or at the end of each month, all or part of the estimated  
24 or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be, and  
25 bills rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths



1 Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to  
2 audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjust-  
3 ments on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients  
4 paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly,  
5 as may be agreed upon between the Superintendent of Saint  
6 Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia govern-  
7 ment, department, or establishments concerned. All sums  
8 paid to the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital for  
9 the care of patients that he is authorized by law to receive  
10 shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury  
11 Department of the appropriation made for the care and  
12 maintenance of the patients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital for  
13 the year in which the support, clothing, and treatment is  
14 provided, and be subject to requisition upon the approval of  
15 the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

16 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

17 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent  
18 children and aid to the blind: For grants to States for assist-  
19 ance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children,  
20 and needy individuals who are blind as authorized in titles  
21 I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act ap-  
22 proved August 14, 1935, as amended, \$403,600,000, of  
23 which sum such amount as may be necessary shall be avail-  
24 able for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
25 for any period in the fiscal year 1944 subsequent to March

1 31, 1944: *Provided*, That payments to States for the fourth  
2 quarter of the fiscal year 1944 and for any quarter in the  
3 fiscal year 1945 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
4 may be made with respect to any State plan approved under  
5 such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security  
6 Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment  
7 shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior  
8 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board  
9 for approval.

10 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal  
11 services in the Bureau of Public Assistance in the District  
12 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$950,000.

13 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-  
14 ministration: For grants to States for unemployment com-  
15 pensation administration, as authorized in title III of the  
16 Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended,  
17 \$25,000,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed upon  
18 by the Board and the Postmaster General, shall be used for  
19 the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly  
20 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail  
21 matter in connection with the unemployment compensation  
22 administration of States receiving grants herefrom.

23 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal  
24 services in the Bureau of Employment Security in the Dis-  
25 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, \$750,000.

1       Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance:  
2 For personal services in the Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-  
3 vivors' Insurance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
4 \$17,385,900.

5       Salaries, offices of the Social Security Board: For per-  
6 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of  
7 the Social Security Board and its several offices and bureaus,  
8 not otherwise appropriated for herein, \$3,400,000, including  
9 the salary of an executive director at the rate of \$9,500 per  
10 year.

11       Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For all  
12 expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to enable  
13 the Social Security Board to carry into effect the provisions  
14 of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-  
15 1305), including public instruction and information, and  
16 the procurement of information relating to the death of in-  
17 dividuals entitled to benefits, receiving benefits, or upon  
18 whose death some other individual may become entitled  
19 to benefits, under title II of said Act, from proper State and  
20 local officials, including officials of the District of Columbia,  
21 Alaska, and Hawaii or individuals designated by such State  
22 and local officials, and as authorized by the Administrator  
23 for personal services on a piece-work basis or otherwise in  
24 connection with the procurement of such information without  
25 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the

1 civil service and classification laws, which expenses shall  
2 include reproducing and photographic equipment; periodicals;  
3 purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference;  
4 library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue  
5 publications to members only or to members at a lower  
6 price than to others, payments for which may be made in  
7 advance; alterations and repairs; purchase (not exceeding  
8 three), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carry-  
9 ing automobiles; \$2,735,000.

10 If during the fiscal years 1944 or 1945 functions are  
11 transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or  
12 between any of the said offices or bureaus, the Administrator  
13 may transfer from or between the appropriations herein made  
14 for salaries for the Social Security Board the amounts neces-  
15 sary for personal services in connection with the functions  
16 so transferred.

17 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the foregoing  
18 appropriations for salaries for the Social Security Board may,  
19 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
20 Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of  
21 such appropriations, but no appropriation may be increased  
22 more than 5 per centum thereby.

23 . None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the  
24 Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the  
25 Department of Labor for grants-in-aid of State agencies to



1 cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said  
2 agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and  
3 employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said  
4 agencies of any States which have established by legislative  
5 enactment and have in operation a merit system and classi-  
6 fication and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure  
7 in office, and compensation of their employees, because of  
8 any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their  
9 selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of  
10 pay of said officers or employees.

11 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

12 For payments, for carrying out the provisions of the  
13 Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to States (includ-  
14 ing Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) which have submitted  
15 and had approved by the Federal Security Administrator  
16 State plans for vocational rehabilitation, as authorized by  
17 and in accordance with said Act, \$8,000,000, of which not  
18 to exceed \$81,000 shall be available to the Federal Security  
19 Administrator for providing rehabilitation services to dis-  
20 abled residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by  
21 section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be avail-  
22 able for administrative expenses in connection with such  
23 rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, including print-  
24 ing and binding, and travel and subsistence: *Provided*, That  
25 not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropriation shall be

1 used for administrative purposes: *And provided further*, That  
2 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any  
3 purchase made or service rendered hereunder when the  
4 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$400.

5 For general administrative expenses in carrying out  
6 the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as  
7 amended, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
8 bia and elsewhere and not to exceed \$3,000 for temporary  
9 employment of specialists in the fields of medicine and sur-  
10 gery, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section  
11 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
12 fication laws; expenses incident to courses of instruction,  
13 tuition, and books for Federal and State personnel detailed  
14 to attend courses of instruction authorized by section 7 of  
15 said Act; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical  
16 articles published in periodicals and journals; and purchase  
17 and exchange of books of reference and periodicals;  
18 \$400,000.

19 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

20 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, \$181,291, includ-  
21 ing \$9,100 for personal services incident to the liquidation  
22 of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the  
23 applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
24 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation  
25 Act, 1944: *Provided*, That the salary of the Administrator

1 shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum so long as  
2 the incumbent thereof is Chairman of the War Manpower  
3 Commission: *Provided further*, That of the sum herein  
4 appropriated the Administrator may expend not to exceed  
5 \$2,500 for temporary employment of persons, by contract  
6 or otherwise, for special services determined necessary by  
7 the Administrator, without regard to section 3709 of the  
8 Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws.

9       Community war services: For all expenses necessary to  
10 enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the  
11 functions transferred from the Office of Defense Health and  
12 Welfare Services by Executive Order Numbered 9338, dated  
13 April 29, 1943, including personal services in the District of  
14 Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the  
15 temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise  
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and  
17 the civil service and classification laws; acceptance and  
18 utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing  
19 and binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-  
20 carrying motor-propelled vehicles; and traveling expenses,  
21 including expenses, when specifically authorized by the Ad-  
22 ministrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
23 purposes of this appropriation and payment of actual trans-  
24 portation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed  
25 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while

1 away from their homes in an advisory capacity to the Ad-  
2 ministrator without other compensation from the United  
3 States, \$1,350,000.

4 Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and Manage-  
5 ment, \$131,000.

6 Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, \$295,000.

7 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, \$574,000.

8 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator: For  
9 miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Administrator  
10 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (except printing  
11 and binding) including \$1,500 for the liquidation of the  
12 Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the appli-  
13 cable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
14 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,  
15 1944; examination of estimates for appropriations in the  
16 field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, other books of  
17 reference, and periodicals; library membership fees or dues  
18 in organizations which issue publications to members only  
19 or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for  
20 which may be made in advance; and purchase, operation,  
21 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carry-  
22 ing vehicles, \$68,696: *Provided*, That the Administrator  
23 may transfer to this appropriation from appropriations of  
24 the constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency  
25 such sums as may be necessary to finance the purchase of



1 duplicating materials required in performance of duplicating  
2 work for such constituent organizations.

3       Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For  
4 traveling expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the  
5 Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and con-  
6 stituent organizations thereof, including actual transporta-  
7 tion expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
8 subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while  
9 away from their homes, without other compensation, in an  
10 advisory capacity to the Federal Security Agency (not to  
11 exceed \$1,000 for the Office of the Administrator) ; expenses.  
12 when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-  
13 istrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
14 of the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,500 for  
15 the Office of the Administrator) ; and reimbursement, at not  
16 to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by employees  
17 of the Federal Security Agency in privately owned automo-  
18 biles and within the limits of their official stations, when en-  
19 gaged in the investigation of claims or the furnishing or  
20 securing of information concerning claims or wage records  
21 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended (42  
22 U. S. C. 401-409) , \$1,657,300: *Provided*, That all receipts  
23 from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for  
24 subsistence and other expenses of travel of employees of the  
25 Office of Education performing advisory functions to said

1 agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United  
2 States to the credit of this appropriation.

3       Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For  
4 printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for  
5 the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and  
6 constituent organizations thereof, including the purchase of  
7 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in  
8 periodicals and journals, \$938,000, of which \$561,400  
9 shall be solely for printed forms, tabulating cards,  
10 and tabulating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors'  
11 Insurance.

12       In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorgani-  
13 zation plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reor-  
14 ganization Act of 1939, he may transfer to the foregoing  
15 appropriations under this title from funds available for  
16 administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Federal  
17 Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation  
18 in the Office of the Administrator of any of the adminis-  
19 trative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That  
20 no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolida-  
21 tion of administrative functions will result in a reduction  
22 of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduc-  
23 tion is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to  
24 the Federal Security Agency, which savings shall not be

1 expended for any other purpose but shall be impounded  
2 and returned to the Treasury.

3       The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer  
4 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security  
5 Agency from appropriations for traveling expenses and print-  
6 ing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts  
7 as the Administrator may request; amounts so trans-  
8 ferred shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under  
9 suitable titles and shall be available for the same purposes  
10 and subject to the same limitations as the appropriations  
11 from which transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any  
12 amounts so transferred, or any part of such balances shall,  
13 upon request of the Administrator, be retransferred to  
14 the appropriations for traveling expenses and printing  
15 and binding, Federal Security Agency.

16       This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency  
17 Appropriation Act, 1945".

### 18           TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

#### 19                           COMMISSION

20       Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District  
21 of Columbia, including not to exceed \$1,000 for temporary  
22 experts and assistants in the District of Columbia and else-  
23 where, to be paid at a rate not exceeding \$8 per day, and  
24 for the personal services in the field: for furniture and other  
25 equipment and repairs thereto; lawbooks, books of reference,

1 periodicals; stationery and supplies; traveling expenses; fees  
2 and mileage of witnesses; contract stenographic reporting  
3 services; rent in the District of Columbia for the administra-  
4 tion of the Act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600) ; and mis-  
5 cellaneous items; \$1,094,000.

6 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :  
7 For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation  
8 Commission in administering (1) the Act of August 16,  
9 1941, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1651), making appli-  
10 cable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Com-  
11 pensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and  
12 naval bases outside continental United States, (2) the Act  
13 of December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), providing com-  
14 pensation and other benefits for disability, death, and  
15 detention of certain employees, and (3) the Employees'  
16 Compensation Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
17 751), outside the continental United States, including  
18 personal services; lawbooks, books of reference, and  
19 periodicals; printing and binding; fees and mileage of wit-  
20 nesses; stenographic reporting services, by contract or other-  
21 wise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-  
22 propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for use  
23 in the field; \$346,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Re-  
24 vised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service



1 outside continental United States when the unit aggregate  
2 amount involved does not exceed \$500.

3       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
4 the Employees Compensation Commission, \$20,000.

5       Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of  
6 compensation provided under "An Act to provide com-  
7 pensation for employees of the United States suffering  
8 injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for  
9 other purposes", approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
10 785), as amended, including medical examinations, travel-  
11 ing and other expenses, and loss of wages payable to em-  
12 ployees under sections 21 and 22; all services, appliances,  
13 and supplies provided by section 9 as amended, including  
14 payments to Army, Navy, and Veterans' Administration  
15 hospitals; the transportation and burial expenses provided  
16 by sections 9 and 11; advancement of costs for the  
17 enforcement of recoveries provided in sections 26 and 27  
18 where necessary; and for payments authorized by the Act  
19 approved December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), as  
20 amended, rehabilitation expenses, and fees or payments to  
21 other agencies of the United States and other public agencies  
22 or private persons, agencies, or institutions, for services or  
23 facilities rendered by them pursuant to agreement approved  
24 by the Commission, accruing during the fiscal year 1945 or  
25 in prior fiscal years; \$13,950,000, of which not more than

1 \$700,000 shall be immediately available for expenditure  
2 during the fiscal year 1944.

3 For the payment of compensation benefits (including  
4 the advancement of costs for the enforcement of third party  
5 recoveries, and payments to other Federal agencies for  
6 medical and hospital services) authorized by the Act of  
7 February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), extending the Act  
8 of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 751), to persons render-  
9 ing services as employees of the United States pursuant  
10 to said Act of February 15, 1934, the Act of June 19,  
11 1934 (48 Stat. 1056), and the several emergency relief  
12 and National Youth Administration appropriation Acts and  
13 to veterans and other persons included under title V of the  
14 Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035), there is hereby  
15 reappropriated the unexpended balance of the appropria-  
16 tion "Employees' compensation fund relief 1944", of  
17 which \$272,480 shall be available for administrative  
18 expenses of the Employees' Compensation Commission of  
19 which latter sum not to exceed \$75,000 may be added to  
20 the appropriation in this Act for salaries and expenses,  
21 United States Employees' Compensation Commission: *Pro-*  
22 *vided*, That the Commission shall furnish medical and hos-  
23 pital services and treatment and burial expenses, including  
24 transportation and other expenses incidental to such serv-  
25 ices, treatment and burial, to such enrollees of the Civilian

1 Conservation Corps who may be certified by the Director  
2 of such corps as receiving hospital services and treatment  
3 at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are  
4 not entitled thereto under the Act of September 7, 1916,  
5 as amended and extended, and the limitations and authority  
6 of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, shall apply  
7 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses.

8 This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensation  
9 Commission Appropriation Act, 1945".

#### 10 TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

11 Salaries: For three Board members of the National Labor  
12 Relations Board and other personal services of the Board  
13 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in per-  
14 forming the duties imposed by law, \$2,000,450.

15 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all  
16 authorized and necessary expenditures, other than salaries,  
17 of the National Labor Relations Board in performing duties  
18 imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including repairs and  
19 alterations; communication services; contract stenographic  
20 reporting services; lawbooks; books of reference; and  
21 periodicals; \$478,000.

22 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
23 the National Labor Relations Board in Washington and  
24 elsewhere, \$220,000.

25 Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all

1 expenses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations  
2 Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in  
3 pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor  
4 in industries under the national defense program, including  
5 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
6 and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropria-  
7 tions of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous  
8 expenses and printing and binding, \$600,000.

9       No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be  
10 used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising  
11 over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between manage-  
12 ment and labor which has been in existence for three months  
13 or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or  
14 employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, hereafter, notice  
15 of such agreement shall have been posted in the plant af-  
16 fected for said period of three months, said notice containing  
17 information as to the location at an accessible place of such  
18 agreement where said agreement shall be open for inspection  
19 by any interested person: *Provided further*, That these  
20 limitations shall not apply to agreements with labor organiza-  
21 tions formed in violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title  
22 29, United States Code.

23       Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to  
24 enable the National Labor Relations Board to perform the  
25 duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act



1 (Public Law 89, 78th Congress) including personal services  
2 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items  
3 otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the Na-  
4 tional Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses  
5 and printing and binding, \$225,000.

6 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations  
7 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

#### 8 TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

9 For three members of the Board, and for other authorized  
10 expenditures of the National Mediation Board in performing  
11 the duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic  
12 reporting services; supplies and equipment; not to exceed  
13 \$200 for books of reference, and periodicals, \$200,000, of  
14 which amount not to exceed \$169,785 may be expended  
15 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

16 Salaries and expenses, emergency panels, and so forth,  
17 National Mediation Board: For all necessary expenses of  
18 the National Railway Labor panel, including compensation  
19 of the members thereof at not to exceed \$50 per day and  
20 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are  
21 actually engaged in performance of the duties of the panel;  
22 travel expenses of members of the panel, including such  
23 expenses to and from their homes or regular places of  
24 business; printing and binding; contract stenographic re-  
25 porting services; and personal services in the District of

1 Columbia to enable the chairman of said panel to perform  
2 his functions under Executive Order Numbered 9299;  
3 \$65,000.

4 Arbitration and emergency boards: To enable the  
5 National Mediation Board to pay necessary expenses of  
6 arbitration boards, and emergency boards appointed by the  
7 President pursuant to section 10 of the Railway Labor Act  
8 approved May 20, 1926 (45 U. S. C. 160), including com-  
9 pensation of members and employees of such boards,  
10 together with their necessary transportation expenses and \$6  
11 per diem in lieu of subsistence while so employed, and print-  
12 ing of awards, together with proceedings and testimony  
13 relating thereto, as authorized by the Railway Labor Act,  
14 including also contract stenographic reporting service, and  
15 rent of quarters when suitable quarters cannot be supplied in  
16 any Federal building, \$50,000, together with the unexpended  
17 balance of previous appropriations for these purposes.

18 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
19 the National Mediation Board, \$2,500.

20 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

21 Salaries and expenses: For authorized expenditures of  
22 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in performing the  
23 duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic re-  
24 porting services and supplies and equipment, \$272,000, of  
25 which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation not

1 in excess of \$50 per day and expenses of referees, and not  
2 more than \$144,542 for other personal services.

3       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
4 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$17,500.

5       This title may be cited as the "National Mediation  
6 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

#### 7       TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

8       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
9 bia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed  
10 by law, \$2,008,000.

11       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all  
12 necessary expenditures, other than salaries and printing and  
13 binding, of the Railroad Retirement Board in performing the  
14 duties imposed by law, including rent in the District of  
15 Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including not  
16 to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
17 concerned with the work of the Board when specifically  
18 authorized by the Board; not to exceed \$2,500 for payment  
19 of actual transportation and per diem (not to exceed \$10)  
20 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving  
21 while away from their homes without other compensation  
22 in an advisory capacity to the Railroad Retirement Board;  
23 repairs and alterations; contract stenographic reporting  
24 services; supplies and equipment (including photographic

1 equipment) ; not to exceed \$5,000 for lawbooks, books of  
2 reference, periodicals; and for payment in advance when  
3 authorized by the Board for library membership in organi-  
4 zations which issue publications to members only or to mem-  
5 bers at a price lower than to the general public; and opera-  
6 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
7 carrying vehicles; \$460,500.

8       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
9 Railroad Retirement Board, \$30,500.

10       Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient  
11 as an annual premium for the payments required under the  
12 Railroad Retirement Act, approved August 29, 1935, and  
13 the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and  
14 authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement ac-  
15 count established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act,  
16 \$308,817,000, of which \$33,916,000 shall be immediately  
17 available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be avail-  
18 able until expended for making payments required under  
19 said retirement Acts, and the amount not required for cur-  
20 rent payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the  
21 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad  
22 Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

23       This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement  
24 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".



1 TITLE VII—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE  
2 PRESIDENT

3 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

4 WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

5 General administration: For all necessary expenses for  
6 the general administration of the War Manpower Com-  
7 mission, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the employ-  
8 ment of aliens, not to exceed \$406,000 for printing and  
9 binding, and not to exceed \$1,739,800 for travel expenses,  
10 \$16,036,250.

11 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

12 Apprentice training service: For all expenses necessary  
13 to enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission  
14 to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training,  
15 including printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,500), and  
16 travel expenses (not to exceed \$60,000), \$537,500.

17 Apprentice Training Service (national defense): For all  
18 expenses necessary to enable the Chairman of the War Man-  
19 power Commission to conduct a program of encouraging  
20 apprentice training in national defense industries, including  
21 printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,500), and travel  
22 expenses (not to exceed \$60,000), \$400,000.

23 EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

24 Employment office facilities and services: For all  
25 necessary expenses of the War Manpower Commission

1 in connection with the operation and maintenance of em-  
2 ployment office facilities and services, and the performance  
3 of functions, duties, and powers relating to employment  
4 service transferred to the War Manpower Commission by  
5 Executive Order Numbered 9247, including the recruit-  
6 ment and placement of individuals for work or training in  
7 occupations essential to the war effort; such expenses to in-  
8 clude contract janitorial services, at not to exceed \$300 for  
9 any individual; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents  
10 per mile, for official travel performed by employees in  
11 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their offi-  
12 cial station; printing and binding (not to exceed \$146,000);  
13 travel expenses (not to exceed \$2,268,000); and rent in the  
14 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That payment of salaries may  
15 be made to employees while taking annual and sick leave based  
16 upon unused leave accrued under State regulations found by the  
17 Social Security Board to conform to the requirements of title III  
18 of the Social Security Act, as amended, and on the basis of State  
19 employment which had been financed in whole or in part  
20 from grants under title III of said Act, including payment  
21 for accrued leave to be substituted for leave without pay  
22 taken between January 1, 1942, and June 30, 1942, which  
23 payment shall not exceed in any case the amount payable  
24 for such purposes under Federal laws with respect to the  
25 maximum accumulation of such leave: *Provided further*,

1 That the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission may  
2 transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security  
3 Board for "grants to States for unemployment compensation  
4 administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Se-  
5 curity Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States in  
6 making available to the War Manpower Commission  
7 premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services, needed  
8 by the Commission in the operation and maintenance of  
9 employment office facilities and services, any sum so trans-  
10 ferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to  
11 be retransferred to this appropriation, \$57,968,079:  
12 *Provided further*, That pending the return to State con-  
13 trol after the war emergency of the Employment Serv-  
14 ice facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the  
15 States to the United States Employment Service, no por-  
16 tion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any  
17 Federal agency for any salary, to any individual engaged  
18 in employment-service duties in any position within any  
19 local or field or State office, which substantially exceeds  
20 the salary which would apply to such position and indi-  
21 vidual if the relevant State merit system applied and if State  
22 operation of such office had continued without interruption:  
23 *Provided further*, That no portion of the sum herein appro-  
24 priated shall be expended by any Federal agency for the  
25 salary of any person who is engaged for more than half of

1 the time, as determined by the State director of unemploy-  
 2 ment compensation, in the administration of the State un-  
 3 employment compensation act, including claims taking but  
 4 excluding registration for work.

#### 5 TRAINING-WITHIN-INDUSTRY SERVICE

6 Training-within-industry service, War Manpower Com-  
 7 mission (national defense): For all expenses necessary to  
 8 enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to  
 9 promote and facilitate on-the-job training and maximum  
 10 utilization of workers by industries and activities essential to  
 11 the war by affording training to supervisory personnel; in-  
 12 cluding the temporary employment of persons by contract or  
 13 otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
 14 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; reim-  
 15 bursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for official  
 16 travel performed by employees in privately owned automo-  
 17 biles within the limits of their official stations; printing and  
 18 binding (not to exceed \$37,600); and travel expenses (not  
 19 to exceed \$360,000); \$2,000,000.

20 SEC. 702. The general provisions under the caption  
 21 "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency  
 22 Management", contained in the National War Agencies  
 23 Appropriation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent  
 24 agencies of the Office for Emergency Management contained  
 25 therein and the general provisions in such Act applicable



1 to all agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner  
2 to the War Manpower Commission and the appropriations  
3 therefor contained in this title.

4 SEC. 703. This title may be cited as the "War Man-  
5 power Commission Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 6 TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in  
8 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any posi-  
9 tion for which he or she has been nominated after the  
10 Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said  
11 person.

12 SEC. 802. No part of any appropriation contained in  
13 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
14 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
15 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
16 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That  
17 for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
18 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
19 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
20 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
21 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
22 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
23 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
24 the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
25 ment the salary or wages for which are paid from any

1 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a  
2 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than  
3 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:  
4 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be  
5 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provi-  
6 sions of existing law.

7 SEC. 803. No part of any appropriation for training  
8 of defense workers contained in this Act shall be available  
9 for obligation for a period longer than sixty days after cessa-  
10 tion of hostilities in the present war.

11 SEC. 804. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
12 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
13 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
14 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act  
15 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
16 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
17 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
18 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
19 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
20 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
21 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
22 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-  
23 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
24 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

25 SEC. 805. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal  
26 Security Appropriation Act, 1945".



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Union Calendar No. 520

78TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

**H. R. 4899**

[Report No. 1526]

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## **A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. HARE

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May 27, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed





OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No. 97

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued Tuesday, May 30, 1944, for actions of Monday, May 29, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. SUGAR ACT CONTINUATION. Finance Committee reported without amendment S. 1933, to extend for 2 additional years the Sugar Act of 1937 and sugar taxes (S. Rept. 917) (p. 5163).
2. DEBT LIMIT. Finance Committee reported with amendment H.R. 4464, to increase the U.S. debt limit (S. Rept. 919) (p. 5163).
3. PRICE CONTROL. Received a La. Legislature resolution opposing any further appropriation to OPA unless OPA fixes higher ceilings on rough rice and strawberries (pp. 5162-3).  
Banking and Currency Committee received permission to report, during the Senate recess, S. 1764, to extend the Price Control Act (p. 5181).
4. SMALL BUSINESS. Received WPB's proposed legislation to amend the act to mobilize the productive facilities of small business. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 5162.)
5. TRANSPORTATION. Received from the War Shipping Administrator the seventh report to Congress of action taken under Sec. 217 of the Merchant Marine Act, relating to the coordination of shipping in cooperation with other Government agencies. To Commerce Committee. (p. 5162.)
6. PROPERTY DISPOSITION. Received a La. Legislature resolution urging Congress to give preference to governmental agencies in the disposition of surplus material and machinery (p. 5162).
7. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Military Affairs Committee reported with amendments H.R. 1506, to extend the applicability of the Pay Readjustment Act (S. Rept. 917) (p. 5163).



8. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Butler, Nebr., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H.R. 4485, the Whittington omnibus flood-control bill (p. 5163).
9. LABOR. Both Houses received from the President the recommendations of the 26th Conference of the International Labor Organization relating to post-war planning together with various other documents adopted by the Conference (p. 5181).
10. ADJOURNED until Wed., May 31 (p. 5182). Sen. George, Ga., stated that on Wed. it is proposed to consider H.R. 4464, to increase the U.S. debt limit, to be followed by S. 1764, to extend the Price Control Act, if it is reported by Wed. (p. 5182).

#### HOUSE

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4070 (pp. 5202-3). The conference report, among other things, removes the Federal Board of Hospitalization from the Budget Bureau (Senate proposal); provides that Budget Bureau national-defense-activity appropriations shall cease to be available 60 days after the expiration of hostilities, \$5,821,900 for CSC salaries and expenses, of which not to exceed \$90,000 would be available for enforcement of the Hatch (Political Activities Act, and . . . \$10,000,000 for CSC for national defense activities; provides that not less than \$172,410 shall be available for FTC for enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act; provides \$2,500,000 for repair, etc., of buildings outside D.C. by the Public Buildings Administration; and appropriates \$10,000,000 for Public Roads Administration for the strategic highway network.

The following items were reported in disagreement: Budget Bureau field offices; CSC's Legal Examining Unit; impoundment of road-construction funds of the Public Roads Administration; designation of a GAO employee to act as Comptroller General; display of "Official Business" signs on Government vehicles; Senate confirmation of persons receiveing \$4,500 or more a year in Federal employment; requirement that specific appropriations be made for executive-order agencies after July 1, 1944; and the items relating to the method of TVA financing.

12. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H.R. 4899. (pp. 5187-2-2, 5208). Rep. Hare, S.C., disucssed the bill's provisions (pp. 5187-91). Rep. Gifford, Pa., criticized "bureaucratic" controls (pp. 5191-3).
13. FORESTRY. Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 2241, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument and to restore the area to the Teton National Forest (pp. 5186, 5028-9).
14. CANE-SPIRIT IMPORTATION. Rep. Hebert, La., criticized alleged violations of the prohibition against beverage-cane-spirit importation (pp. 5204-7).
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Received the War Department's flood control report on Hay Creek, Minn.. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 5208.)
16. TRALSPORTATION.. Received the Board of Investigation and Research report on hourly remuneration rates by occupations in the transportation industry (H. Doc. 623). To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 5208.)
17. COTTON; FOOD PRODUCTION. Received a petition from sundry Kans. citizens urging that "cotton materials and overalls which are now being produced be placed at their disposal that they may continue to bring about the production of essential foods" (p. 5209).



Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the *RECORD* and to include an article entitled "India's Soft Spot."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a letter from Fowler McCormick on the farm-implement situation.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read, and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered printed:

*To the Congress of the United States of America:*

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Secretary of State to the end that legislation may be enacted appropriating the sum of \$90,130.91 for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who have sustained losses by reason of war conditions which have been prevailing in all parts of the world during the past 5 years.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 29, 1944.

[Enclosure: Report from the Secretary of State.]

#### CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

The twenty-sixth conference of the International Labor Organization has just been held at Philadelphia. Representatives of the governments, employers, and workers of 41 countries took part in its deliberations.

The conference, by a two-thirds majority, adopted recommendations on the following seven subjects:

1. Income security.

2. Social security for the armed forces.

3. Medical care.

4. Social policy in dependent territories.

5. Employment in the transition from war to peace.

6. The organization of employment services.

7. National planning of public works.

Under the constitution of the International Labor Organization, these recommendations are forwarded to the member governments for submission by them to their respective competent national authorities. I shall accordingly submit them to the Congress in the regular way when certified copies are received.

The conference made other important decisions of which I think the Congress should be informed:

First, it adopted by unanimous vote a declaration of the aim and purposes of the International Labor Organization, which has been referred to as the Declaration of Philadelphia.

Secondly, it unanimously adopted resolutions concerning the social provisions of the peace settlement.

Thirdly, it unanimously adopted resolutions concerning the economic policies, international and national, required for the attainment of the social objectives of the United Nations.

Because of the interest and importance of these three documents, I am transmitting them herewith for the information of the Congress.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 29, 1944.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a copy of a letter which I received.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the *RECORD* and to include a sermon by Rev. Arthur K. Wilson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Piqua, Ohio.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and to include a set of resolutions of the American Legion Post of Bloomfield, Iowa.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate be continued through today and that half of the time be allotted to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] and the remaining one-half to myself.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman from South Carolina mean that general debate shall be concluded today?

Mr. HARE. Yes.

Mr. SABATH. In that connection, Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that the Committee on Rules met this morning and has agreed to grant a rule waiving points of order in this bill.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from South Carolina yield to me?

Mr. HARE. Yes, I will be glad to.

Mr. COX. It was the thought of the committee in reporting the resolution this morning waiving points of order, that the gentleman might, in view of that fact, be able to obtain unanimous consent to the waiver of points of order, which would expedite the final consideration of the bill. I wonder if you are prepared to make that request?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I make the further unanimous-consent request that all points of order be waived against items included in this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] is recognized.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 28 minutes.



Mr. Chairman, your subcommittee charged with the responsibility to hear and determine the justifications for appropriations in the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, has discharged its responsibility and is now ready to submit its findings and conclusions to the House for further determination.

I am glad to report that the personnel of the committee is the same as those who reported a similar bill last year, namely, the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. ENGEL], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and the gentleman from Minnesota [H. CARL ANDERSEN]. I am personally grateful to each and every member for the interest manifested and the cooperation demonstrated in our efforts to properly interpret and analyze the justifications submitted, and I want to emphasize how well they have demonstrated their individual responsibilities and relieved the chairman to a very large extent in an effort to ascertain the facts relative to each item, and it is a great pleasure to pay tribute to the manner and efficiency of their efforts to secure a proper solution of each problem. I desire to express not only my personal estimate, but the recognition of other members of the committee of the very capable and efficient services rendered by Mr. Robert E. Lambert, clerk of the committee. This is his first year to serve in this capacity, but I am sure every member of the committee will join me in paying tribute to his diligent, capable, and helpful assistance in analyzing the estimates submitted to the committee for consideration.

There are probably a number of items carried in this bill which do not have the full endorsement of each member, but I am glad to report that the facts submitted represent the cooperative and combined judgment of the entire membership of the committee.

I am convinced that if you will read the hearings, consisting of upward of 1,600 pages of printed matter, you will conclude that the committee has endeavored to obtain all the facts and exercise its best judgment in reaching a proper determination of all matters before it for consideration. Reductions in some of the items may seem rather drastic, and it may appear that further economies could have been effected by a reduction in other items, but the committee feels that no irreparable loss to the public will follow the reductions made and there will be little opportunity for waste or useless expenditure of funds by the failure of the committee to make further reductions. We may have made some mistakes in our conclusions and I shall not attempt to justify them further than to say that if there are any they can be attributed to the failure to secure more thorough and complete information. Your committee has been fully conscious of the necessity in this emergency to reduce appropriations in non-defense activities as much as possible

and it has not been unmindful of the many demands occasioned by the necessity of the defense program, but, regardless of what these latter demands may be, they do not relieve the committee of the necessity of making thorough inquiry into all justifications for appropriations for defense purposes, and we have, therefore, acted upon the theory that a dollar wasted or misspent in a defense activity is just as burdensome to the taxpayer as a dollar wasted or misspent for nondefense purposes.

Mr. Chairman, I shall first attempt to give an over-all picture of the contents of the bill and then present more detailed information relating to the various items if time permits. The total amount for the budget estimates submitted to the committee is \$1,174,437,200, as compared with appropriations for 1944 of \$1,166,845,610. The committee has approved \$1,104,972,514, a reduction of \$69,464,686 below the estimates and \$61,813,096 below the appropriations for 1944.

Many of the services supported by appropriations in this bill are normal operating agencies of the Government, but are, nevertheless, charged in many cases with heavy wartime burdens, and must, therefore, be implemented with sufficient funds to adequately discharge these responsibilities. Others have no additional duties imposed by the war but have found their normal operations enlarged to a more or less extent because of increased industrial and business activities.

A number of items carried in the bill are for the support of national defense activities, a detailed statement of which will be found on page 24 of our report. The total carried for national defense purposes, \$215,623,129, is \$58,699,871 less than the Budget estimates for 1945 and a decrease of \$88,908,221 under the appropriations for 1944.

Many of the items in the bill are for grants to States for cooperation in programs which have been established under law and for other purposes, costs of which are determined by operation of the various statutes involved and are, therefore, more or less mandatory. The committee has studied these items carefully and made reductions wherever possible. Severe cuts, however, cannot be made unless the Congress should determine to amend the basic statutes. The amount for such items carried in the bill, \$798,382,000, is a reduction of \$8,000,000 in the Budget estimate of \$806,382,000 for 1945, and an increase of \$33,689,000 over the appropriations, \$764,693,000 for 1944.

Eliminating the funds for national defense, \$215,623,129, and the funds for mandatory items, \$798,382,000, or a total of \$1,014,005,129, from the aggregate of the bill, \$1,104,972,514, leaves a net of \$90,967,385, which represents the funds appropriated for administrative expenses and for the cost of directing Federal activities which is subject to some control. This represents a reduction of \$4,764,815 below the Budget estimate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor is a very important cog in the wheels of the Govern-

ment and, therefore, has numerous wartime programs to administer. A year ago our Government and those charged with the prosecution of production in our defense program were much concerned over the question of absenteeism. Practically every agency coming before our committee expressed a vital interest in this problem, but although the problem has not been fully and completely solved, we are glad to report that much success has been made in eliminating what was considered an unnecessary high degree of absenteeism. The success can be attributed to the combined and cooperative efforts of many Government agencies with management and labor.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

It will be observed that the amount carried in this bill for the Secretary's office, \$454,500, is a reduction of \$27,900 under the Budget estimate for 1945. In fact, it is the same amount provided in the appropriation for 1944 plus the overtime pay as required by statute subsequent to the passage of the last appropriation bill. In view of reductions made in previous years we feel that while the amount provided for herein is not a great decrease under the Budget estimate, the amount carried will be sufficient and the reduction will not seriously interfere with the necessary work of this office.

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses: The \$834,600 provided in the bill for the Solicitor's office is a reduction of \$65,400 from the Budget estimate. The sum of \$715,000 was provided for this service in the 1944 appropriation act and this amount plus \$119,600 overtime pay provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, accounts for the present amount. In some instances it would appear that the work load of the Solicitor's office has increased while in others it has decreased so that under proper administration the amount here provided should be sufficient to provide all necessary legal services for the various activities of the Department.

#### DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: The \$171,300 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$11,700 from the Budget estimate. One hundred and forty-six thousand dollars was provided for this item in the 1944 appropriation act, which amount plus \$25,300 overtime pay provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, accounts for the present amount.

In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, there was provided an additional amount of \$200,000 for the same purposes as those stated in the above paragraph, plus an additional activity of "proper working conditions." To this amount was added \$15,000 as overtime pay in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944. The Budget estimate for the next fiscal year for this activity is \$551,000. It is proposed in the present bill to eliminate this item in its entirety.

Subsequent to the declaration of war a national defense item under the same general provisions as those covered in



the first paragraph above was set up and in the present bill there is provided \$169,200, which is a decrease of \$53,800 from the Budget estimate but an increase of the amount carried in the regular appropriation bill for 1944 in the amount of \$19,200 to cover overtime pay.

These three appropriation items are considered together in this report since the same activities, in general, are provided for therein. For some 10 years this division has been doing work in the field of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry. The regular appropriation for safety and health has been augmented each year since the outbreak of the war by substantial national defense amounts and it is proposed in this bill to continue an additional appropriation as a national defense item as above stated in the amount of \$169,200.

Authority provided in the language of the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, as it is being administered appears to be a duplication of activities performed by other divisions of Government and there appears no justification for its continuation. A substantial number of positions have been filled in connection with this authorization and it was testified that one-half of the technical staff had come from some of the most important war industries and the remainder from agencies doing important war work. It is the opinion of the committee that all of these employees were rendering far more important service to the country in their former positions than can be rendered by them now in attempting to improve working conditions and handling labor relations. First, it is difficult to justify the "raiding" by the Government of industry to obtain employees, and second, it is difficult to justify the creation of a service that in large part, if not entirely, will duplicate work that has and will continue to be done by other agencies of the Government.

The committee has approved appropriations equal to the present fiscal year's amounts, plus overtime, for this division for its work in connection with improvement of health and safety of employees in industry, the work that it has been doing for some 10 years, and which, according to the testimony should be continued more aggressively than ever before for the reason that records on safety disclose that accident rates are increasing. The committee is not impressed with the attempted broadening of authority for this division and the duplication of work that inevitably occurs if the authority is given it to continue the "working conditions service" and the "handling of labor relations."

#### CONCILIATION SERVICE

The activities of the Conciliation Service have been greatly increased during the period of the emergency and appropriations have fully kept pace, the regular appropriation showing a substantial increase over the pre-war years and since 1942 has been supplemented by a national defense item of substantial amounts, the present fiscal year having in this account the sum of \$1,670,300.

The committee does not desire to cripple in any way the activities of this service but it is thought that for the fiscal year 1945 an amount of \$1,721,000, which is \$100,000 less than the Budget estimate should be sufficient to meet the needs of the Service.

#### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: The \$1,212,300 proposed in the bill for the general item of "Salaries and expenses" is a reduction of \$100,000 from the Budget estimate and is made primarily for the reason that the services of this Bureau have not been utilized to the extent anticipated by certain agencies of the Government, especially by investigating committees of the Congress. It is the opinion of the committee that the Bureau stands ready to render a necessary and valuable service to different committees of the Congress and that its services properly utilized would save much time, effort, and expenses of such committees. The proposal to increase the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from \$970,000 to \$1,160,000 is due to the payment of overtime. Since it is proposed to reduce the estimate by \$100,000 it follows that the limitation should be reduced by the amount of overtime that would be paid on the amount of the reduction or approximately 20 percent. Accordingly it is proposed that the amount which may be spent for the purpose mentioned should not exceed \$1,140,000.

The \$1,510,400 proposed in the bill for the national-defense item of "Salaries and expenses" is composed of an amount equal to the appropriations for the present fiscal year of \$1,365,400 plus an amount of \$145,000 approved by the committee to be used in making a more detailed study of the cost-of-living index by increasing the sampling for information to individual consumers. Experience gained during the past few years and a saving of time in covering again and again the same sources of information to keep such information current should permit the addition of some smaller towns and villages to the list of cities and larger communities now being covered in obtaining and correcting the information.

#### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

The \$367,900 proposed in the bill for "Salaries and expenses" is a reduction from the Budget estimate of \$10,000. It is the opinion of the committee that from the experience gained during the past few years this amount may easily be absorbed.

Members of the committee have been impressed with the considerable amount of correspondence received in connection with the appropriation for this Bureau and the widespread interest in the demand that the appropriation be maintained at its present level, or increased. Such interest indicates that the public generally will give wholehearted support to every effort of the Bureau to carry on its duties within the amount appropriated but Government employees who are beneficiaries of the appropriation concerned should not be used in having the Congress or members of the Commit-

tee on Appropriations circularized on behalf of such appropriation.

The proposed change in the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from \$289,600 to \$328,000 is due in large part to overtime pay, and is a reduction in the limitation of \$2,000 from the amount proposed by the Budget, and is in keeping with the reduction in the total appropriation.

Salaries and expenses, Fair Labor Standards Act—the \$250,000 proposed in the bill for carrying out the duties imposed upon the Children's Bureau by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is a reduction of \$15,700 from the Budget estimate, and \$10,000 under the amounts appropriated for the present fiscal year. The committee is convinced that there is a considerable duplication in this service with the Wage and Hour Division and this fact is called to attention in the hope that during the coming fiscal year such duplication may be eliminated, and in the elimination a considerable saving should be made.

An increase of \$272,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau was shown to be largely for setting up a new division made up of child-labor consultants, assistant consultants, and the necessary clerical force.

The outstanding purpose of the new activity was to provide and submit advisory standards in industrial plants where children may be employed. However, more attention was given in the justifications to the necessity of additional help to aid the States in revising their forms, procedure, and instructions in connection with the issuance of certificates of age to persons for employment as provided for under the Fair Labor Standards Act. This proposal was to be a defense activity in its entirety, and we felt that under the justifications the high-type specialists called for would not be required in aiding the States in the issuance of certificates of employment, and we had the further thought that if the time of specialists requested should be given to submitting advisory standards for health and safety this would in large measure duplicate the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards, charged with the primary function of establishing standards for health and safety in all industrial plants. It would seem that such standards should take into consideration the health and safety of children as well as adults, and the proposed activity would in a large measure be a duplication of effort.

I am vitally interested in the work of the Children's Bureau, and I cannot speak too highly of a majority of its activities, but the necessity for this proposal did not impress the committee as being sufficiently essential to warrant approval of this item.

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care—national defense: The program to provide medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces was inaugurated in March 1943, and since that time has grown by leaps and bounds. The initial appropriation to carry the



program for approximately 3 months in fiscal year 1943 was \$1,200,000. Regular and deficiency appropriations for fiscal 1944 amount to \$29,700,000. It is difficult to estimate the needs for this program during the fiscal year 1945; but if present trends continue, the requested amount of \$42,800,000 will perhaps be insufficient.

The program is a cooperative one with the public health departments of the various States handling the actual administration of the program under plans approved by the Children's Bureau. Difficulties have been encountered, as may be expected in any new program, and the committee has endeavored to meet the more serious situations that have arisen through amendments. In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, the program was confined to enlisted men in the four lower grades and that provision has been continued. The Bureau has requested and the Budget has approved language to permit a contribution of not to exceed 4 percent of the amount allotted to a State to be used for State administrative purposes. The committee has approved the language but has reduced the percentage to 2 percent. It is realized that the public health departments of the States have rendered a great service and in large part the success of the program has depended upon the efficiency of the States in administering this program. It has been shown that in instances the States have expended funds that otherwise could have been used in other health and child-welfare programs. But on the other hand the States have an interest in this program the same as the Nation and should expect to carry a part of the cost of administering it. Therefore a contribution of 2 percent of the amount allocated to a State for this program together with funds available in the State should be sufficient.

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

The regular appropriation for this Bureau for salaries and expenses was \$160,000, with \$30,000 additional overtime as required by statute. The amount carried in this bill is \$189,600, which corresponds with the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, making a decrease of \$400 below the amount available for 1944.

In the Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated as a national defense item to supplement the regular appropriation for salaries and expenses of this Bureau, the Budget estimate for the next fiscal year being \$200,000. It appears that the hours of work and wages for women are reasonably satisfactory and as there appears to be no discrimination against women in holding some of the better positions in industry for which the Bureau is entitled to much credit it is the opinion of the committee that this item can be eliminated without interfering in any way with the work and functions of this Bureau.

#### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Only few and slight changes are made in items providing for the normal activities of the Office of Education. An item

of \$23,965 for library service is a reduction of \$35 compared with the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, no change being made for service to the blind. The amount for salaries is increased from \$333,450 for the present fiscal year to \$342,955 for 1945, a decrease of the Budget estimate of \$132,945. The increased estimate for salaries recommended by the Bureau of the Budget contemplated a large and rather ambitious program. A few years ago when we found a rather strained relationship existing between the United States and some of the Latin-American republics the State Department, with the hope of relieving the situation, inaugurated a cultural relationship program and, in the promotional work, some of the funds appropriated were transferred from the State Department to the Office of Education to be used in a cooperative way with the Latin-American countries, the program to be under the censorship of the State Department. In view of the reported successful efforts, the Office of Education now feels that the work should no longer be on a cooperative basis and confined to Latin-American countries, but the program should be an exclusive function of the Office of Education, and the work should be enlarged so as eventually to include work with all nations. We felt that the projected program is international and one that should be approached with the exercise of a great deal of diplomacy and, if it is to be greatly enlarged, the program should not only be at the suggestion of the State Department but should first be approved by that Department and legislative action taken by the Congress after presentation by the appropriate legislative committee. The committee, therefore, failed to approve the increased estimate for this purpose.

#### THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

The bill provides for an appropriation of \$16,036,250 for general administration expenses, which represents an increase of \$1,587,250 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year and a decrease of \$1,645,750 under the Budget estimate. The Apprentice Training Service carries \$537,500, the same as that provided for the fiscal year 1944. The Apprentice Training Service for national defense carries an appropriation of \$400,000, or a decrease of \$237,700 below the Budget estimate. We cannot speak too highly of the Apprentice Training Service generally, but it appears from the estimates submitted by the Budget Bureau that the item for national defense should not be increased. The employment facilities and service carries an appropriation of \$57,968,079, or a decrease of \$664,921 under the appropriation for the fiscal year and a decrease of \$3,033,921 below the Budget estimate. We were impressed with the general efficiency of this work but felt that with the experience of the past year in perfecting the organization throughout the country a slight decrease would not interfere with its efficiency for the next year.

The Training Within Industry Service for national defense carried an appropriation of \$2,207,500 for the past fiscal

year. The Budget estimate was \$2,568,000. The amount carried in the bill for the next fiscal year is even \$2,000,000, or \$207,500 less than the appropriation for 1944 and a decrease of \$568,000 less than the Budget estimate. The hearings disclosed that this activity has contributed a most valuable service to our war production program by organizing the Training Within Industry Service in a large percentage of the war industry plants and it was indicated that probably the job may be completed by or possibly before the end of the next fiscal year and for this reason approximately 10 percent reductions have been recommended. The grand total for the War Manpower Commission is \$76,941,829, or a decrease of \$930,371 less than the amount carried for the fiscal year 1944 and approximately \$8,000,000 less than the Budget estimate.

In view of the heavy responsibilities and the enormous amount of work involved, it might appear that the committee made some rather drastic cuts in the appropriation. You will recall that this is a relatively new agency and the Congress was rather generous in its appropriation this past year, but those justifying the appropriation this year convinced the committee they have succeeded in organizing and streamlining the work to a point where they will be able to successfully carry out the program this next year with less money than was appropriated for the fiscal year 1944. I may be going a little out of the way to say so, but I am sure I express the feelings of the several members of the committee when I say we were all impressed with the successful manner in which this stupendous program has been executed by Mr. Appley, in charge of the placement of available manpower throughout the country to meet the many strategic demands made in our war production program.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old age assistance, aid for dependent children, and aid to the blind heretofore carried as three separate items have consolidated for convenience into one appropriation item. The change in no way will alter the functions of each unit but will eliminate the administrative necessity for transfer from one item to another. It is thought the consolidation will facilitate the work of the Board and the payments of grants. The amount carried for these items is \$403,600,000, the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau, but \$6,750,000 less than the amount provided for the fiscal year 1944. The amount carried for salaries in the Bureau of Public Assistance is \$950,000, an increase of \$27,000 over the appropriation for 1944, but \$34,000 less than the Budget estimate. The \$25,000,000 carried in the bill in the way of grants for States through the Unemployment Compensation Administration is \$6,000,000 below the Budget estimate and \$10,328,000 less than the appropriation for 1944. The committee felt that in view of the decrease in the number of persons drawing unemployment compensation would be projected into the next fiscal year and the amount appro-



apropriated would be sufficient to meet all requirements. The amount of \$3,400,000 carried for salaries for offices of the Board represents an increase of \$10,000 over the amount provided for 1944, but a decrease of \$143,000 below the Budget estimate.

The Social Security Board embodies five separate activities:

First. The maternity and child welfare program, administered by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Second. The Public Health program, administered by the United States Public Health Service in the Federal Security Agency.

Third. The other three, old-age and survivor's insurance, public assistance, and unemployment compensation are all administered by the Social Security Board of the Federal Security Agency.

The last three programs are administered by separate bureaus reporting to the Social Security Board. A study of the rather elaborate organizational structure would indicate that some simplification and streamlining of these activities would result in considerable savings in items for salaries and other administrative expenses. It would appear that the relationship between the programs of these three bureaus would not necessarily require them to remain in a separate operating organization under the Federal Security Agency and some thought has been given to the plan of reorganization which would establish each of these bureaus as a separate unit reporting directly to the Federal Security Administrator. Of course, such a realignment would require an amendment to the Social Security Act in order that the functions now vested in the Social Security Board might be transferred either to the Bureaus themselves or to the Federal Security Administrator. There has been some discussion of such an amendment and it is our thought that the organizational structure should be carefully examined with the view of providing the simplest machinery possible to administer these separate programs.

#### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The amount of \$1,350,000 for Community War Services shows a decrease of \$400,000 below the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. It will be recalled that this appropriation provides for four wartime activities:

First. The control of venereal diseases through suppression of prostitution.

Second. Assistance to communities in handling increased population by reason of war industries or military concentration.

Third. A Nation-wide promotional program to develop interest in physical culture for the purpose of maintaining a physically fit population.

The Social Protection Division in charge of the venereal-control program is rendering exceptional service to the Nation in eliminating the source of venereal disease. The Division will undoubtedly have a job to do so long as the war continues and the amount rec-

ommended by the committee is intended to provide the full amount included in the Budget for this work.

The Recreational Division, charged with the duty of giving assistance to communities in handling increased population by reason of war industries or military concentration, has been of commendable assistance to many communities in handling this problem. However, the population shift incident to war production and military concentration appears to have passed the peak. It may be that the problems incident to these population readjustments may not have been fully solved, but many of the communities have learned how to meet them and we feel that the end of the job of the Recreational Division may be in sight and the committee feels that the Administrator will find it possible to complete existing projects probably by the 1st of January 1945.

The Coordination of Welfare Functions for wartime needs is a necessity and continuing function and the amount recommended by the committee includes provisions for this service on the basis contemplated by the Budget estimate.

The Committee on Physical Fitness deserves a note of commendation for the interest it has created in the development of physical education programs among adults and school-age persons. Its contribution to the health of the Nation is not measurable but the committee feels that it is well worth the relatively small amount expended by the Government for this purpose.

Only slight changes are made in other items under this heading as compared with the appropriations for 1944 and the Budget estimates, the grand total for the Federal Security Agency being \$629,224,185, or a reduction of \$123,876,875 as compared with the appropriations for 1944 and a decrease of \$58,621,115 below the Budget estimate.

#### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The items for salaries, miscellaneous expenses, printing and binding for the regular work of the National Labor Relations Board are the same as for the fiscal year 1944, but the salaries and expenses for national defense activities are reduced from \$681,550 to even \$600,000, the amount carried in the Appropriation bill for 1944, less the overtime. The item for salaries and expenses in an enforcement of War Labor Disputes Act, Public Law 89, Seventy-eighth Congress, is \$112,500, a similar amount having been provided in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act for 1944. The grand total for the National Labor Relations Board is \$3,523,450, or an increase of \$30,950 over the amount carried in the bill for 1944, but \$625,550 less than the Budget estimate.

It will be recalled that with the hope of facilitating the work of this Board, curtailing the practice of raiding, obviating unnecessary friction in war production plants, and thereby promoting maximum production a provision was placed in the appropriation bill last year that where an agreement entered into between management and labor and no dissatisfaction had been or should be ex-

pressed within 3 months following the execution of the agreement, a limitation was placed on the appropriation for use by the Board to consider a complaint filed after the expiration of the 3 months and during the life of the appropriation. However, in view of a ruling by the Comptroller General and the Board's interpretation of the intention of the Congress some criticism of the provision arose. The committee, therefore, in its recent hearings afforded all interested parties an opportunity to appear with the idea that with additional information the provision may be amended so as to meet the objectives and remove any doubt as to the intentions of the Congress. All parties conceded that the provision had, in a measure, accomplished its objectives, and we now feel that the revised provision should accomplish the original purposes and meet with little or no criticism.

(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

(Mr. GIFFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, for reasons beyond my control I have not inflicted myself on the House for the last few weeks. I might feel refreshed if I could divest myself of some of the opinions I have. I realize fully that I am surrounded by wiser men than I and should try to conform to their views. But somehow the wiser men do not seem to prevail in their views. I thought I might comment briefly on official lawlessness, official usurpation, and official excesses in demands on the people by their own Government. I desire to ask a few questions or make a few suggestions that would be provocative enough to bring forth responses which would be helpful, and reassure me that some of my fears are groundless.

Whither are we traveling? That is much on my mind, even as D-day approaches—a day which has an oppressive effect upon everybody so that we hardly dare complain of domestic problems. Warning signals, however, must not longer be postponed. It is a dreadful hour. But there is a great decision approaching in November. It is then that Representatives will hear the voice and verdict of the people. Will the people have been deluged with such a flood of propaganda that they will be in a frame of mind to give matters of government proper weight and attention? If I could make a few provocative suggestions to our people, to awaken them, I would feel that I had been helpful.

Republicans have as much patriotism in their hearts as Democrats. There is no party line. Few can be accused of lack of patriotism. There are just as many Republican sons over there as there are Democratic sons, and members of either party should not, and cannot, claim more patriotic impulses or greater desire to win the war. I am not criticizing the war effort. I know little about



it. I have full confidence in our military leaders.

How happy I am to learn that the health of our President is better. I wish him well. But it is a great relief to me to learn that he could depart from Washington for a month or more and the war still go on. Perhaps he could depart for a longer time and the war would still go on. It is reassuring to me that the military may still actually carry on the war, and that after all there is no indispensable men. The indispensable man is an illusion and a delusion. I hope our President himself does not have that delusion. I see a great danger ahead in the continuance of one man in the high office of President for too long a period. I shall say to my people, "If a fourth term happens, bid goodbye to your form of government." I shall not argue with them. I shall tell them. It does not admit of much real argument. It is only the argument of expediency that may be presented. The great Democratic leaders of the past have warned us, as well as the Republican leaders. This great danger has been of universal understanding and should be brought forcibly to the attention of our people. When one man will have appointed all the judiciary, filled all important offices with such selections as have only his own approval, he will then have such an enormous power that liberty and justice will be alienated from the people. This, to me, is extremely worrisome, and I shall talk plainly about it.

The most immediate problem is, of course, how to win the war. I am not suggesting that the military do not know how to conduct our military operations, as the representatives of the people, we will vote the money. Beyond that we can do little and can hardly allow any criticism. "How to write the peace." We may talk about that, but how guardedly those in power are now speaking on that question. Can we win the peace? I can foresee that the so-called imperialism of Great Britain is not to be interfered with. I can see Russia, "the colossus of Europe." We cannot hinder that apparently. We may well feel certain that after this war is over, there can only be an armed peace, secured by agreement of two or three nations, although hoping for a fourth.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. The gentleman knows, of course, that spokesmen of both Great Britain and Russia have said, and every thinking person in this or any other country knows, that they are pursuing their own way; that they will have no part of the Atlantic Charter and that we, when this war is over, may expect the worst.

Mr. GIFFORD. I was coming to that. The Atlantic Charter was a pious expression. It was beautiful, ideal. When the colossus of Europe demands, as he unquestionably will, a large sphere of influence, in those smaller countries, what chance will those little countries have in determining their own futures as promised in that charter?

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. As a matter of fact, has not the spokesman for the colossus of Europe already announced to the world that he proposes to take over certain of those little countries and parts of other little countries? He asked permission of no one. He announced his program. It seems to me that the people of this country should see that and see it clearly.

Mr. GIFFORD. I am sorry to say that there certainly can be no other interpretation of it. I am not criticizing Russia for the moment. We wanted her to win the war. How highly we were praising her in her endeavors to win the war and the sacrifices that she has made. The type of government they have in Russia we want none of. Liberty does not exist in Russia. Some have tried to tell us that she is turning toward the capitalistic system. Not at all. Of course, the workers are now paid more according to their ability and not according to their need, as was the old doctrine. Everybody and everything that is owned is subject to the will of the state. Strikes in Russia: We are told that a striker's reward is only to be shot.

We cannot agree to her ideology. When we come to frame a peace and arrange trade between the countries, exchange good will and friendship, will we dare demand freedom for those small nations to determine for themselves their form of government and to decide their own problems?

Let us face the facts. Russia has spoken. She has fought the fight. She feels that she should have her part in dictating the future. But as to spheres of influence, what will we say to those little countries we have tried so hard to assist? What can we do except indulge in pious talk, and suggest agreements that are immediately torpedoed?

No. Our great friends, the British people—and they are our friends—are beginning now to read carefully the statements of our leaders. They wonder just what agreements Britain and this country can make regarding trade and monetary relations. Does she trust us when we advocate a free exchange of goods?

When there is talk about a free exchange of goods or of free trade, and at the moment there is a great and growing demand, I can hark back to the first weeks I was in the Congress, when the farmers were demanding a tariff to protect themselves from little Denmark's butter. When I see that high wages must prevail after the war—it is so declared—how can these things be arranged so that our workers can meet competition, unless high wages prevail in other nations?

We have our own immediate domestic problems. We ought to face them. We have various and sundry persons proclaiming new doctrines which attract much attention. Stuart Chase, a great writer, tells us, in effect, that if we can borrow \$250,000,000,000 or \$300,000,000,-

000 to fight a war, certainly we can borrow to keep things going in the peace. What care such writers whether they wreck the Treasury or not? No; they are trying to teach our people that we should have all these social gains from the cradle to the grave; that everybody should be looked out for. They are practically telling those people who receive, or would receive, largesses from the Government that they would not be the ones whom they intend to tax. Many classes of people in this country think they can have all these things for the asking, that someone else will pay for them. It may be that is somewhat true if we intend to continue tax methods now and recently followed.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. We learn to our sorrow that no one yet has devised a system of government superior to simple arithmetic, and no one yet has devised a substitute for work.

Mr. GIFFORD. No. But the gentleman will recall the statement made by one of the social planners high in the New Deal, who said, "We will tax ourselves and pay ourselves a pension. We should pay all sorts of subsidies, then tax ourselves to pay the subsidies," but with the thought held out that the tax would not apply to the ones who get the subsidy.

Shall we be able to collaborate, shall we be able to cooperate, and not amalgamate with other nations when the war is over? I do not want to get too far away from that question. I want to collaborate, I want to cooperate, but I do not want to amalgamate.

Mr. DONDERO. Along that line, may I suggest that there seems to be a feeling on the part of some people in this country that through some mysterious process money can be collected from them and brought here to Washington, administrative expenses deducted, and then more money and benefits sent back to them.

Mr. GIFFORD. Can we teach our people the fallacy of such an opinion?

I have felt a frustration in my endeavors of late to help my people, because of Government exactions, bureaucratic exactions, if you want to call them that, from the agencies that we ourselves set up. Do we lack the courage to tell those agencies how to operate or the policies they should follow? We are frustrated because under the supposed war powers the executive agencies may get directives from the President, even though they be exactly contrary to our own intentions in enacting the law.

There must be a halt to this sort of thing. Are we to wait until after November, until we have heard the voice of the people? I think there should be a real campaign on domestic issues. The people should be informed and warned that their form of government is in real jeopardy. I, for one, shall not hesitate to speak my mind about it.

I have been here a long time. I have seen representative government at work. I know full well that the great majority



of our people still think that we are really their representatives, and that they should appeal to us for relief from exactions in Washington. They still have that idea. But now, because of bureaucratic control, when a complaint comes to you, you have to appeal to a bureaucrat.

It is said that bureaucrats are usually selected because of their education. But an educated man should be surrounded by others who are much wiser than he in the practical conditions to be met in any proposal.

I have pleaded with the O. P. A. for my fisheries; I have pleaded with them for my dairymen; I have pleaded with them for my fresh fruits. I am constantly pleading for relief. How far do I get? I get answers to my letters after telephone arguments, and then I send copies of those letters to my newspapers so they may notify the people at large. Have I succeeded in bringing relief? Well, if relief is the knowledge that you cannot get anything, we get relief, and that perhaps is really some relief. But I want my people to awaken to the fact that their Representative in Congress, supposed to make the laws of the land, cannot be effective under a bureaucratic form of government.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Speaking of relief, I think the gentleman will agree that sometimes after worrying about a proposition for week after week it is a relief to know the worst.

Mr. GIFFORD. A relief to know the worst. That is putting in another way the thought I was vainly trying to express.

This administration has attempted, at the expense of the Treasury, to bring relief, even boondoggling relief. Millions of jobs have been provided in Government services. I think I may say that the people have been well lathered, and I remember the old expression that he who is well lathered is half shaved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. I have many matters for discussion here. So many things to worry about. I wonder if I could refer back to Thomas Jefferson? Would it be of any good to do that these days? I think it ought. I love my Democratic friends. I really do. My friend the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], the other day did not like something that the New Deal has done. He fought brilliantly on the floor. I voted with him. There is a large segment of the Democratic Party which views with alarm many New Deal doctrines, and if they could be released from the party condition that exists they would be happy to join us in checking the excesses of the so-called New Deal.

I have a great worry about the public debt. I have made many speeches here about it. Stuart Chase seems to have no worry about it. Many others whom I

might mention seem to have no worry. I do not suppose young Michael Streit, who gave that dinner to 100 New Dealers where he said, "The New Deal is more revolutionary than fascism"—it is revolutionary—has any such worries. Such leaders have a definite goal about which many of you Democrats are fearful. They intend to take possession of your party. The Communists have disbanded, but only in name. They are perfectly content to back the New Deal because it is bringing about a condition in this country such as they desire for their own aims later on. No wonder one of your great Democratic United States Senators said recently, "If they have come into the party it would now seem necessary that I go out." Oh, strange bedfellows are they who are agitating for the fourth term. I am not an isolationist. I want independence, but isolationism is too high a price to pay for that sort of independence. I want to collaborate and hope I am fully understood in that statement.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman has referred to collaboration. There is a lot of literature coming to my desk which deals with that question. It is coming from two groups and I somewhat hesitate to make this comparison, but the literature speaks for itself, the C. I. O. and from church leaders, and it is growing in volume in personal letters, periodicals, published statements, news comments over their signatures, and I wish to submit this question to the gentleman. So long as world power politics are to be the program, does the Congress of the United States dare surrender its power to determine these questions which deal with how far we shall go in international relationships? I say, does the Congress dare surrender its power to make a determination and thus amalgamate, or must we retain our power to collaborate so that the forces of the United States will remain in the hands of Congress?

Mr. GIFFORD. Oh, I hope we will be courageous enough to retain the power in the hands of the Congress itself. To amalgamate is far different than to cooperate, or to collaborate. So I ask you, as my purpose in rising today, if you can allay my fears and give me a word of advice or encouragement, so that I may feel when I do come back, and I expect to come back, that I shall be able to represent my people without too much hindrance in this bureaucratic government. I thank the gentleman in charge of the time for the time allowed me.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] 15 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my very deep appreciation of the exceedingly capable service which has been rendered to the Congress and to the country by the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE], in the preparation and presentation of this bill. He has, of course, had able and faithful assistance from my colleagues, both on the

Democratic and on the Republican side. But as we all know, the greatest portion of the burden in the preparation of a bill of this type, in the examination of its multitude of details, rests upon the chairman of the subcommittee and I happen to know that the gentleman from South Carolina has spent not only weeks in conducting the hearings which were had on the bill, but many, many hours in the evenings and at other times when the House was not in session in the study of the various estimates which form the basis of the bill.

I know that he is largely responsible for the tremendous savings below Budget estimates which are represented by the bill as presented to the House. His services in connection with this bill alone have been the cause of savings amounting to many millions of dollars to the Treasury of the United States. I am not in accord with all of the provisions contained in the bill. I am not in accord with all of the reductions which have been made in the bill. Our subcommittee has lacked unanimity with regard to a number of these reductions. It is not my purpose today to undertake to discuss these matters in detail, first because there are very few Members on the floor, and second because I apprehend that these matters will come up for discussion when the bill is read under the 5-minute rule on Thursday of this week.

However, I do desire to have in the RECORD for the information of the members of the Committee of the Whole, some observations with reference to a provision which was contained in the bill, as reported from the subcommittee, relating to the appropriation for grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care. I want those observations in the RECORD in order that the attention of the Members of Congress may be directed thereto, and in order that they may give some study to the problem which is involved, prior to the reading of the bill for amendment on Thursday, at which time, depending on what sentiment may be developed in the House with reference to the subject matter, I may or may not offer an amendment which I shall now discuss.

In the bill as reported from the subcommittee to the Full Committee on Appropriations there was contained the following proviso with reference to the E. M. I. C. program, which proviso was stricken from the bill by the full committee:

*Provided further, That this appropriation and appropriations heretofore made for the same purpose, may be used for payment of benefits in cases of wives of such servicemen who fail to submit a notice and application prior to confinement, in all cases in which it shall be made satisfactorily to appear that such wives were unaware of their entitlement to such benefits prior to confinement, or were prevented by unavoidable causes from submitting such notice and application prior to confinement.*

This program, as the Members know, is that which has been provided by Congress for taking care of the medical expenses and hospital expenses of the wives of servicemen in the four lowest grades, in connection with their confinement.



The appropriation carried in the bill for the next fiscal year for this purpose is \$42,800,000.

I hope the Members will find it convenient to examine the hearings with reference to this particular subject matter. If they do, they will find that, according to the testimony of Miss Lenroot, head of the Children's Bureau, and of Dr. Eliot, an official of the Children's Bureau, there were during the last 6 months of the calendar year 1943, 285,000 cases in which such benefits might have been granted under the provisions of the program as authorized by the Congress; but benefits were paid only in 145,000 of those 285,000 cases. The testimony of Miss Lenroot and of Dr. Eliot indicates their belief that the failure of 140,000 wives who were confined during the last half of the calendar year 1943, to apply for these benefits was occasioned by their not having been aware of the existence of the program and of their right to receive such benefits upon proper application.

The evidence also justifies the conclusion that in many thousands of these cases bills for medical expenses and hospital care hang over the wives of these servicemen who did not file application within the time provided by the regulations, and over their husbands who are in the service, until this good day, and that aid to them from the appropriations which have been made by the Congress has been denied for one reason only. That is because prior to their confinement they did not file notice and application with the proper State health authorities, and except for this difference their rights are the same as those of wives whose claims have been paid.

You will observe from the evidence that this rule with reference to the filing of notice and application has been construed to apply to cases in which wives were prematurely confined. In one case it developed that a wife had been confined after a period of 6 months' pregnancy, yet the benefits in that case were denied because that wife, who, of course, had no reason to apprehend her premature confinement, had not filed notice and application for the benefits under this program, prior to the time when she was confined.

It is my viewpoint that these 140,000 women, if they are in need of assistance which is granted by the Government under this program, are entitled to the same consideration which has been had by 145,000 women who did file applications during the last 6 months of 1943 and who knew about the existence of the program and who took all of the steps necessary under the regulations to see to it that they received those benefits. At the present time participation in the benefits of the program is approaching 100 percent, since knowledge of its existence has become general.

The language of the proviso which I read to you in the outset of my remarks, however, does not make it mandatory upon those officials who are in charge of the administration of the program, to pay benefits in all the cases where they have not been paid. It simply places in their discretion the payment of such benefits when, in accordance with the

regulations prepared by them, it shall be made satisfactorily to appear that the failure of the wife to file notice, to make application prior to her confinement, was occasioned by her being unaware of her entitlement to benefits under the program, or was caused by unavoidable circumstances, the authorities in charge of the program, of course, having the power and duty to determine what circumstances would be properly considered unavoidable.

It may be true, perhaps, that the language of the proviso, as it was originally written in the bill by the subcommittee, is broad in its terms. However, I do not think that language is too broad. I do not believe that the wives of these servicemen who did not know of the existence of the program ought to be required to pay, or their husbands pay their own bills, their medical bills and hospital care bills incurred since this program began in confinement cases, merely because of their lack of knowledge of their entitlement to benefits, when other wives who did know about the program, who perhaps were not in some cases as much in need as those who had no knowledge of it, have received these benefits in full.

It has been stated in committee that the placing of this proviso in the bill would occasion a tremendous amount of additional expense. I do not believe it is possible that the additional expense incurred would be out of proportion to the just benefits awarded, but whatever the expense might be, there is absolutely no justification, in my judgment, for the Government saying to a woman who has been well informed as to the development of this program that, "because you knew about it, because you took action and made application, gave notice prior to the time of your confinement, you can have your doctor bill paid and you can have your hospital bill paid"; but to the woman who may live away back in the hills, or who perhaps is not very well educated, who perhaps does not receive a daily paper or any other sort of paper, who knew nothing about the program being in existence, that she must be barred, because, forsooth, the State health authority had adopted regulations approved by the Children's Bureau, in which she was required to give notice and make application prior to confinement. I want to say again that that debarment exists notwithstanding she may have been prematurely confined. It is an absolutely senseless thing to require the making of an application prior to confinement in the case of a woman who did not know she would be confined in 3, 4, or 5 or 6 months and who was prematurely confined.

It is my purpose after further conference with other members of the committee—I think it is possible they may give their approval to it—to submit a modified form of this proviso which would take care of cases where need is shown and cases particularly of the type to which I have last referred where notice and application were not submitted prior to confinement on account of unavoidable circumstances.

You will hear it said by those who have opposed this proviso that these reg-

ulations are made by State health authorities and that the purpose of the Congress was to leave the matter entirely within the jurisdiction of State health authorities. There is not anything in the law which requires this regulation as to the giving of notice and the filing of application prior to confinement. That is a regulation, but when they say that it is a regulation of the State health authorities they do not mention the fact that the Children's Bureau, as will appear from our hearings, in their bulletin No. 1 to State health authorities, for 21 pages outline the type of regulations that the State health authorities must adopt.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. They specify the type of regulations down to the dotting of an "i" and the crossing of a "t" that the State health authorities must adopt in order for those regulations to receive the approval of the Children's Bureau; so, of course, the State health authorities, in order to have their regulations approved, have simply followed in detail the requirements laid down for them by the Children's Bureau and have adopted the regulations which they were directed to adopt by the Children's Bureau. You will hear them say also as they said in the full Committee on Appropriations that exceptions are authorized to the rules made by these State regulations; that Miss Lenroot, the head of the Children's Bureau, has written State health authorities that they are justified in making exceptions in cases of the kind to which I referred a while ago where women were confined after 6 months' pregnancy. That does not alter the situation, because the fact remains that the State health authorities in cases coming under my observation have not made the exceptions.

Whether they were authorized to do it or not they have not in fact done it and they have not in one particular case which came under my observation in my own district made any payment of benefits in that particular type of case. You will hear opponents of this proviso say also that the proviso would require a great deal of administrative work, it would be administratively unworkable. That is answered by the suggestion to which I referred a moment ago; that is, the claim that the Children's Bureau will permit them now to make exceptions, and if that is true, then the Children's Bureau has now authorized the State health authorities to consider these individual cases and to approve exceptions when in their judgment it ought to be done; and the proviso in the bill would require nothing more than that except that it would indicate the purpose of Congress that in cases where it is satisfactorily shown that lack of knowledge of the program existed on the part of the wife of a serviceman or that she was prevented by unavoidable circumstances from submitting a notice and application, payment of benefits provided by the program should be made.



I have submitted these views in order that you might be thinking about the matter and that other Members of the House who are not here today might have an opportunity to read what I have said concerning this problem in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the hope that by the time we reach this section of the bill for reading under the 5-minute rule on Thursday the House may have reached the conclusion that some sort of proviso in this appropriation language should be adopted which would prevent the continuance of injustices of the type I have described.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I do not at this time desire to attempt to answer the argument just concluded by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia. It is enough to say as one who originally sponsored this program in the House, that I am interested in its continuation and not its destruction. Because of that fact I very vigorously opposed the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia in the subcommittee and in the full committee; and if it is sought to include this amendment when the bill is read under the 5-minute rule I believe the House will then be advised of the facts which prompted the full Appropriations Committee by an overwhelming vote to strike such an amendment out of the bill.

I do not want the RECORD to disclose that the gentleman's argument was made without any statement to the contrary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, tomorrow on Memorial Day while strewing pretty bouquets upon the graves of soldiers of former wars, why not cast a thought toward saving the lives of some of the young soldiers imperiled in this one?

Today I shall insert in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Constantine Brown on the pending invasion. Mr. Brown is an informed and reliable writer—if any writer is reliable nowadays when newspapers are cowed into suppressing unpleasant facts and conclusions. Not mentioned in this article is the fact that the Luftwaffe should be destroyed before we invade, and that the Luftwaffe has not yet been destroyed. The invasion, if it occurs as scheduled, is premature.

Regardless of how many Germans will be killed in this invasion, the operation will have maimed or destroyed hordes of innocent American youths.

Why not think about that now, while the President can still postpone the invasion if he chooses, instead of waiting until after these young soldiers are too dead to hear the praises and see the posies appropriated to their memory?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS].

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to relate for the benefit of the House a short outline of a story with a United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration background which, as I believe all of you will agree, shows the most shameful disregard for human safety at sea, for economy and for a particular private industry on the part of responsible procurement officials in those agencies. It is a story in which our own Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House has already evinced interest and in which each of you here will, I believe, be amazed.

This matter relates vitally to the safety of the men of the merchant marine and the Navy, whose heroism and tenacity of purpose have kept the life lines to a dozen distant battle fronts open; but its background lies in my home city of Kokomo, Ind., a spot about as far from salt water as you can find on our map.

Back in the summer of 1941, when our defense program was just getting up steam, the Globe American Corporation of Kokomo abandoned its 50-year-old peacetime business of stove manufacture to take up the production of lifeboats. By any standard, this was a smaller industry, even though sound and far-sighted management had built and developed it upon a strong foundation. Its normal peacetime pay roll averaged perhaps 350 people. Starting cold in the new field of lifeboat building, the company quickly proved its right to the Maritime Commission M award, which in that field is the equivalent of the more commonly known Army-Navy E award. In short, Globe did an outstanding production job that has been a very real and important contribution in our war effort.

Then, just a little over a year ago, Globe added to its war work an entirely new and greatly improved type of life raft. To describe it as briefly as possible, this new raft is all-steel construction throughout, and represents such vast advantages from the standpoint of safety and comfort that it has been hailed by the United States Coast Guard, the agency charged with maintaining maritime safety standards, and by an overwhelming majority of shipbuilders and American seamen as being far superior to any other life raft in existence. While Coast Guard and other public officials cooperated, I want to emphasize the fact that the Globe American Corporation actually provided the design, engineering, and research work to develop this raft within its own organization, and from its own private funds.

Further description would be inadequate to indicate the vast contribution to the safety of men at sea which this Globe raft has made. You would simply have to see and compare this all-steel raft with the common wooden types it has superseded, or talk with ranking Coast Guard officers, or to sea-faring men who have been through the hell

of a sinking at sea to know just what a contribution this company and this raft have made.

When Globe first offered its all-steel raft the reaction to it, as I said, was enthusiastic. But it immediately became apparent that this new type raft would inevitably destroy the business of companies who had been building and selling old-type wooden rafts. Understand, I do not intend to place charges against any private interests, or to impugn the motives of any responsible public officials in this instance. I do say to you, however, that there is every evidence that strong pressure developed very early against Globe and this new raft. Despite all the initial praises, the company encountered extreme difficulty in negotiating a satisfactory contract to supply these rafts. The merits of the case were so obvious, however, that Globe eventually was awarded a contract for 3,600 of these rafts, on which it has since been producing well ahead of allocations so that a stock pile of rafts is being built up in shipyards.

Incidentally, hundreds of our merchant ships commissioned before the all-metal raft went into production are still equipped with the old-style wooden rafts, commonly referred to by seamen as chicken crates and death traps, because the War Shipping Administration says no better life-saving gear is available. Still, here are stock piles of all-metal rafts accumulating in shipyards, awaiting the launching of new ships far in the future.

At present rate of production, however, the contract will be easily completed this summer. In the meantime, new difficulties beset the company in its efforts to secure a renewal contract. In fact, within the past 15 days the procurement officials of the Maritime Commission have placed orders with a number of different companies for a total of 1,400 wooden rafts. There is no apparent disposition at this time on the part of these officials to renew a contract with Globe for additional all-steel rafts.

What has happened to cause Maritime Commission to turn again to wooden rafts, in the face of the recommendations of the Coast Guard, and over the protests of the National Maritime Union and other independent authorities who have a right to speak on the subject? Have wooden rafts been so radically improved within the past year? In fairness it ought to be said that the newly ordered wood rafts are vast improvements over earlier types. They naturally would be, for they incorporate many improvements in raft construction pioneered by Globe. In the opinion of any fair-minded authority, however, they are still far inferior in many vital particulars to the Globe all-steel raft.

The wooden raft has several inherent weaknesses, but just consider one of them here: Its inflammability. As the result of a recent survey, which I am sure covers only a small portion of the total record of disasters, the Coast Guard reports that in the case of 34 vessels, some 100 wooden rafts were destroyed by fire. In case of torpedoing or explosion at sea, fire is an



almost inevitable consequence. Wooden lifeboats are prohibited aboard tankships, yet wooden life rafts are used. And a wooden raft is simply more kindling on the deck of a burning ship if the crew is not lucky enough to get it overboard before fire reaches it. And since the oil on the sea is almost invariably ablaze the raft becomes a funeral pyre when seamen are in it.

Granting that we ought to entertain such a question even for a minute where human lives depend upon the inherent safety of a raft, are the wooden rafts cheaper? The base price of the Globe raft on the present contract is \$960. Since that contract was let, added equipment and supplies have brought the unit price up to \$1,180. But please understand, this increased cost covers such items as sealed cartons of emergency rations, containers of pure water, fishing tackle, signal flares, and so forth, and so forth.

Now how do the prices on the wood rafts recently contracted compare? Well, the cheapest wooden raft is to cost approximately \$1,200 per unit, and prices range from that figure on up to \$1,450 per unit.

There is an interesting sidelight to this story of the all-steel raft which I want to point out to you. In perfecting the new type raft, Globe found that the old style launching way was as pitifully inadequate as the old style wood raft, itself. Many a wooden raft had been lost off shipboard in rough seas, or had been made perfectly useless for any emergency because it had been necessary to lash the raft down on the way in such a manner that it could never be quickly launched. Working on that phase of the problem, Globe perfected a really safe, foolproof new launching way. On this way, the steel raft is always held rigidly and securely under every condition except actual sinking. On the Globe way, the raft may be launched manually right at the way. Positive provision is also made so that the raft may be launched by remote control from the bridge of the ship, or any other safe spot where controls may be installed. And, finally, in case a sinking should be so swift that neither manual nor remote control could be operated, positive provision is made so that the raft will be released automatically and float clear of the ship as it goes down, readily available to any survivors.

The tremendous value of such a device ought to be obvious at a glance even to a layman. You would think that the company making such a contribution should, in simple justice, receive a good portion of any contracts for these new ways which it is equipped to produce. But after Globe completed all the plans and specifications for this new launching way at its own expense and turned them over without reservation or condition to the Government, How do you think it fared in the first contracts let? Contracts were negotiated for ways for 238 Victory ships with Globe and two other companies. Globe was awarded 72. The other two companies were awarded 83 and 84 each. And these other companies are using Globe plans and specifications.

But that is by no means the only time Globe has been treated rather roughly by the Maritime Commission in the matter of contract distribution. Remember that Globe exclusively pioneered the all-steel raft and put it into production with 100-percent private-capital investment. Globe has amply demonstrated its ability to fulfill its contract agreements and to meet maritime requirements. Notwithstanding, however, the Maritime Commission caused to be set up on the west coast at Los Angeles another company to build the identical Globe all-metal raft. Into this second company, through the United States Maritime Commission and Defense Plant Corporation, went some \$300,000 of the American people's money for new facilities merely to duplicate the capacity of the Globe organization.

Let me emphasize here the very vital point that Los Angeles, where this second plant was installed, has been the very heart of the most critical labor-shortage area from the outset of this war production program. On the other hand, my home city of Kokomo, Ind., is not and has never been classified by the War Manpower Commission as an area of critical labor shortage. The Globe Co. was already set up and in operation. Its organization was skilled and experienced, and there was no labor-recruiting problem, such as the plant on the west coast was bound to face.

If present policy stands, Globe will face the inevitable necessity of laying off perhaps as many as 600 or 700 people this summer; 589 subcontractors, now working with Globe, will face sharp reduction of output or the complete loss of their contracts. Within my home city alone, Globe is receiving materials and services from 106 different subcontractors. The loss, therefore, is not going to be limited to the 600 or 700 Globe workers and their families. It is also going to be felt by 106 companies, large and small, right within that single community.

Why this deliberate violation of common sense, this large waste of public money merely to duplicate already existing facilities provided by private initiative? Why this discriminatory distribution of Government business which threatens seriously to work hardship upon this organization of a thousand people who have made such a great contribution to our war effort? Finally, why this threatened injury to a community in which this Globe organization is such an important part, and the apparent disregard by public procurement officials for the safety of the lives of the men who sail our ships?

There seems to be no sensible answer to these questions, unless it be that there are serious irregularities within these Federal agencies. The matter is so serious, so vital, that it deserves the most thorough investigation. The chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, our esteemed colleague the gentleman from Virginia, Judge BLAND, has already expressed to me his own keen interest in this situation. I urge, however, that the House acquaint itself with the facts.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BLAND. This morning I received a letter from Admiral Land saying that a full investigation is being made in connection with this matter and that the report should be ready for submission within a week. That was based on the letter which the gentleman from Indiana was kind enough to send to me.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I think it only fair to express to the gentleman from Virginia the appreciation not only of myself but of the people involved in this controversy for his active interest in this problem. I know that Judge BLAND, the chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and one of the outstanding Members of this House, is vitally interested in protecting the laws of the seamen who sail our merchant ships. I hope that he will go to the bottom of the matter and force the Maritime Commission to fully explain its action in the procurement of life rafts and to correct what appears to be a discrimination against an industry and a shameful disregard for the safety of our seamen.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, an examination of the report of the committee which brings this bill before the House today indicates that the committee has reduced the amount of appropriations \$61,872,796 below the 1944 appropriation. The committee has reduced the amount of the bill \$69,463,386 below the Budget estimate.

I direct your attention to the effort on the part of the committee to economize. The amount of the reduction is significant in view of the fact that the major portion of the appropriation is mandatory in order to finance the Federal portion of joint State and Federal programs. There is involved in this bill provision for financing the social-security program, involving old-age and survivors' insurance; Federal contributions for old-age assistance; unemployment compensation and various maternal and child-welfare programs; apprentice training and vocational education programs, as well as education and public health services. Therefore an examination of the bill will clearly disclose that the opportunity for great reductions in the amount of the estimates is impossible. When the committee, after carefully analyzing and scrutinizing every budgetary estimate, has succeeded in reducing the amount of the appropriation sixty-nine million dollars plus. I believe it is an indication that both the full committee and the subcommittee were quite mindful of the taxpayer when they reported this bill. I realize that to reduce expenses of government is a much harder thing than it would appear to the casual observer.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. As I understand, the gentleman is saying that the \$69,000,000 cut should be considered as coming out of, let us say, the \$274,000,000



of estimates in the items for "other than for uncontrollable grants-in-aid and other mandatory items."

Mr. KEEFE. That is right.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Therefore, as a percentage cut—and that is not always an intelligent figure, but it is one that we use in discussion—what would be the cut?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not believe you can designate the reductions in budget items percentagewise, because you will observe that involved in this cut, for instance, is a reduction in the amount of allocation of funds to the State for the payment of the administration of unemployment compensation. There may be other items in the bill of that character. The gentleman knows that funds, for instance, to pay for the administration of unemployment compensation are paid in to the Federal Treasury by virtue of Federal taxes. We as a Congress have to reappropriate that money out of the Treasury, and it is allocated by the Social Security Board to the various States to pay the administration expense of unemployment compensation. The amount that we must appropriate is the actual amount that is necessary to carry on that administration. Likewise, the amount necessary to pay the requirements of old age and survivors insurance must be appropriated for. It is true that the committee has some discretion as to whether or not it will appropriate the full amount which is requested by the Social Security Board, and there is an opportunity for the exercise of a little discretion in the amount of the appropriation; but, by and large, if we are to maintain our function, which Congress has provided for in organic law, we must appropriate ultimately either in this appropriation or in supplemental appropriations the amount of money that is necessary to pay old age and survivors insurance, to pay the Federal contribution for old age pensions, and to pay the amount necessary for the administration of unemployment compensation.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. If the gentleman will examine page 2 of the report he will find that the total aggregate of the bill is \$1,104,972,514, and of this \$215,623,129 is for national defense items.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Seven hundred and ninety-eight million three hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars is funds which are made mandatory by law. This leaves only \$90,967,385 representing funds appropriated for administrative expenses or for cost of directing Federal activities which are subject to some control. We did cut some of the national defense administration expenses in the bill. The total cuts were \$69,000,000. I think that gives the picture in a nutshell.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. If the gentleman will yield further, I merely wanted to emphasize, if I understood the gentleman correctly, his statement that this committee has made a very careful scru-

tiny of the items in this bill, as shown by the very heavy cuts made in the items in the interest of economy where cuts were possible.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman that we do not know what this bill will look like when it comes back from the other body, but at least in its present form it shows a determined and a unanimous effort upon the part of the subcommittee to eliminate from the functions of government those things which are not absolutely essential to the operations of the civil affairs of government and to carrying on the war effort.

I know there will be some agencies of Government that will feel that we have been unduly stringent in the exercise of the spirit of economy. Nevertheless it should be apparent by now to those in the executive and administrative agencies of government that there must be a time when these unnecessary expenditures of government will have to be eliminated, and that includes personnel and administration and everything that goes with it.

It is a very difficult job sitting on the Committee on Appropriations and having the benefit only of the justifications of the people that are asking for the money. We may make a mistake. We may cut too much off one agency of the Government or not cut another agency of Government enough. I can say that this committee has unanimously and honestly tried to bring to the Congress a bill that every Member of Congress can support and which will represent a real step in the direction of economy in the expenditure of public funds.

When the war agencies bill was before this House I spoke at some length in an effort to do away with duplication of effort in Government activities. I did not get anywhere. I was told that I made a good presentation before the Committee on Appropriations and made a good presentation on the floor of the House, but when the vote was taken I found myself frustrated, as I have been many times since I have been a Member of this Congress. An honest and an intelligent effort to try to do away with duplicating agencies of Government was destroyed by the usual tactics of chest-beating and arm waving in the well of the House and the argument that to destroy any of these functions or to curtail them would hinder the war effort. That is a familiar thing, that I have listened to for a long time, where all these agencies of Government try to climb under the tent of the war effort. Almost every one of them, without exception, has set out a separate budget for national-defense activities, so that we have the regular budget for their regular activities and then we have a separate budget for their national-defense activities, and the money all goes into one pot and is administered by the same administrator, and it is spent. It might just as well be included in the regular budget except that the story is that "Maybe we will be able to cut it down some after the war by keeping these items in a separate budget known as the national-defense budget."

I could take the time if I wanted to and call your attention to the national-defense budgets in the various agencies covered by this appropriation bill and the supplemental appropriations that are contained in deficiency bills reported on the floor of the House, only to find those deficiency items coming back the next year in the regular appropriation bill and forming the basis for an increase in the regular appropriation.

Every member of the Committee on Appropriations knows that technique, and how it has been used in an attempt to build up agencies of Government and build personnel and build up the total of appropriations.

I tried as hard as I knew how to bring the question squarely before the Congress and, as I said a few moments ago, I felt frustrated. It has happened so often. When you try to cut out something that has become implanted in the Government down here with a whole group of people on the pay roll, it is extremely difficult to eliminate it—justification will always be found in the record. With few exceptions, however, the hearings are silent except as they report the arguments made by the bureau heads who are asking for the money. Yet we stand up here day in and day out and say, "Turn to the record, turn to the justifications, turn to page so-and-so of the hearings and there you will find the justification for this appropriation."

The only thing you will find in the hearings, gentlemen, and the only thing you will find in the justifications, is the story that has been built up by the agency itself in an attempt to justify its request for money.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I am glad to yield to my good friend from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Four or five years ago I advocated the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to get a special, permanent, investigating committee during the year to go into every department to prevent overlapping and the appropriation of money which is not necessary. Where did I get? Even the Committee on Appropriations did not approve of it, nor did the House approve of it. If you want to save money that is the way to save it, by appropriating a million dollars and saving probably \$100,000,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

I may say to my distinguished friend from New York that it is well known I have taken a similar position for a number of years since I have had the privilege of serving upon the Committee on Appropriations. I feel so helpless, sitting upon a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and having placed in front of me one of these bills together with a stack of justifications 3 feet high, which you see for the first time, that is, most of them, when you come up to the committee meeting. And there arrayed on the other side of the table are all the experts of the agency who are interested in getting approval of



their justifications. How helpless I feel, at times, in the face of the great wisdom and knowledge which these people have and which we as members of a subcommittee dealing with the whole scope of the Labor Department and Federal Security Agency and related independent offices are supposed to have. We are supposed to have knowledge of the intricate, inside, detailed workings of all these agencies and departments of Government. When the hearings are held, each one of those agencies has its experts who are only concerned with the particular item in which they are interested. There they are, and, say, can they always make a beautiful story to justify every dollar of expenditure that they ask for. Personally they are a lot of fine men, and I think most of them are trying to do a good job, but they in turn are up against the same situation sometimes that the members of the committee are up against. I want to challenge the attention of this Congress and the people of this Nation to the fact that sometime, somewhere, unreasonable and unnecessary expenditures of public funds must stop if we are to protect the solvency of the Nation. Only such money as is absolutely vital and necessary to carry on the war and to provide for necessary public functions should be appropriated. If you go through this estimate you will see all these agencies that have been set up in connection with the national-defense item that are expending or have expended hundreds of millions of dollars. Just take one little item. I have no prepared speech, but I am sincerely trying to arouse opinion here and in the country. Take the item, I think it was \$25,000,000, set up in the Office of Education to provide training for men in industry at college levels and college grades, a program set up by the various colleges of the country—\$25,000,000. Well, all I know about it is that the Budget approved it and says it is all right. Here is a justification for it, as it comes before the Committee on Appropriations. I do not know any member of the subcommittee who has ever gone out into the field to see how it is working or how it is being handled. You have just got to take the word of the people who come in there. Who comes in? Whom do you hear? You do not hear anybody except the people who are interested in that particular matter.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. HARE. The gentleman made a suggestion there which I feel is very pertinent. I have felt for several years that members of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations should find the time somewhere to go into the field and make a study and investigate and see to what extent these appropriations are being judiciously used. That has been attempted a few times and we have been confronted with this criticism: The committee is off on a junket. It seems to me probably the fear of criticism of being on a junket sometimes prevents the committee from going out and thoroughly discharging the duties of such a committee.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for just one more question?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Bearing out your statement as to finding out how the money is spent, on vocational education 8 or 9 years ago I asked the Commissioner of Education, Mr. Studebaker, how they knew the different States spent the amount of money that we matched 50-50. He said they took the word of the States for it and that there was not any investigation made whatever to find out whether the States matched that 50 percent or not. You will see that in the hearings some 7 or 8 years ago.

Mr. KEEFE. I would not think that would be exactly accurate today, as I understand the procedure. The allocations, as I understand it, under the vocational education program, are made to the States and they are administered by the States. That is as it should be.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I agree with you there.

Mr. KEEFE. I understand that the Federal Government does lay down rules and regulations as to the expenditure of that money and does audit the accounts of the States in connection with the expenditure to see to it that the expenditures are made in accordance with law. That is all I know about it. Whether it is being done that way or not, I do not know.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. They audit the accounts, but they do not send anybody into the field to see whether or not that money was spent.

Mr. KEEFE. The point I am trying to make, and if you will pardon me just 1 minute until I get this point across, if I can, is this: I referred to the \$25,000,000 appropriation for the giving of supplemental courses at college grade to men in industry to be carried on by the various colleges of the country. I do not want to appear to be opposing the effort of the colleges in that regard, but all I know about it is what Dean Potter and another gentleman who came before the committee told us. Upon examination, I found what they did was to turn the funds over to the various colleges of the country. The funds were actually disbursed out into the treasuries of the colleges and they managed the program and they spent the money. They set up the courses and they got people to come in and take these courses—a sort of extension system around the various States. Then, at the end of the year, they would figure up how much they had received, how much had been spent, and it would show they had \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 on hand that had not been spent out of the \$25,000,000 appropriation.

I said to the gentleman, "Why can this appropriation not be reduced to \$12,000,000 if you only spent \$12,000,000 this year?" "Oh, no! That would not do." They had some nebulous reason as to why they had to have this \$25,000,000 scattered around in the treasuries of the various colleges of the country, in order to assure the professors who were devoting themselves to the program that they would be sure to get their pay on

time, and that the expense would be paid on time. I raised the question then—and it is a question in my mind now—whether or not we are properly and jealously guarding the taxpayers' money when we permit appropriations to be used in that manner and to be scattered around the country into the treasuries of these various organizations, to have them spend it out of their treasuries as they see fit to spend it, and turn back to the Treasury of the United States such sums as they have been unable to spend.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am in accord and agreement with the contention of the gentleman from Wisconsin that unnecessary governmental expenditures should be reduced. I am wondering if the gentleman would not agree with me, and with practically all Members of the House, that there is a theory today among certain leaders in governmental agencies, that regardless of the amount of our Federal debt, we can wipe off that indebtedness. There is that theory going around. I do not believe this Government, or this Congress wants anyone to believe for a moment that we incur a debt and that we do not mean to pay for it eventually.

Mr. KEEFE. I will say to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] that if I did not believe the United States Government was fundamentally sound and that we not only intended to pay but will pay our debts, I would not think that the struggle which we are making in the world today would be worth the sacrifice of blood and tears that is taking place. I am one of those who has stated from this floor time and again that despite what anyone may say, under proper direction and leadership this country can work itself out and will do so. But there will be no easy way in which that can be accomplished.

Now, let me illustrate again, if I may, for just a moment. During the consideration of the war effort and these national defense appropriations, and especially these programs that were designed to give training to men in arts and industry and so on, it was an easy thing to come before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and justify tremendous expenditures of money, and perhaps a large part of it has been wisely and judiciously expended, and it has been perhaps worth while. But they always hook on a lot of other things.

One of them I never could see was the so-called visual aids for war training, under which the Office of Education went out into the motion-picture field and hired legitimate motion-picture producers to produce a lot of lantern slides and films, visual-aid program. Then what happened?

Out of the appropriation made, the Government paid for the making of these slides and films. The idea was that they were to be used as visual edu-



cation out in the field, in the factories, and in the shops, and in the vocational schools, I presume. Then according to the testimony, as I recall it, they turned over the distribution of this material to a private film-distributing agency, which had been in the educational-film business for many years and had its agents scattered all over the country, so that anybody who wanted to get these visual aids would have to buy them through this private film agency. Now what is the Government doing in that business? If there is a field for the successful presentation of visual aids of that character, why are not the regular private agencies that are in the film producing and distribution business capable of handling the situation? Oh, they have a good reason and a good excuse, but after the hearing the committee decided they had had enough of that, and we cut it out entirely. You will notice that appropriation is entirely eliminated.

You will also note, if you study this thing carefully, that one or two of the duplicate agencies to which I referred the other day when we were considering the war agencies appropriation bill, have been eliminated in this appropriation bill. I say to you I do not think that is the way to do it. As I stated at that time, I think we should have a consolidation of those agencies where matters pertaining to labor are in the Labor Department and not 15 or 20 agencies of Government dealing with problems relating to labor and management policies and practices.

I will also say to my distinguished friend from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] that I have made the suggestion times without number that I can see no good reason, for example, why the Children's Bureau should be in the Department of Labor, and why it should not be in the Federal Security Agency, in the Office of Public Health Service. Simply because under the law it may be charged with the fundamental responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the child-labor law is no reason to put it in the Labor Department. I believe the proper place for the Children's Bureau, which is largely concerned with maternal aids and children's aids, and child welfare and health sanitation, is in the Public Health Service. I cannot understand why that agency should not be within the general scope of the Public Health Service, in the expenditure of funds for those purposes.

We have a long way to go to bring about orderly return to peacetime activities in government. That problem is going to be just as severe as the problem of returning to peacetime activity in industry. We ought to be thinking about it a little. We ought to see if we cannot place those functions where they belong, and, by consolidation, wipe out duplication of effort and duplication of Federal expense.

Your committee, in the handling of this bill, has tried to do its best. We are not a legislative committee. I am only making these suggestions so that perhaps someone may read what is being stated, and the germ of an idea might be generated into activity.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. It seems to me that what the gentleman has said, and the comments from the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE], reveal an inferiority complex on the part of the Congress in providing for its own needs, which is harmful to the best working of Congress. The Congress is afraid to appropriate money to provide help for itself. The Congress is afraid to appropriate money to spend on travel, to provide personal knowledge for Members of Congress, of the activities of the Government.

If the gentleman will yield further, I talked in the past week with a Federal bureaucrat who was formerly a Congressman. He said:

Now, when I need information to carry on my work I have somebody I can call on who reports to me and me alone. When I want to take a trip on official business to find out something about my job I take it; when I want to send somebody I send him, and you fellows on the Hill furnish me the money to do it. But—

He said—

you will not furnish yourselves with the same sort of service that you are willing to furnish me and, therefore, since none of you are omniscient, you cannot find out what you need to find out to perform your duties intelligently.

Here I am not a member of the Committee on Appropriations and I pick up today three volumes of hearings of 1,643 pages. The Committee on Appropriations carry on their hearings in executive session. I had no way to find out about this until now. I attempt to listen to these remarks, as I always do, of the distinguished gentleman who is now addressing us and I find that he and the members of the committee have not the sort of information on this gigantic bill that is needed to pass on it with full intelligent judgment. I urge the gentleman and his committee whom we hold responsible in this to appropriate the money to bring in legislation so that the Members of Congress can perform their duties intelligently and save their time and the taxpayers' money.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 7 additional minutes.

We have developed a rather interesting avenue of discussion which may lead to the ultimate benefit of the Congress. I have never had illusions about my service on the Appropriations Committee. If there is any member of this Congress who has a mentality sufficient to grasp all of the ramifications involved in an appropriation bill such as we have right here involving \$1,104,000,000, then, as someone once said, he is a "better man than I." I have worked as diligently and devotedly as any person in this Congress ever worked in an effort to try to understand and know the problems that ought to be brought to this Congress growing out of a multifarious list of items in an appropriation bill such as are contained here.

Then, each member of this Appropriations Committee is compelled to serve or does serve upon another subcommittee perhaps involving the same sort of situation. In this bill you will see for instance in the Public Health Service that we provide appropriations for hospitals all over the country, down here at Lexington, down in Texas, and so on, and I have never seen one of them and I do not think a member of the subcommittee has ever seen one of them. We have to take somebody's word for it. Thank God, I have so much confidence in Dr. Parran and the Public Health Service that I feel I can take their word; but on the other hand I fail in my duty to the people I represent unless I can get adequate and proper knowledge concerning these things for which we appropriate the people's money; and so those who are critical of the Appropriations Committee must understand that we are doing the best job we know how with the limited facilities we have at hand. Some of these subcommittees do get out into the field, especially those dealing with the Army and the Navy; but here is a subcommittee that has never had time or opportunity to investigate a single one of the items, so far as I know, involved in this bill. I have made some effort individually, but there ought to be a concerted and a direct effort made so that when these bills come here and they talk about the narcotics hospital down at Lexington I will know what they are talking about and so will you. To date it is just a title in the bill.

Remember that a large portion of this bill is represented by appropriations which are made pursuant to laws enacted by this Congress by which we are required to extend aid to the States in these various programs. I am willing to take the word of the men who are administering these programs as far as I can; it is all I can do if the program is going along and is decently handled.

While I am on this subject may I say I do not like to refer to every man who is in public service as a bureaucrat. I have found in my contact with the people in these agencies, the Federal Security Agency and the Labor Department, hundreds and hundreds of the finest men and women giving their lives to the work, people who are career people, who have been there for years, who are giving their lives in an effort to perform a real public service. I may say to you that in many of these old-line agencies of the Government there are some of the finest characters it has been my privilege to meet. So we cannot refer to everyone in the Government always as being a bureaucrat and imbued with bureaucratic power. But what we do need is a closer spirit of cooperation between these newer agencies of Government and the Congress of the United States so that they are not all the time trying to fool somebody. I know that some of these appropriation items, even though they have passed the scrutiny of the Budget Bureau, are high enough so that the agency, despite the reduction we may make, will have even more funds than they hoped to get. I am inclined to be-



lieve that some agencies purposely place the amount higher than their needs, figuring that the Congress will cut the amount, and thus be able to spend as much as is necessary in any event. Again, people should get over the idea that when a cut is made in an appropriation the committee has stuck a dagger in the back of the agency, as has been sometimes said in the case of the National Labor Relations Board and some other agencies. I recall 2 years ago when we reduced an appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board that at the end of the year they had an unexpended balance twice as large as the cut. They could not spend the amount of money we gave them. This year they are asking for fewer employees, fewer jobs than we gave them last year; still there are people who say that the Congress is trying to destroy the effectiveness of the National Labor Relations Board. I think the Congress is trying to do a pretty fair job with all of these agencies, dealing with the material we have to deal with by way of evidence and justification.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. I have enjoyed and benefited from the fine constructive talk the gentleman from Wisconsin has made; but does not the gentleman believe it is about time that Congress appointed committees to sit in with these different bureaus and determine for themselves the amount of money they ought to spend, the amount of money they need? I never yet have heard of a bureau turning back any money into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say this to the gentleman: I want to be perfectly fair; the agencies of Government are required to make up their estimates and first clear them through the Budget. That means they must go down there jointly and severally to the Bureau of the Budget and make their presentation there. How long it takes I do not know; I have never been granted the privilege of knowing the inside workings and operation of the Budget Bureau, but I am told they have to spend a lot of their time running down to the Bureau of the Budget to justify their efforts. When the Bureau of the Budget has finally passed upon it and the Budget is presented to the Congress by the President, they have to come up before the subcommittee of the House that is in charge of that appropriation. That takes days and sometimes weeks and months before that is finished. Then when they have completed the hearings before the House, they are required to go over to the Senate and repeat the program. In the midst of all this business, there may be two or three supplemental appropriations sent down by the Bureau of the Budget that will require them to come before the subcommittee again. If we are now going to establish another committee before whom these agencies of the Government must keep coming in order to justify appropriations, I am afraid we shall have to hire somebody to do their work, for they will not have time to do any work except justify appropriations. What I

think should be adopted is the suggestion that has been repeatedly made by the distinguished gentleman from New York and others. We should have facilities available all the time, not just a few part-time investigators to run down and look at some one little item which somebody raises a question about. We should have a group serving our committee who would sit in on these Budget hearings, who would sit in with the Budget officers of the department, who would sit in as a representative of John Q. Public, and be able to bring in some facts to the committee which would enable the committee to determine whether or not the appropriation is proper.

Mr. PITTENGER. That suggestion is exactly what I had in mind.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased indeed to have the opportunity of following the distinguished gentleman who has just addressed the Committee. It seems to me the thing that he is emphasizing to the Committee is this: Bureaucracy must grow and feed upon itself if it is to continue to exist. No bureaucracy or bureau of government can continue to exist unless it does grow.

In the few minutes available to me I want to discuss briefly a bureau of the Government that has grown considerably since its inception and, if I may, to suggest a remedy, to which I hope the House in the near future will give serious consideration. The Government, of course, has grown out of all bounds. I have been impressed with the fact that as a Congressman I am really no more than a glorified chore boy who goes with hat in hand to some agency or bureau and asks: "Please, may certain of my constituents get certain services they desire." That is more or less true of the Government as it exists today. The Congress should assert itself and determine what is best for the country—not bureaus.

The departments concerned who ask for more and more money have a selfish motive. It is their job.

I want to discuss with you very briefly today the Children's Bureau. It was mentioned by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. Let us take a few short minutes to look at the Children's Bureau. The first legislation creating the Children's Bureau was introduced in 1906. The Congress passed a law in 1912 which established the Children's Bureau and at that time it was given an appropriation of \$25,640. There were 15 people in that bureau. But like all bureaus it has grown. It has taken on new activities of health. In fact it is a health department which duplicates existing services.

Here is what the Children's Bureau will do today: It takes care of the ma-

ternal child health problems of the Nation. It has a Crippled Children's Division and in that Crippled Children's Division they take care of rheumatic hearts. This is a part of the Labor Department, Mr. Chairman. Here is a division that takes care of crippled children and rheumatic hearts. Remember anyone is a child under 21 years. The Labor Department also has an industrial health division which has been growing by leaps and bounds. The bureau comes before the committee and justifies its requests for funds and, in my opinion, it is doing very good work. But here is where the difficulty comes in: The work that the Children's Bureau is doing is also being done by the United States Public Health Service. There is a duplication of effort and activity.

It seems to me that the Congress, at some time in the near future, should give serious consideration to the question of combining all of the activities of the Children's Bureau under the United States Public Health Service.

I introduced a bill several months ago in the Congress which has recently been referred to a committee. I hope we may have hearings very shortly. This bill has for its purpose the consolidation of all health activities. The Children's Bureau when it was first set up was set up to handle such problems as child labor, orphanage, mortality among children, hours of labor, and so forth. It should still continue to do that job. It is a job for the Children's Bureau. But why should they be dealing in problems of industrial health? Why should they have the maternal health problem? Why should they have the Crippled Children's Division?

Mr. Chairman, I was the State health director in Nebraska for over a year and a half, and I am speaking from experience. I was confused and amazed when I went in as health director to find out that we had two bureaus of government doing the same health work. These two divisions are jealous of each other, they all want to expand their activities. We accepted thousands and thousands of dollars from the Children's Bureau to put on a program of vaccination among children, a very fine program, but that is also being done by the United States Public Health Service. Why not put it all under one control? We also had an industrial health division. There are 38 States now that have industrial health divisions in their health departments, yet the Labor Bureau is asking for money for a full grown industrial health division in the Labor Department. This should all be done by one department of health, and preferably the United States Public Health Service.

Remember, the Children's Bureau was started first in 1912 with 15 people and an appropriation of \$25,600. Now they get millions of dollars, and I do not know how many employees they have on the pay roll. They go out to the various States. The State health departments have to keep two sets of books, one for the Labor Department and one for the United States Public Health Service. They have nurses in each division, they have social workers and planners that



go around the country under each division to set up paralleling programs of health, programs that ought to be under one division.

In connection with the bill I introduced I wrote to all the State health directors, because I wanted to find out how they felt about the matter. They have to make the program operate in the various States. I have heard from 36 State health directors and all but one indicated that it would greatly help the work in the State if they would put all the health activities under one head, preferably under the United States Public Health Service.

I am pointing this out to the committee, because I feel the time has arrived to evaluate these health programs so the confusion and duplication can be eliminated. It is in the interest of the public. It is all the taxpayers' money that we are spending and it is my belief that the time has arrived when we should not only think of the taxpayers' money but of those things that are in the best interest of the public and the public health. It seems to me that the next time the committee considers some of these bills it might well think of combining these activities.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I am glad the gentleman discusses this question and I am pleased to advise that it is a matter which has given the committee some concern. However, this is an appropriation committee, not a legislative committee. For 2, 3, or 4 years we have called the matter to the attention of both the Public Health Service representatives and the Children's Bureau representatives to get an expression as to the advisability of reorganizing or consolidating these two activities. But it is difficult to get a commitment from either one. It is my judgment the initiative will have to be taken by a legislative committee, and I am interested and will be interested in the outcome of the bill to which the gentleman referred.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman for his comment. I realize it is a legislative matter but I wanted to bring it before this committee in the hope that some legislation might be brought in which will combine these various activities because it does make for confusion and misunderstanding and for a much poorer health program within the States to have two agencies paralleling each other in their work. The Children's Bureau will not want the transfer but the Congress must decide these issues. It is in the interest of better public health it should be done.

The other thing I want to discuss is the E. M. I. C. Some day that is going to have to be stopped. I am concerned because some of the physicians of the country are perplexed on account of the rules and regulations under which the program is operating.

Some of the better physicians of the country just will not bother with the red tape and the forms that have to be filled out in order to take care of the individual under the E. M. I. C. program. The

girl does not really have the free choice of her physician. If she had \$75, \$85, or \$100 to spend—I understand it is costing about \$75 a case now—she could go to her own physician and say, "Doctor, I am going to have a baby. I wish you would take care of me without the red tape they have now," and she would get better service. She would feel better mentally. She would feel that she was getting personal attention.

As it is now you are going to find many of these girls not getting personal attention. Some of the better men are just too busy with the red tape and other details of the program to take care of some of these cases.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Do I understand the gentleman is advocating that the Government pay an allotment or allowance directly to the mother or prospective mother to spend as she pleases?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I do not think it would have to be payment direct to the mother, but I think the mother ought to have the free choice of the physician that she would like to go to.

Mr. KEEFE. This law specifically provides that she has that free choice and she can go to the physician of her choice.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is true, but I will say to the gentleman, because of the red tape involved in the handling of these cases now, the best physicians of the country say, "I am sorry; I am just too busy with other cases. You go to John Jones; he is not so busy. He can take care of your case."

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman will read the hearings upon that matter, which were rather extensive, I think he will disabuse his mind of the fact that there is any very extended failure on the part of the medical fraternity of this country to take care of these women. There are a few isolated cases where so-called specialists, who charge large fees for handling their patients, do object to taking care of a patient for the fee which we normally pay to the ordinary practitioner. But experience indicates that that type of practitioner would not be taking care of these people anyway in the absence of this program. As a matter of fact, I may say to the gentleman, from my observation and from contact with physicians in local areas, they are very well satisfied with this program. They are getting their bills paid, and the hospitals are getting their bills paid, and that might not be the case if we were to make an allotment direct to the mother.

Would the gentleman suggest that we make the allotment direct to the mother before or after the child was born?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I do not suggest that we make it direct to the mother, but make it available to her so that she could go to the physician she wanted.

The gentleman says the physicians were satisfied. I happen to have in my

office some 10 resolutions from 10 different medical societies who are condemning the program, so it is not all satisfactory. I want these girls to have the best possible care. I want to eliminate the red tape.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman will find all of those resolutions set out in full in the testimony that was taken. They are all in the record.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am pleased to know they are there. I have not had time to read them. I do think that the Children's Bureau has demanded too many reports and details—it thus discourages not only the physician but the expectant mother. I think one reason some 140,000 mothers did not take advantage of the program last year might be laid to red tape and details demanded. Others did not need financial help.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. Of course, at the time this aid to mothers was considered in the Committee on Ways and Means—and I think the basic and fundamental rules were established by that committee—I remember that we tried and succeeded, I am sure, in permitting the administration of the law to be centered almost entirely in the various States.

In my State of Michigan, so far as the soldiers' wives are concerned, I know that the medical fraternity prescribes the standards, and I believe even passes upon the availability of the physician to minister to these women under these circumstances. If there is any deficiency there, it seems to me probably the medical fraternity is rightfully to blame, and not the law.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think the gentleman realizes that the medical profession, with some 57,000 of their number in armed forces, is pretty much limited in the extent of the services they can give at home.

Mr. DINGELL. If the gentleman will permit an observation, I grant that that is true at the present time, but I do not think we are dealing with the present time and the present wartime emergency. We are dealing with a general situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 4 additional minutes.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say this in reply to my friend's reference to the fact that many women have not availed themselves of the services rendered under this program. He said it was due to the fact that there was too much red tape on the part of the Children's Bureau. I disagree with that. So far as the Children's Bureau is concerned, I think red tape has been reduced to an absolute minimum.

Is there not a possibility that because of financial independence, some of these women did not fall back upon the service?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Yes; I think that to be true.



Mr. DINGELL. I think we entirely overlook some of those things and say that out of the hundreds of thousands, and probably millions of mothers, there were 100,000 who did not avail themselves of this service because of red tape. I disagree with that. One of the reasons probably was financial independence.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think that is quite true, although there were some that were not happy about the red tape involved. I know that because of the protests that came in.

This should be an activity for the duration of the war. If it continues and the program extended the cost will be prohibitive. We should not be doing things for people that they can do for themselves. The continued giving of money to the States outright or for matching purposes will never reduce the Federal debt or make people free and independent citizens.

Mr. HARE. I would like to invite the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this program was not inaugurated primarily for the purpose of making a gratuity to the mother. It has a two-fold objective. One was to supplement, in a way, the income of men in the Army, the Navy, and the Air Corps having low incomes. But the primary purpose was to give assurance to these young men who joined the armed forces, and probably would go overseas, where they would be many hundreds, possibly thousands of miles away from home, that their wives would be given good medical care in their absence. Those who framed and sponsored this legislation felt that it would be the better part of wisdom on the part of the Government to insure the soldier or the sailor or this man in the Air Corps that when he left the shores of this country, or went into the armed forces at some distance, that his wife at home would be assured of the best medical attention available. She would be assured of hospitalization and child medical care for 1 year after birth, the idea being that you would have a satisfied soldier, a satisfied sailor, or a satisfied pilot. It was to strengthen the morale of both husband and wife in his absence.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Yes; I agree with the gentleman. That is correct. I have no criticism except as there seems to be too much red tape involved for her to get the physician that she wants. The other thing I want to remind the gentleman about is this: After all, you provide for the birth of a baby but you have not provided for the other emergencies of life. The girl might get appendicitis while her husband is gone, or a broken leg, or the baby might get measles or mastoid trouble. You have gone so far in the care of the individual, why should you hesitate to take the next step?

Mr. HARE. It was not our committee that made provision for the maternity cases. That came from the legislative committee. The responsibility of our committee is only to see that the necessary funds are appropriated to carry out the will of the Congress as expressed in the law.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is true, but you did appropriate money for

it. If you are going to go just one step, why not take the whole step? This would be complete socialization of medicine and the people, which I oppose.

Mr. HARE. The legislative committee did not go that far, consequently we cannot go that far.

It is a step to socialized medicine. It means regimentation, a lower quality of medical care. The American people are used to the best medical care. These expectant mothers should have the best, minus regimentation; a free choice of physicians should be granted these expectant mothers.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill down to and including page 1, line 7.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, for the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 4070, the independent offices appropriation bill, for the fiscal year 1945.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement on H. R. 4070 are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4070) "making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 23, 40, 45, 48, and 62.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 59, and 61, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$3,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$5,821,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$10,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$2,104,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$38,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$164,044,940"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$1,259,355,440"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 14, 29, 30, 35, 37, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69.

C. A. WOODRUM,  
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,  
JOE STARNES,  
JOE HENDRICKS,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
FRANCIS CASE,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and officers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 5: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the proposal of the House to appropriate to the Bureau of the Budget \$44,940 for the Federal Board of Hospitalization.

No. 7: Provides that appropriations to the Bureau of the Budget for national defense activities shall cease to be available upon the expiration of 60 days after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the principal enemy powers, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, relating to the Civil Service Commission: Provides \$3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which regular examiners are not available, instead of \$5,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,500, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out authority for the purchase of motor trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$5,821,900 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$6,056,473, as proposed by the House and \$5,766,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which not to ex-







Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

The motion was rejected.

The motion of the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 27, line 19, insert "Provided further, That no part of these funds shall be used for the construction of new naval facilities or the enlargement of existing naval facilities in the continental United States unless the Secretary of the Navy first determines that no existing facilities, publicly or privately owned, are, or can be made, available for the purposes to be served at a cost deemed reasonable by him."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: On page 57, line 14, insert:

"DEFENSE AID

"Sec. 121. Subject to authorization by other law for the rendering of defense aid, information, and services, the authority contained in section 103 of the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby extended to and made applicable to the appropriations for the naval service made subsequent to such act and contained in this act without any increase in the amount limitation fixed in such section: *Provided*, That 'information and services' authorized to be rendered by the act of March 11, 1941 (Public, 11), need not be connected with the procurement or disposition of any defense article."

Mr. SHEPPARD. I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and agree to the same with an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SHEPPARD moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 121. The authority contained in section 103 of the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby extended to and made applicable to the appropriations for the naval service made subsequent to such act and contained in this act without any increase in the amount limitation fixed in such section: *Provided*, That 'information and services' authorized to be rendered by the act of March 11, 1941 (Public, 11), need not be connected with the procurement or disposition of any defense article."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17: On page 58, strike out "Sec. 121" and insert "Sec. 122."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the various votes by which the motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL 1945

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4899, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:—

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense): For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States, under allotments by the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, \$42,800,000, of which not more than 2 percent may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses from the date of this act on the basis of need as determined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau: *Provided*, That the amount herein appropriated shall constitute one fund with the unexpended balance of amounts heretofore appropriated under this head.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on Monday of this week, in general debate I discussed the emergency maternal and infant care program, with relation to a proviso which had been inserted in the bill by the subcommittee, and stricken in the full committee, which provided that funds should be made available for the payment of claims of wives of servicemen who had not given a notice or filed an application required by the regulations, and not by law, prior to confinement, on account of not having been aware of the existence of the program or on account of having been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from filing the notice and making the application.

In the full Committee on Appropriations it was stated as one reason for striking the proviso, that the Children's Bureau had, by regulation, now made provision for the payment of the type of claims which was discussed in the hearings at considerable length, and involved particularly the cases of wives who had been prematurely confined, and who, of course, had not, prior to confine-

ment, given notice or made application required by the regulation, and who had, on that account, been denied any of the benefits of the program. I insisted in the subcommittee and in the full committee and in my remarks on Monday that that sort of regulation is unjust. I further insisted and now insist that with regard to the 140,000 wives who, during the last 6 months of the calendar year 1943, failed to file notice and application prior to confinement, and on that account were barred from the benefits in the program, merely because they did not know of the existence of the program, corrective action should be taken by the Congress.

With regard to the cases of wives who were prevented by unavoidable causes, such as premature confinement, from filing the notices and applications prior to confinement, corrective action has now been had. I desire to read into the Record and for the information of the House and of the country, some telegraphic correspondence I have had since general debate on Monday, with the officials of the State Health Service of Georgia, and had between the head of the Children's Bureau and officials of the State Health Service of Georgia, indicating the present attitude of the Bureau toward the payment of such claims.

On May 30, 1944, I sent to Dr. Edwin R. Watson, director of Maternal and Child Health Division, State Health Department, Atlanta, Ga., the following telegram:

Miss Lenroot states that upon your visit to Washington some weeks ago she conferred with you concerning cases of E. M. I. C. of the type of Mrs. ———, Route 1, Kingston, Ga., concerning which I wrote you November 18, 1943, and you agreed to review such cases. Please wire me whether you have reviewed ——— case and if so what action taken or contemplated. Immediate reply requested since information needed in connection with pending Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill.

The case to which I referred in this telegram was the case of a mother who had been prematurely confined and in whose case emergency maternity and infant care benefits had been denied, because she had not given notice and filed an application prior to her confinement.

I received in response to this telegram a wire from Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, in charge of the State Department of Health of Georgia, which reads as follows:

Since ——— case is clearly against Federal regulations cannot be approved without written instructions from Lenroot and Bureau of Budget whereby they assume responsibility for modifying regulations effecting eligibility upon receipt of same will reopen case and any other concerned and ruling will apply to any future cases.

It will thus be observed that despite the insistence that remedial action had been taken, the State health department was insisting no longer than 2 days ago that it was not possible to pay benefits in this type of case.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.



The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. The telegram of Dr. Abercrombie to me was called to the attention of Miss Lenroot, head of the Children's Bureau, who sent to Dr. Abercrombie on the same date, May 30, 1944, this telegram:

MAY 30, 1944.

Dr. T. F. ABERCROMBIE,  
State Department of Public Health,  
Atlanta, Ga.:

Re your telegram May 30 reopening of — case specifically authorized by last paragraph section 3, B, 1, E. M. I. C. Information Circular No. 1, December 1943, and also by my letter of March 11, 1944. You are hereby authorized and requested to reopen — case and similar cases and make appropriate payment in accordance with State plan. Children's Bureau has complete authority in this field and Bureau of Budget not involved. Sending copy this telegram to Congressman TARVER.

KATHERINE F. LENROOT.

After this telegram had been sent by Miss Lenroot I received the following telegram from Dr. Edwin R. Watson, Georgia Department of Public Health:

Have advised physician in — case same will be reopened. Will pay hospital if eligible and physician if funds paid for care by — are refunded.

It now appears that not only in the particular case to which this telegraphic correspondence referred, but in all similar types of cases, and in saying "similar types of cases" I have reference not only to premature confinement cases but to all cases in which the wives of servicemen were prevented by unavoidable causes from filing notice and application prior to confinement, the regulations of the Children's Bureau as at present construed and in accordance with the directives issued by the head of the Bureau will permit and in fact require payment.

As I pointed out in my remarks on Monday, the requirement of notice and application prior to confinement has been a requirement made by regulation and not by the law enacted by Congress. It now appears that the regulations are to be so construed as to permit the payment of benefits in this type of case and therefore the offering of the amendment which I had contemplated with reference to this particular type of case will be unnecessary. I still feel that with regard to these 140,000 wives of servicemen who did not receive benefits during the last half of the last calendar year because they did not know of the existence of the program there still ought to be remedial action taken by the Congress to the end that they might be accorded the same treatment which has been accorded to 145,000 wives who during that period did apply, did give notice prior to confinement and did receive the benefits. The attitude of the very considerable majority of the House Appropriations Committee, however, was so strongly averse to dealing legislatively with this particular situation that I do not feel it would probably accomplish anything for me to offer an amendment dealing with that particular question in the consideration of the bill today; and the matter as to the wives who were un-

avoidably prevented from filing notice and application having been satisfactorily disposed of I shall not offer any amendment to this paragraph of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and treatment in St. Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have become insane since their entry into the armed forces of the United States, insane beneficiaries of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and all other insane persons whose admission to the hospital is authorized by law, including reimbursement to employees for the cost of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds \$5 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were in line of duty, and not exceeding \$27,000 for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$185,000 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, and not to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties, \$2,113,000, including cooperation with organizations or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, and including maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal of patients to their friends; not exceeding \$1,500 for the purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers as may be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the medical library, and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning them to such places of residence: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$200 additional may be paid to two employees to provide mail facilities for patients in the hospital: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring St. Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, all or part of the estimated or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon between the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, and the District of Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for the care and maintenance of the patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition upon the approval of

the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. HARE: Page 36, line 14, strike out "\$5" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to say briefly that the committee in charge of this bill had before it for consideration the request of various State and municipal agencies with respect to the disposition of property placed in various State and municipal agencies by the National Youth Administration. I have particular reference to the machine tools and equipment placed in various vocational schools throughout the country which have been in constant use by the vocational school systems, the title and ownership of which appear to be at the present time in the Federal Government subject to the right of the Army and Navy to have the first call upon that equipment. Because of the uncertainty that exists as to the rights of the States and municipalities to the continued use of this equipment a question has been submitted as to whether or not it would not be wise on the part of Congress to declare a firm policy to the effect that where the procurement agencies of the Army and Navy find this equipment not necessary for their use in connection with the war effort title be confirmed in the State agencies or municipal agencies that are now using this equipment and who have it now under their protection and control and in their custody.

The subcommittee did not have opportunity to give consideration to this proposal. I am advised that pursuant to the direction of the subcommittee the chairman has called the matter to the attention of the Senate committee in the hope and expectation that the Senate will make provision for the suitable and proper disposition of this equipment. I think I can say that the attitude of the full committee is behind the chairman in his effort to get this matter taken care of in the other body.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I appreciate that very nice compliment, but the chairman of the committee is not entitled to any credit for the action that has been taken because when the matter was referred to the subcommittee it was after the committee, as the gentleman will remember, had completed its hearing, and while the committee was very much in sympathy with the purport of the proposal it did not feel justified in bringing it to the House without some hearings, and upon direction of the full subcommittee the chairman transferred the



matter to the similar committee for the Senate for consideration.

Mr. KEEFE. I brought the matter up at this time so that the RECORD would show—and for the benefit of any Members of the House who are interested in that situation—that the matter is being given consideration. I express the hope that suitable action will be taken in the other body by writing into this particular bill, when it comes there, a provision so that title to these machine tools which they now have will be vested in the vocational or other appropriate school systems of the various States, that is, the machine tools which they now have in the vocational schools, and which they are using, and make it a permanent contribution to the vocational or other school systems.

Mr. HARE. Of course, the primary object of bringing this to the attention of the Committee at this time is that a considerable amount of this machinery, as well as machine tools, are in need of repair. The schools, of course, do not care to go to the expense of making these repairs knowing that title is still in the United States Government.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I want to express my appreciation for the gentleman's fine statement of the situation with reference to these tools and machines.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. There has been so much uncertainty that we have really been unable to give advice concerning inquiries from parties interested in these machines and tools, and I want to compliment the gentleman and his committee for taking action which will settle this matter in a way that we will all know what we are doing.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman, perhaps in his State he has the same situation that exists in mine, where we have a splendid vocational school system. A great deal of equipment was placed in those schools during the time they were operating in conjunction with the work of the National Youth Administration.

As the chairman has well indicated, those machine tools have been put to 24-hour use in connection with the various training programs by the vocational system. Many of those machines are getting out of repair. There is uncertainty in the vocational system as to whether or not they would be able to go ahead and replace and repair and put these tools in shape, title to which is vested in the Government and which tools may be jerked out of the school system at any time.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I will say further that in some cases they are not being used for that very reason. They are uncertain as to what is going to happen to the tools and machines they are now using.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I want to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that I fully agree with the position he has taken. I had something to do with the wording of the amendment under which these tools have been allocated to the schools and colleges. I think it was the intent of Congress then that such machinery as the War and Navy Departments did not want would eventually be given to these schools and colleges. While I know the parliamentary limitation of this committee, I do want to say here on the floor that I believe this is one amendment that this House would have accepted by unanimous consent if the committee had brought in an amendment vesting title to this property in our schools and colleges; that is, the property that they now have in their possession.

Mr. KEEFE. I express the hope that the gentleman shares, I think, that the other body will take care of that situation, and when this bill comes back the House will unanimously reflect its attitude.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I, too, hope the other body will act on this. I want to add my views to the same effect as the gentleman has indicated; that is, the schools and colleges in my State want to use this material fully and freely, and I want everything possible done to make it available to them.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, with 590,000 single women in the United States between the ages of 20 and 35 who are neither employed nor seeking work, no reason whatsoever exists why the women's branches of the armed services must go begging for recruits.

Voluntary enlistment has failed to bring the full projected strength, particularly to the Women's Army Corps. All the advertising aids—motion pictures, posters, recruiting booths, cajolements, and invitations—have failed to awaken American womanhood to its responsibilities in this total war.

I do not impugn her patriotism. She knows this is her war as well as that of her brothers.

In fact, a Gallup poll survey reveals that the majority of women themselves favor such draft. She is, however, not convinced of the need for her services. "When they need me," she argues, "they will draft me."

Well, she is needed and needed badly. Apparently, only congressional action will convince her that the need is acute. I have, therefore, this day introduced a bill to amend the Selective Service Act to include unmarried, unemployed wom-

en between the ages of 20 and 35. Selective Service would thus direct inductees to whichever branch of the women's corps needs them. At present the greatest enlistment lag is in the WAC's.

The present strength of the Women's Army Corps is 72,000. The projected strength called for is 200,000. Commanding officers here and abroad are calling for the services of women to replace men for combat service. The call is insistent and urgent; 600,000 could be used if that number were available.

There are 239 categories of jobs a WAC can fill. They require those skills which women possess to a greater degree than men. Certainly it is more logical to draft unmarried, unemployed women into the services than wrench married men away from their families and away from needed production. In so drafting older and married men, women will necessarily have to replace them and we have the double time waste of training women to do the man's work in civilian life and training men for jobs in the Army for which women already have the prerequisite skills. Able bodied enlisted men are cooks, hospital aids, clerks, telephone operators, typists, draftsmen, optometrists, stenographers, bookkeepers, laundry workers, storekeepers, teletype operators, dental mechanics, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, and so forth. A half million unmarried idle women could replace these men without upsetting the economy, without withdrawing much needed manpower from essential jobs and without destroying the family unit. To permit these women to continue in their course would make us all derelict in our duty, I conclude.

The Army must be kept at its full fighting strength of 7,700,000. We must be prepared with sufficient replacements. Without the women's branches of the armed forces, it would be imperative to draft the father and the essential worker to meet such replacement needs. For every serviceman in actual combat, it must be remembered that at the very least there must be at least two enlisted personnel behind each combatant to keep the armed forces a mobile, striking body.

I have strictly limited the provisions of my bill so as to include only those women who have not taken any productive place in our economy, who are unmarried and who are within age limits that will suffer no undue hardship in training.

The question will naturally arise of the nonutilization of IV-F's in the armed services. Again, I emphasize that the need is for such skills as women already possess. Moreover, most of the IV-F's are already in essential industry and to take them out would tend to disrupt production. It must likewise be considered that IV-F's are subject to illnesses that entail special care and in many instances such illnesses lead to hospitalization. It is well to remember that it takes three enlisted personnel to take care of two hospitalized members.

We are about to embark on the greatest military adventure of all time. It is imperative that every citizen, male and female, get behind our fighting men,



release every ounce of our national strength and utilize all our resources, wherever and in whomsoever they be found.

I would not have proposed so unprecedented a measure were I not fully convinced after thorough study that the need exists for full strength in the women's branches of the armed service. If no argument or plea of our Secretary of War, of the commanding officers in and out of combat areas, can convince the women of America of such need, then let the law do so.

The Clerk read as follows:

No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between management and labor which has been in existence for 3 months or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, hereafter, notice of such agreement shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period of 3 months, said notice containing information as to the location at an accessible place of such agreement where said agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States Code.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 53, line 15, after the word "agreement" insert, "or renewal thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

General administration: For all necessary expenses for the general administration of the War Manpower Commission, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the employment of aliens, not to exceed \$406,000 for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$1,739,800 for travel expenses, \$16,036,250.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Connecticut: On page 58, line 10, strike out "\$16,036,250" and insert "\$10,000,000."

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I have no delusions as to my ability to convince the Members present that the appropriation for the War Manpower Commission should be materially reduced.

There may be phases of the work of the War Manpower Commission that should be continued. Without the justification sheets presented to the subcommittee that prepared this bill it is impossible to determine the amount needed for the legal operations of the War Manpower Commission.

It is my considered judgment, based on months of observation and inquiry, that

we would make a great contribution to the production program of the war effort if we eliminated the War Manpower Commission.

Several weeks ago I discussed from this floor some of the activities of the War Manpower Commission in my own congressional district that I thought were illegal, and I still believe them to be not only illegal but absolutely retarding the production of needed war material.

I call this situation to your attention today largely for the reason that, according to a recent news release, the War Manpower Commission's plan of controlled hiring is to be put into full force and effect throughout the United States on the 4th of June. I predict that in the near future every Member of the House will have a heavy mail dealing with the regulations of the War Manpower Commission.

A little over a year ago the War Manpower Commission classified certain industrial areas as group 1 critical labor scarcity areas. Others were put into groups 2, 3, or 4. The cities of Hartford, New Britain, and Bristol, along with other nearby towns within the First Connecticut Congressional District, were designated as a group 1 area. This meant that all Government procurement agencies were prohibited from placing contracts within that area for any war material that could be purchased elsewhere in noncritical areas. In addition to that, all employees in war industries found themselves frozen on their jobs. No manufacturer could employ anyone except those sent to him by the United States Employment Service. No employee could leave his job unless his employer was willing to give him a written release. If a man did give up his job, the United States Employment Service would refuse to give him a referral slip to any other factory for a period of 90 days. A few weeks ago this so-called controlled hiring plan was put into effect in every industry, factory, store, and business of any kind.

I wish some lawyer Member of the House would point out to me some provision of law that gives War Manpower Commission the right to say to a citizen, "You cannot work in such and such an office," or to a manufacturer, "you cannot employ anyone unless they come to you with a referral from the United States Employment Service." I am not a lawyer, but if I understand the language of our Constitution, such regulations are clearly unconstitutional. These regulations are simply invoking the purposes of a national service act without waiting for Congress to pass such an act. No wonder Mr. McNutt refused to ask for the passage of a national service act. He does not need such a law if he can get away with present practices.

Some people have tried to make it appear that I was contending that there was no scarcity of labor in the Hartford area. Of course there is a shortage of labor and there will be in most industrial areas until the war ends. My contention is that the regulations and bureaucratic red tape of these agencies are making conditions worse. I know of my own knowledge scores of women who are not only willing, but anxious, to

work in war industries if they can secure work near their homes so they can get home at noon to look out for their children's noon meal. The American citizen just will not put up with the red tape involved. Conditions are different today than they were 10 years ago when the United States Employment Service was looking for every possible job for the unemployed. Today labor is in the driver's seat.

Some have tried to make it appear that I was critical of the local officials and employees of the United States Employment Service and the War Manpower Commission. Not at all. They are doing their best to carry out their instructions received from the Boston regional office and from here in Washington.

It is interesting to note this point: that from 1939 until the date this controlled hiring plan was put into effect the number of people employed in the factories of the Hartford area increased each month and that the number of employees has decreased month by month since the new system was introduced.

At this very time, while the War Manpower Commission declares the Hartford Area to be a group No. 1 critical labor scarcity area, several hundred men and women are drawing unemployment compensation while they loaf for the 90-day period imposed on them by the War Manpower Commission's regulations.

While the War Manpower Commission carries on its retarding program, another committee gives each employer a set ceiling on the number of people he may employ. If he exceeds his ceiling or hires anyone without a referral slip from the United States Employment Service, he is liable for a \$1,000 fine. A representative of the War Production Board is chairman of this ceiling committee and on the committee is a representative of the War Manpower Commission, the Army, Navy, Air Corps, and so forth. If all this red tape could be destroyed and the out-of-town bureaucrats sent home, a local committee composed of representatives of business, industrial management, and labor could quickly solve the problem with savings to the taxpayers and increased production for the war effort.

Permit me to cite a few examples recently referred to me, and may I add that hardly a day goes by that I do not receive substantiating evidence of the statement I am making.

A middle-aged woman, recently widowed and left with four children, applied to a Hartford insurance company for employment. The insurance company wanted to hire her but they were compelled to send her to the United States Employment Service for a referral slip. She was denied the necessary referral but was told that she could work in a tuberculosis sanatorium—fine place for the mother of four small children—or they could send her to a self-service market where cashiers were needed. That widow wants not a temporary wartime job. She needs the security of a post-war job, such as she could have secured with the insurance company. An appeal is now pending. By what authority is this widow denied the right to select her own employer?



I will not take the time of the House to cite case after case that proves conclusively that the so-called controlled hiring is keeping labor out of war industries where they are badly needed. We may say that we did not create the War Manpower Commission nor write their regulations, but when we appropriate the money for another year's activities we put our stamp of approval on its work. I realize the hopelessness of attempting to eliminate the War Manpower Commission by attempting to reduce their appropriation. I therefore ask unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Employment office facilities and services: For all necessary expenses of the War Manpower Commission in connection with the operation and maintenance of employment office facilities and services, and the performance of functions, duties, and powers relating to employment service transferred to the War Manpower Commission by Executive Order No. 9247, including the recruitment and placement of individuals for work or training in occupations essential to the war effort; such expenses to include contract janitorial services, at not to exceed \$300 for any individual; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for official travel performed by employees in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official station; printing and binding (not to exceed \$146,000); travel expenses (not to exceed \$2,268,000); and rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That payment of salaries may be made to employees while taking annual and sick leave based upon unused leave accrued under State regulations found by the Social Security Board to conform to the requirements of title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and on the basis of State employment which had been financed in whole or in part from grants under title III of said act, including payment for accrued leave to be substituted for leave without pay taken between January 1, 1942, and June 30, 1942, which payment shall not exceed in any case the amount payable for such purposes under Federal laws with respect to the maximum accumulation of such leave: *Provided further*, That the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission may transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security Board for "grants to States for unemployment compensation administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States in making available to the War Manpower Commission premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services, needed by the Commission in the operation and maintenance of employment office facilities and services, any sum so transferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to be retransferred to this appropriation, \$57,968,079: *Provided further*, That pending the return to State control after the war emergency of the Employment Service facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the States to the United States Employment Service, no portion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal agency for any salary, to any individual engaged in employment-service duties in any position within any local or field or State office, which substantially exceeds the salary which would apply to such position and individual if the relevant State merit system applied and if State operation of such office had continued without interruption: *Provided further*, That

no portion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal agency for the salary of any person who is engaged for more than half of the time, as determined by the State director of unemployment compensation, in the administration of the State unemployment compensation act, including claims taking but excluding registration for work.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 61, line 4, strike out the period, insert a semicolon, and insert the following: "*Provided further*, That pending the return of the employment offices and services to the States, the Federal agency administering the United States Employment Service shall maintain that service as an operating entity, and during the period of its administration shall maintain all functions performed by State employment offices on the date said offices were loaned to the Federal Government."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I have two points of order. First, the amendment comes too late. The succeeding paragraph "training within industry service" has already been read and the Clerk had begun to read section 702. The amendment is offered at a point preceding the paragraph relating to training within industry. Second, the amendment is legislative in character and proposes legislation on an appropriation bill. Points of order against all legislative matters contained in the bill were by unanimous consent waived by the House on Monday of this week. But that waiver does not include legislative provisions which may be offered by amendment and which are not contained in the bill, and in this case do not relate to any legislative provision contained in the bill. The Wagner-Peyser Act authorizes the making of appropriations to the employment service which has now been transferred by Executive Order No. 9247 to Federal jurisdiction. But the appropriations for that service are authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act and the duties of administrative officials in the administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act are clearly defined by law. The gentleman by his amendment proposes to place upon them certain designated duties which are not specifically required in existing law, and to that extent proposes an alteration, if not an expansion of the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act. I insist, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that for both of the reasons which I have advanced, the amendment is subject to a point of order and it should not be considered.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard as to the points of order raised by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]. As to the first point of order that the distinguished gentleman from Georgia raises, namely, that the Clerk had finished reading "training within industry service," I call your attention to the fact that upon at least two occasions I have asked in a parliamentary inquiry of the Speaker and of the Chair as to whether or not I would have

to make an amendment at the end of the section or at the end of the paragraph in the section and have been uniformly advised that we would offer the amendment when the Clerk had finished reading the section rather than a paragraph within the section.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Chair state that he is satisfied as to that point of order and feels that some leniency should certainly be exercised in view of the manner in which the bill is being read. The Chair asks the gentleman to address his remarks to the second point of order.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, addressing myself to the second point of order, namely, that this is legislation upon an appropriation bill, if I understand the gentleman's argument it is that here is a legislative attempt to change the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act and to impose conditions upon the employment offices of the country at variance with the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act. All I can say is I have very carefully read the Wagner-Peyser Act upon numerous occasions. I am very familiar with it and I am simply astounded that the gentleman should attempt to make a point of order based upon that assertion. The fact of the matter is that the employment offices in many of the States of this Union prior to the enactment of the Wagner-Peyser Act in 1933, on the 6th of June, were State offices and State maintained and operated, pursuant to State law, and they were financed in whole by State appropriations. Then, in 1933, we passed the Wagner-Peyser Act, the sole purpose of which was to extend Federal aid to States in connection with the operation of a State employment service. All we did was to provide an appropriation in the Wagner-Peyser Act by which the Federal Government agreed to contribute 50 percent of the maintenance cost of the State offices on condition that the State would appropriate a similar amount for the services of these offices. In addition to that we provided that the allocation of funds by the Social Security Board should be made on the basis of population in relation to the ratio that the State population bears to the total population of the country. I find nothing in the Wagner-Peyser Act which designates the kind or character of an employment office that is to be maintained by the States. The Wagner-Peyser Act recognizes that these offices were State offices and State functions to be operated as the States wanted to operate them and the Federal Government simply expended aid in the form of a 50-percent contribution to the expenditures.

As a matter of fact what happened was that the President asked the States to turn over to the Federal Government the State employment offices for the duration of the war and made them wholly 100 percent Federal offices at the expense of the Federal Government with the understanding that those offices at the conclusion of the war would be returned to the States for State operation under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act. Now then, this is a simple limitation on this appropriation bill in the form of this amendment, simply say-



ing that the Federal Government in the operation of these State offices that have been turned over to the Federal Government for the duration of the war, shall be operated on the same basis and with the same functions that they were operated before the States turned them over to the Federal Government; that they shall not do away with their functions, but shall maintain them as an operating entity. To that extent it is the identical language that is to be found in an amendment which was unanimously adopted by the House when we recently adopted the so-called G. I. bill. I find no inference so far as I am able to see, which in any way seeks to change the law of 1933, the Wagner-Peyser Act, or which seeks to enact into this bill any legislative provision at all. It is simply a limitation to the extent that they shall not do away with functions that were functions in the offices when the Federal Government took those offices over, when they were maintained as State offices. There is not anything in the Wagner-Peyser Act which is contrary to that position at all, because these State offices with State functions were maintained with Wagner-Peyser Act funds before the Federal Government took them over. All I am asking is that those same functions that the Federal Government has been contributing toward with Federal funds under the Wagner-Peyser Act shall be maintained, provided the States wanted those functions maintained.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SPARKMAN). The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] offered an amendment to which the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] interposed a point of order.

The general rule relating to this may be stated as follows:

A paragraph which proposes legislation in a general appropriation bill being permitted to remain may be perfected by a germane amendment; but this does not permit an amendment which adds additional legislation.

The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is germane, but it certainly appears that it is additional legislation, in that it directs that something shall be done.

Therefore, the Chair is constrained to sustain the point of order.

The point of order is sustained.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time just to try to keep the record straight, in the hope that when this bill reaches the other body someone perhaps will read this record and see that an effort was made on the floor of the House to do what the full Appropriation Committee of this House instructed the subcommittee to do.

As a member of this subcommittee, along with other members of the subcommittee, when this matter was brought up in the full Appropriation Committee, I understood that there would be a meeting called of the subcommittee to determine this question, prior to the time this bill and this provision of the bill was discussed on the floor of the House.

That was the understanding of the full committee. There was no legislative business before the House yesterday—I was out of my office taking care of departmental matters. When I came to my office this morning I found a note from my secretary advising me that the office was called at approximately 10 o'clock yesterday advising that there would be a meeting of the subcommittee to consider this matter at 11 o'clock. Necessarily, I could not attend, on such a notice.

I find this morning that there were only two members of the subcommittee in attendance, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], and the chairman of the committee. None of the other members was in attendance. I believe that had I had an opportunity to give the committee the benefit of information which I now possess and which I did not possess at the time of the hearings, perhaps this situation would have been clarified by the committee itself.

It is to be hoped that when this bill reaches the other body an effort will be made there to correct the unfortunate situation which the amendment just eliminated on a point of order would have done. I believe a clear statement of the facts should be presented to the House.

Prior to the time that the States turned over the State employment offices to the Federal Government such offices were maintained as State functions in the various States. Some of the States had maintained State employment offices prior to the enactment of the Wagner-Peyser Act on June 6, 1933. The State of Wisconsin had maintained a number of State employment offices pursuant to action of the Wisconsin Legislature and by authority of appropriations made by the Wisconsin Legislature. These offices were functioning as State offices at the time of the enactment of the Wagner-Peyser law in 1933. The State of Wisconsin thereafter accepted the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser law, and subsequent to this acceptance maintained State employment offices pursuant to the grant-in-aid provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act. Under the terms of this act the State and Federal Governments each contributed 50 percent of the cost.

The fact is that prior to the enactment of the Wagner-Peyser law and subsequent thereto, the State offices maintained a teacher-placement service. This service was furnished free to teachers seeking employment and to school boards who were seeking the services of qualified teachers. The actual cost for this service in the employment offices was only about \$8,000 per year. It has been estimated that the teachers of the State and the employing school boards were saved many thousands of dollars each year. Thus it will be seen that in Wisconsin this service was maintained by the State, under State control, and pursuant to action of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin after 1931. It must be borne in mind that during all the period from 1931 to 1934 when the State accepted the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act, teacher-placement services were rendered in the State offices. It

must further be remembered that subsequent to the acceptance of the Wagner-Peyser Act by the State of Wisconsin, the same teacher-placement service continued to be rendered in the State employment offices.

It must be borne in mind at all times that the inauguration of this teacher-placement service did not result from any Federal action or any efforts upon the parts of Federal bureaucracy to control education in the State of Wisconsin, but resulted purely and simply as a result of the action of the Wisconsin Legislature.

We now come to the time when the States surrendered the employment services to the Federal Government for the duration of the war at the request of the President. An examination discloses that at the time these State offices were turned over the Federal Government, 13 States had teacher-placement facilities which they had been maintaining under State administration. These States were: Georgia, Utah, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Idaho, North Dakota, Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Maine, Missouri, and Indiana.

After the Federal Government took over the offices, the subcommittee was advised by representatives of the private teacher-placement agencies of the country that the Federal Government was expanding this service on a national scale and that if permitted to do so, the Federal Government would drive out of business private enterprise that had been engaged in this field for many years. At the time the representatives of the private teacher-placement service agencies came before the subcommittee the employment offices were still controlled by the States. We were advised that the Federal Government, which had not yet taken over the employment offices, was encouraging all of the States to engage in the teacher-placement field.

To meet this situation thus disclosed the committee inserted language in its report in 1941 as follows:

It is important that the Federal Government remain out of the picture and not endeavor to encourage States to expand their placement offices into fields that private-placement agencies adequately and efficiently cover.

It will be noted that this first admonition of the committee related to the alleged effort on the part of the Federal Government to encourage the States to expand their placement services into the field that private-placement agencies were then adequately and efficiently covering. It was not intended that such admonition should control the activities of a State that was already, pursuant to State law and State action, engaged in this field of activity.

It was contended by Mr. Reynolds, representing the private teacher-placement agencies, as shown on page 226 of the hearings, that as soon as the Federal Government had taken over the State employment offices, "a new drive was started by the United States Employment Service to establish Nation-wide teacher-placement service." A fair interpretation of the evidence, I believe, would indicate that the private teacher-place-



ment services who had been in competition with the State offices in a few of the States were not so much concerned with what had transpired by reason of action of the States themselves as they were with the new attitude on the part of the Federal Government which threatened to expand this service into all the Federal employment offices.

The committee in its report made this recommendation:

The committee believes that the Service should avoid entering the field of placement of teachers, as that field is well served by private facilities.

We believe that this admonition related to the threatened expansion of the Federal service and not to services which had been rendered for over 10 years by certain State employment offices while the States had control of that activity. On page 231 of the hearings Mr. Reynolds stated:

This is just another case where a Federal agency created for emergency purposes is attempting to reach out and grab everything in sight. This is another instance, we believe, in which a Federal agency, created for an emergency situation, has gotten out of hand.

Again it was clear that concern over the threat of the Federal Government to extend its operations in the field of placement service might involve the entire United States. I felt then, and I feel now, that whether a State will engage in the field of teacher placement is a matter to be determined in each State, and in those States where there had never been a teacher-placement service prior to the taking over of the employment offices by the Federal Government and where teacher placement was being adequately served by private enterprise, that the Federal Government should not expand its field of activity.

I freely confess that at the time of the hearings on the present bill I did not thoroughly understand that the States heretofore referred to had been operating teacher-placement services pursuant to State law and under State direction prior to the time the Government took the offices over. The gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, made a statement appearing on pages 231 and 232 of the hearings. It will also appear that I concurred in the opinion he expressed. I anticipate that he will attempt to embarrass me by calling attention to his statement and my concurring language. Let it be understood now that I am of the opinion that any fair interpretation of his statement must lead to the conclusion that he was concerned lest the Federal Government use the teacher-placement service as a means of controlling educational policies and personnel in the States. It was this concern so well expressed by him that I concurred in. It should be apparent, however, that if the States themselves saw fit to engage in teacher placement there could be no threat of Federal intervention or Federal control so long as the States retained their rights.

As previously stated, in Wisconsin we maintained teacher placement under State auspices after 1931. At no time was there ever any contention that this would

result in any federalization of education. I confess that some of the facts were not presented at the time of the hearing upon which my attitude is based. If I have displayed any change in attitude, it is because the authorities of my State have convinced me of the justice of their position. All my amendment would do would be to assure the States that had engaged in teacher placement before the Federal Government took the offices over that those services would be maintained and that when the offices were returned to the States they would be returned as operating entities, performing the same functions that were performed in those offices when the States surrendered them to the control of the Federal Government. Neither the gentleman from Georgia nor the chairman, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE], can place me in the position of being favorable to federalization of education. They both know the fight which I have constantly maintained in and out of Congress to prevent the Federal Government from assuming control of education in the States. I do take the position, however, that where my State has engaged for years in the teacher-placement function in State offices and where the State has been good enough to turn its offices over to the Federal Government at the request of the President, together with all of the records and files relating to teacher placement, that we have a right to expect that the Federal Government will continue that State service while they are in control of the employment offices.

I trust that when this bill reaches the Senate this whole subject will be thoroughly explored to the end that a rank injustice shall not be done those States which want to maintain teacher-placement services in their employment offices.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired. By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 702. The general provisions under the caption "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management," contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management contained therein and the general provisions in such act applicable to all agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner to the War Manpower Commission and the appropriations therefor contained in this title.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to make a short statement with reference to the subject which has just been discussed and to bring to the attention of the House the action of this committee. We want to make clear and distinct the action of the committee in 1941. In the report on the appropriation bill of 1941 the committee made the statement that the United States Employment Service should abandon the practice or policy of teacher-placement throughout the United States on the ground that there were teacher-placement agencies being conducted by the States, by colleges, particularly the normal schools; there were

teacher-placement agencies conducted by private enterprises, and the committee felt that by reason of complaints made by the normal schools and colleges, by private agencies established throughout the Nation, and by State teacher agencies themselves, the United States Employment Service was then trespassing upon the rights of the States to place teachers and the employment service was then undertaking not only to establish this teacher-placement program but to enlarge it. Therefore, the action of the committee recommending and directing the program be discontinued in 1941, mark you, was before the President of the United States by Executive order in 1942, with the consent of the Governors of the several States, absorbed the State employment services during the war. The committee therefore and the Congress cannot be charged with usurping the powers of any States, because the policy of teacher placement by the Employment Service had been established before the Executive order was issued, and it was against this policy that the committee recommended in its report in 1941 urging the Employment Service to discontinue this practice of placing teachers. That report was made by the subcommittee and submitted both to the House and the Senate, and it was adopted and approved by both.

We assumed, therefore, that the Congress itself suggested to the Employment Service that it should no longer continue its program in the placement of teachers. We found in the next year that the policy had not been discontinued, and the subcommittee wrote into its report a statement again suggesting and emphasizing the fact that the Congress disapproved the action of the Employment Service in trying to place teachers in all of the States and in all of the schools. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is correct when he says the idea that prompted the subcommittee was that we looked with some concern upon a policy of placing teachers in schools by the Federal Government because it would naturally follow that there might be some threat of favoritism, teachers might be placed in better schools and in better positions than their qualifications entitled them to. If favoritism should develop, and it naturally would, this agency of the Government would be able not only to dictate that these people be given special consideration but it would be able to dictate to them what they should teach in their schools and would be able to dictate to them what they should do in their political activities. This appeared to the committee to be a dangerous policy and the committee again suggested to the United States Employment Service that this policy should be discontinued; but the Employment Service persisted in violating the instructions, yes, the mandate not only of the committee but of the Congress of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.



The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I am in complete accord with everything the gentleman has said. Can the gentleman tell the House what justification was offered for setting up this agency? How many teachers were placed? And at what cost to the Federal Government to place them?

Mr. HARE. I have no idea except this: The Employment Service said it cost about \$34,000 this past year to operate the agencies in the 13 States. They were not able to segregate and estimate the cost otherwise.

Mr. DONDERO. We have teacher placements in every normal school, every college, every university, and every teacher school in every State in the Union. What is the necessity for the Federal Government projecting itself into this field?

Mr. HARE. The committee has felt and felt very strongly that there was no necessity for it and no justification for it on any grounds, but that there was sufficient ground, as I have tried to show, for opposing it; for if it continues, it would subject the country to a federalization of our public-school system and our colleges, as well as our universities.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I certainly agree with the gentleman that State teacher-placement agencies and private agencies have done a good job and that this language was properly written into the report. What excuse, what reason does the department give for ignoring and violating the intent of Congress in this matter?

Mr. HARE. The only excuse given a few weeks ago was that it had been overlooked.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I wonder if at the present time when it is called to their attention again they will say they are not going to carry on the policy during the next year.

Mr. HARE. They assured the committee that the policy would be discontinued.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. May I read from page 224 of the hearings, the testimony of Mr. Appley, quoting the order which he issued in this matter:

At the request of the Appropriation Committee of Congress we are discontinuing any centralized teacher-placement service that now exists. Will you kindly take necessary action to discontinue such centralized service and to transfer any personnel that has been engaged in this activity to the normal placement functions performed by our local offices?

That was addressed by Mr. Appley to the regional manpower directors.

Mr. DONDERO. Where did the War Manpower Commission obtain the funds with which to set up this agency?

Mr. HARE. I am not sure I am able to tell the gentleman, unless they took them out of some funds that were not particularly appropriated for this service. There are funds for the United States Employment Service but the committee attempted to eliminate the appropriation of funds for this particular purpose when it directed that the teacher placement be discontinued.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. In answer to the gentleman's question, is not the gentleman aware of the fact that all of these offices were State offices, maintained 50 percent with State funds and 50 percent with Federal funds when the Federal Government took them over, and that these teacher placement services in 13 States were promulgated and started not by the Federal Government at all but by the States themselves under State law? That is quite a different picture than what the gentleman would indicate.

Mr. DONDERO. I was not aware that the States ever asked for the Federal Government to come into this field.

Mr. HARE. That is right. In fact, the States objected, and the Government agreed that they should be returned to the States following the war.

Before concluding, Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize the fact that your committee was and is deeply concerned over this teacher-placement program in the United States Employment Service and we have been unanimous in our efforts for the past 4 years to have it discontinued, for we felt it would be a dangerous policy to the systems of education heretofore maintained throughout the country. My personal feeling is that if this agency or any agency of the Federal Government obtains complete control of the placement of teachers in our public schools, colleges, and universities, it must follow that they will have some voice in determining the qualifications of teachers and the chances are that sooner or later such an agency will have a fixed standard or rating of the teachers and in determining the rating their philosophy as to what constitutes education, their philosophy of life and their philosophy of government will be outstanding determining factors and we will, therefore, have no way of knowing what the philosophy of life and the philosophy of government will be in the next generation or so. I trust I may have an opportunity sometime later to enlarge upon this thought.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise simply to state that in my opinion the subcommittee in working 8 weeks upon this particular measure has done a very good job, taking everything into consideration. We find on page 47 of the report that we

have shaved down the request of the Bureau of the Budget by sixty-nine-odd million dollars and I believe that represents quite a figure even today. The big point is that this bill is over \$61,000,000 below the actual appropriation for 1944.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. The gentleman might appropriately say, also, that in the past 3 years the appropriations carried in this bill have been reduced through the cooperation of the membership of this committee by upward of \$300,000,000.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I may add to the remark of the chairman of the subcommittee that it was only through the hard work of the members of this subcommittee that these particular cuts have been obtained. Every worth-while bureau has, however, been given all the money which they need to carry on the responsibilities of their various divisions.

Very few people realize the long, tedious days and weeks of open hearings and executive meetings by subcommittees before a bill of this kind is ready for the approval by the full Committee on Appropriations and for action by the House. For 8 weeks we have been forced to neglect all except the most important of our office correspondence in order that we might question closely into each and every demand for huge sums of money for various bureaus. I feel that our subcommittee has been faithful in its obligation to the Congress and the people of the Nation. If any needless appropriations are made in this particular bill, it arises only from the fact that we are handicapped by being physically unable to personally delve into the merits of each individual request. A staff of experts working for each subcommittee would save through investigation huge additional sums of money. The cost of such a staff would be saved many times over.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the Committee of the Whole in placing before it and in the RECORD my own views in reference to the subject matter mentioned by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and I do this because his statement was to the effect that he was stating for the record the facts with regard to the issue and he hoped it might receive the consideration of the Senate. I think it is fair that the other side of the issue be presented as well.

I am sorry that the gentleman is perturbed by reason of the action of the Chair in ruling out of order the amendment offered by him. I do not agree with him that the full Committee on Appropriations directed our subcommittee to prepare such an amendment. The full Committee on Appropriations gave no directions whatsoever to our subcommittee except it expressed the viewpoint that the subcommittee should consider the matter and determine whether it wanted to offer an amendment or not.



In pursuance of that viewpoint the chairman of the committee called a meeting for yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The clerk of the committee notified the offices of all seven members of the subcommittee, but nobody was in attendance except the chairman and myself. We remained there for quite some little time waiting for the other members to show up. None of them came, so two not constituting a quorum of a subcommittee of seven, we, of course, had to adjourn. I do not see how the gentleman from Wisconsin can feel that any impropriety was indulged in by the chairman and myself in endeavoring to have a meeting for the purpose of considering the amendment that he proposed to offer, but even if the subcommittee had offered his amendment it would have been out of order.

May we get the facts from the record. The gentleman stated that he wanted the record kept straight. We made a record with regard to this matter in 1941, at which time the gentleman was also a member of the subcommittee. The employment offices were under the jurisdiction of the States and the teacher-placement function was then being carried out under State jurisdiction, yet the gentleman joined with other members of the subcommittee in expressing disapproval of that particular type of service and the hope it might not be expanded by State authorities.

In 1942 in the preparation of the 1943 bill, as I recall, the subcommittee undertook to give definite instructions that the teacher-placement service should be abandoned. That instruction was not carried out. In the hearings this year when we had before us Mr. Motley, who is in charge of this service, and Mr. Appley also was in attendance, the question rose as to why the administrative authorities had not carried out the directions of the Congress contained in these two subcommittee reports that had received the approval of Congress and discontinue this service. Mr. Appley, to whose attention the matter was called, very promptly agreed with our subcommittee and issued orders for the discontinuance of the teachers placement service in the several States where it was at that time being carried on. The gentleman from Wisconsin wants to restore it in 13 States, including the State of Georgia. This service has been discontinued in Georgia since November 1, 1943, and I have yet to receive a single letter of protest from a teacher or an educational authority in my State about discontinuing this service. Everybody seems to be pleased that it is out of the picture. I know of no reason why the gentleman should disturb himself in an effort to restore the teachers placement service to the people of Georgia, as his amendment would undertake to do.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Can the gentleman give this Committee one single reason why the Federal Government should project itself into this field?

Mr. TARVER. May I read to the gentleman from the record.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, this record was made on April 27, 1944, before our subcommittee, which was only a little over 30 days ago. It is in part 3, pages 231 and following of the hearings on the Labor-Federal Security Agency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1945:

Mr. TARVER. I am concerned about this matter, not so much from the standpoint of the business of private teachers employment agencies, Mr. Chairman, but largely from the standpoint of whether or not any Federal agency should be charged with the duty in the employment and distribution for employment of teacher personnel in the field of education. I can see, or I think I can see, where such activity by the Federal Government might be used, if in unscrupulous hands, to influence public education, to accord favored consideration to teachers for employment in the higher paying positions, who might have their educational ideas conform to the educational ideas of those in charge of the Federal Bureau; and that, in my judgment, would constitute a very grave danger.

So far as I am concerned, since this committee has twice admonished the Employment Service to discontinue this practice, I would be in favor of the insertion of a proviso in the appropriation for the Employment Service providing that none of the funds appropriated shall be used for the maintenance of any teacher-placement unit, or similar unit, intended to facilitate the employment and distribution of teacher personnel in the field of education. I think that is a field from which any agency of the Federal Government ought to be rigidly excluded.

That is just an expression of my opinion, and I have nothing further than that to say.

But another gentleman of the committee did have something to say. The gentleman was Mr. KEEFE, of Wisconsin:

Mr. KEEFE. I want to add to that, and say that I personally am in complete accord with the sentiment which the Judge has just expressed. I would go just one step further and say that I am apprehensive about this situation in the face of the fact that this committee in its report upon two separate occasions has given very definite and positive instructions to this Agency, only to find, in the letters which have been submitted, that they just flaunt the action of Congress and the action of this committee and pay no attention at all. I think some more positive action must be taken.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I support the opinion expressed both by Judge TARVER and Mr. KEEFE 100 percent, and would even be in favor of making Mr. KEEFE's remarks a little bit stronger on the subject.

Mr. HARE. Gentlemen, of course I am sure, in view of my activities on this committee in the last 5 years, that you know my position with reference to the subject which has been mentioned by Judge TARVER. I have been apprehensive for some time and today I am extremely apprehensive of what the outcome is going to be with reference to our educational system. I also expressed myself a few days ago when the representatives of

the Office of Education and the representatives of the Social Security Board were present. I was alarmed at what I saw on the front page of a little publication, and I want to find out who issues that publication before I quote it verbatim; but it came out last week and I read in that publication of a movement by one of the great educational agencies of this country looking toward the federalization of education and taking the position, and urging, that the teachers—and the teachers have been advised to this effect—had as one of their responsibilities and their duties as teachers that of discussing before their classes the political questions of the country and the availability and the ability of men who are offering themselves to represent the people in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. TARVER. Suppose, Mr. Chairman, that this Agency continues and enlarges its work along the lines which have been discussed here this afternoon. Here is a teacher who refuses to observe the suggestions which are made with reference to the type of instruction that he shall give. He desires to obtain a better-paying position that may be vacant in a distant city. It is entirely likely that the employees of the bureau in charge of the teacher placement service would not look with favor upon facilitating his transfer to that position, and his employment there. But here is another teacher who has been subservient to the instructions which have been issued to him and who has conducted his classes in accordance with the desires of those in charge of the Federal Bureau. Naturally he is given preference by the officials of that Bureau in facilitating his employment in a higher-paying position. The natural result would be that there will be an incentive held out to the teachers of the country to respond to the instructions that are given and conduct themselves in accordance with their advices.

Mr. KEEFE. It is all part of the plan. It is as plain as day.

I appeal from the Mr. KEEFE as he appears here today, whose amendment was ruled out of order, to the Mr. KEEFE who helped to write these recommendations in the reports of the committee in 1941 and 1943, and who concurred in the views expressed on the occasion of the hearing 35 days ago.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Can the gentleman inform the House of the name of the agency that has expressed a desire to federalize public education in this country?

Mr. TARVER. I was quoting from the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] in that portion of the hearings I read, and I suggest the inquiry be addressed to him.

Mr. DONDERO. Can the gentleman give the House the number of teachers that were placed and what it cost the taxpayers of this country to do so under this Federal agency?

Mr. TARVER. Unfortunately that information is not available. Teacher placement, apparently, has been of very little interest to the educational authorities of the country. At the present time there is no need for any teacher to pay an employment agency or anybody else in order to obtain a position, there being such a great shortage of teachers.



The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I am in complete accord with everything the gentleman has said. Can the gentleman tell the House what justification was offered for setting up this agency? How many teachers were placed? And at what cost to the Federal Government to place them?

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Mr. HARE. They assured the committee that the policy would be discontinued.

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Mr. TARVER. May I read from page 224 of the hearings, the testimony of Mr. Appley, quoting the order which he issued in this matter:

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Mr. HARE. That is right. In fact, the States objected, and the Government agreed that they should be returned to the States following the war.

Before concluding, Mr. Chairman, I want to emphasize the fact that your committee was and is deeply concerned over this teacher-placement program in the United States Employment Service and we have been unanimous in our efforts for the past 4 years to have it discontinued, for we felt it would be a dangerous policy to the systems of education heretofore maintained throughout the country. My personal feeling is that if this agency or any agency of the Federal Government obtains complete control of the placement of teachers in our public schools, colleges, and universities, it must follow that they will have some voice in determining the qualifications of teachers and the chances are that sooner or later such an agency will have a fixed standard or rating of the teachers and in determining the rating their philosophy as to what constitutes education, their philosophy of life and their philosophy of government will be outstanding determining factors and we will, therefore, have no way of knowing what the philosophy of life and the philosophy of government will be in the next generation or so. I trust I may have an opportunity sometime later to enlarge upon this thought.

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(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

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Mr. Chairman, I rise simply to state that in my opinion the subcommittee in working 8 weeks upon this particular measure has done a very good job, taking everything into consideration. We find on page 47 of the report that we

have shaved down the request of the Bureau of the Budget by sixty-nine-odd million dollars and I believe that represents quite a figure even today. The big point is that this bill is over \$61,000,000 below the actual appropriation for 1944.

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Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I may add to the remark of the chairman of the subcommittee that it was only through the hard work of the members of this subcommittee that these particular cuts have been obtained. Every worth-while bureau has, however, been given all the money which they need to carry on the responsibilities of their various divisions.

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Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Can the gentleman give this Committee one single reason why the Federal Government should project itself into this field?

Mr. TARVER. May I read to the gentleman from the record.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, this record was made on April 27, 1944, before our subcommittee, which was only a little over 30 days ago. It is in part 3, pages 231 and following of the hearings on the Labor-Federal Security Agency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1945:

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Mr. TARVER. Suppose, Mr. Chairman, that this Agency continues and enlarges its work along the lines which have been discussed here this afternoon. Here is a teacher who refuses to observe the suggestions which are made with reference to the type of instruction that he shall give. He desires to obtain a better-paying position that may be vacant in a distant city. It is entirely likely that the employees of the bureau in charge of the teacher placement service would not look with favor upon facilitating his transfer to that position, and his employment there. But here is another teacher who has been subservient to the instructions which have been issued to him and who has conducted his classes in accordance with the desires of those in charge of the Federal Bureau. Naturally he is given preference by the officials of that Bureau in facilitating his employment in a higher-paying position. The natural result would be that there will be an incentive held out to the teachers of the country to respond to the instructions that are given and conduct themselves in accordance with their advices.

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Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Can the gentleman inform the House of the name of the agency that has expressed a desire to federalize public education in this country?

Mr. TARVER. I was quoting from the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] in that portion of the hearings I read, and I suggest the inquiry be addressed to him.

Mr. DONDERO. Can the gentleman give the House the number of teachers that were placed and what it cost the taxpayers of this country to do so under this Federal agency?

Mr. TARVER. Unfortunately that information is not available. Teacher placement, apparently, has been of very little interest to the educational authorities of the country. At the present time there is no need for any teacher to pay an employment agency or anybody else in order to obtain a position, there being such a great shortage of teachers.



Mr. DONDERO. I tried to obtain the information which I endeavored to enlist from the gentleman, but I was unable to get it from the Federal agency.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, while the Committee is considering the subject of teachers I thought it would be appropriate to call to the attention of the House a situation existing throughout the country which I think commands the attention of all of our people, and particularly Members of the Congress. There are many casualties on the home front, such as displacement in employment and the shocks and impacts which follow war. One of these severe displacements that concerns me is the effect of the war upon our institutions of learning throughout the country, and particularly our higher institutions of learning, or those colleges that do not have R. O. T. C. units, Navy or Army, and are not fortunate enough to have large endowments. I shall not, except for the purpose of these remarks, descriptively refer to them as the smaller colleges of our country. My remarks will be mainly confined to those schools that are not known as coeducational institutions, and that have as their students members of the male sex. I am informed that there are about 1,000 such colleges in the United States. While the Army student training program was going on it was helpful, but we are now faced with the necessity of a sharp reduction in that program. Throughout the country there are about 1,000 colleges that are faced with a very trying situation with the necessity, in most cases, of closing their doors unless something is done to enable them to carry on during the wartime and to be ready to render to the country their maximum educational services when the war is over.

I have been thinking for months as to what we might do to enable those colleges to continue, so that their faculty members would be retained and so that the full capacity of those institutions would be available to carry on after the war is over.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be very glad to yield for a question or for an observation.

Mr. DONDERO. Does the gentleman refer to tax-supported colleges or the denominational schools of the country in using the figure of 1,000 he just mentioned?

Mr. McCORMACK. My reference to colleges is without regard to whether denominational or otherwise. There are some institutions that are much better off than others, but my remarks are addressed generally to what might be termed those colleges having a small student body in normal times, up to probably 1,500, 1,750, or 2,000 students. I have in mind one college that, under normal conditions, has a student body of about 1,750 and is down now to less than 300. It needs a student body of about 800 to operate, and when it gets below 800 it is faced with the necessity of closing its doors unless something is done to

enable that institution and other institutions similarly situated to continue during the war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes, because this is an important subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I want to congratulate the majority leader on discussing this matter at this time, because it is something that has given me a great deal of concern, even at the time of the draft of 18-year-olds. If the gentleman will permit, I should like to make an observation, that until such time as the War Department, particularly, gives some attention to the program of which the gentleman speaks and gives some very thoughtful consideration to the serious problem of these 18- and 19-year-old youngsters who may advantageously receive some very important parts of their training, including advanced R. O. T. C. work, for instance, I am afraid we are going to have the situation which now exists. The A. S. T. P. program had some excellent features about it, but unfortunately, apparently, it had no policy or no goal toward which it was directed. I think that program could have been worked very nicely into the advanced R. O. T. C. and an O. C. S. program for some of these young soldiers. I am sorry to say that too little thought has been given to the problem involved, of which the gentleman speaks.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman for his observation. I want it understood that I am just calling this to the attention of my colleagues for consideration and discussion at this time. It is a serious problem. We should meet it in some way. I have no definite suggestion except that I feel we should consider and settle it. I have contacted educators and I know how they feel. It is my thought that in order to bring it to a head a resolution should be introduced authorizing the House Committee on Education to make a survey—not an investigation, a survey—to enable the educators of the country to present their views. It will have a crystallizing influence out of which might come some concrete recommendation by that committee, emanating from the educators, from whom it should come, as a result of which we might be able to do something to enable those colleges to maintain their faculties and their capacity to go ahead after the war is over. They play an important part in a democracy, general education being absolutely essential, as we all know, to the success of a democracy.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman's remarks are very timely, but I should like to suggest to the gentleman that in his statement he said something about the small colleges which confine their students to men. Many of these smaller colleges to which the gentleman refers are coeducational. They are in as much difficulty as the others.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the gentleman's observation. I do not want anything that I have said here extemporaneously to be misconstrued. I have in mind that there are about a thousand colleges in this country that are faced with an acute situation. Whether they are coeducational or not, if they are in that position, they should receive consideration, if something is done. It is important in a democracy that something be done to preserve the integrity and the capacity of those colleges to go forward and render their maximum work after this war is over as they do now and as they have done in the past.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. As a member of the Committee on Education of this House, I am intensely interested in what the gentleman has been saying. Recently when the bill was before the House to provide educational facilities for the veterans, I tried to amend the bill by confining it to existing educational institutions in this country, because the Government will be paying \$500 tuition for every veteran who enters such an institution. That would have been one way to help those small colleges to which the gentleman refers to keep their faculties and to keep their doors open. However, that amendment was voted down.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not discussing that particular amendment. There is no question but that the G. I. bill will help, but it will not meet the problem that confronts the colleges today.

Mr. DONDERO. That is true.

Mr. McCORMACK. It will be of invaluable assistance in the future. Today, however, we must do something to keep these institutions in existence. In an emergency like this, I think the Government is justified in going to every extent reasonably possible to keep those institutions in existence, intact, and ready to go forward performing their great work of education after the war is over.

I make these few remarks to call this problem to the attention of my colleagues, with the additional statement that in my individual capacity I shall within a day or two introduce a resolution along the lines I have referred to permitting the Committee on Education to make a survey of this matter in the hope that something will be done quickly.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, we can all understand the concern of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] over the question of continu-



ing our colleges and enabling them to function. I go one step further than the gentleman from Massachusetts. The colleges are all right, but what are you going to do about the students? Colleges without students are of no use. We all know that the health, the happiness, and the welfare of our people in the years to come will depend in a large degree upon the number of professional men, not only doctors and dentists but other professional men, who are able to take care of the population. If the service of the Government continues to take, as it has been doing, young men from the institutions of learning, just who is going to take care of the civilian population, who is going to take care of those who come back from abroad after this war is over?

Probably every Member of this House knows of not one but many, many cases of young men who have completed more than half of their training in the colleges but have been yanked out of the institutions of learning and sent as infantrymen, not being used in the lines in which they have been trained. I know of engineers who were practically through with their engineering courses who today are serving in the Infantry. Those boys feel that they are not being used to their fullest capacity. It may be that a part of that is inevitable, it may be that because there are so many taken into the service the officers cannot sort them, cannot put them where they should be, and a certain amount of that will always be, we concede; but it does seem as though when a man has practically completed a course in medicine, dentistry, surgery, or engineering, chemical engineering, for instance, the Government should use him in some other capacity than as a private in the ranks of the fighting men.

One thing that is disturbing many of us is this: While our own boys are being taken out of the colleges by the thousands, here were some 800,000 refugees brought in since the beginning of the war, some 6,000 doctors who have no authority to practice here but who, nevertheless, are attempting to practice here. What some of us would like to know is whether that is going to continue, whether our American citizens, our young men, are all to be sent abroad, and in their place to take care of our people, to administer to them in sickness, we are to have refugees from other countries, who do not understand our ways, our methods of treatment.

The same thing runs on down through to the farms. Now the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] this morning was talking about the labor situation. We have it all over the United States. We have it in my district. Farmers and canners, farmers with crops and canners who want to take care of those crops, are confronted with this labor shortage. Their own sons, their own husbands, have been sent abroad and the farms are without workers and the canneries are without employees. In some places, it is true, in my district for example, we have 500 or more German war prisoners. But these are not enough. Now, what is the advantage and what do we gain by taking away all of the Americans and

sending them across and bringing in either war prisoners or refugees who, perhaps, will remain in our country after the war is over? Are we remaking America by putting in their jobs people from abroad? What we are doing, whether we realize it or not, is tearing up from his home ties, taking out of this country an American boy, sending him across to fight. Perhaps he will return and perhaps he will not, and in his place here at home, it may be in his own home, there taking the chair which that boy formerly took at the table, sleeping in that boy's bed, we sent some refugee or some war prisoner, and after the war is over, he may remain here in the place of our boy. Yes; that is one way to help those from abroad—one way to remake America, but it will be a sad day for this country if after the war is over we find our former way of life gone and our country and our Government in the hands of these newcomers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4899, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House, with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AND THE JUDICIARY—1945

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4414) making appropriations for the legislative branch and for the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for

other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. GORE, Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana, Mr. FLOESER, and Mr. TIBBOTT.

#### DEBT LIMIT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4464) to increase the debt limit of the United States, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan.

#### CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4278) for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will that prevent the making of a point of order against the report?

The SPEAKER. It does not. A point of order may be made after the reading of the statement.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 26, 1944.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the conference report on the ground that it is beyond the range of the conference; that it includes matters not contained in the bill as it passed the House, or the bills as it passed the Senate. I call attention on page 3 of the report, to the particular language to which I refer:

The said section 32 is hereby further amended by inserting in the second sentence thereof, after the words "separate fund" and before the word "and", the following: "to remain available until expended."

The effect of that language would be to make the funds that are appropriated to the Department of Agriculture under section 32 available until expended regardless of how long that was and would create a situation where there might be accumulated enormous sums of money. I call the attention of the Speaker to page 499 of the House Manual to this language:

The managers of a conference must confine themselves to differences committed to



them and may not include subjects not within the disagreements even though germane to a question in issue, but they may perfect amendments committed to them if they do not go beyond the differences. Where an amendment provided for the creation of a rent commission to regulate the rent of buildings in the District of Columbia, it was held not in order to report a provision including, in addition, the regulation of the rent of lands.

There are numerous decisions on the subject, and I would call attention to volume V of Hinds' Precedents, section 6401, where a Senate amendment relating to the fishery question between the United States and Canada was up. To this conferees added a provision for a commission to consider the differences between the United States and Canada in regard to trade relations. It reads as follows:

The Speaker ruled: "The Chair dislikes to pass upon such matters as this, but it is a well-established principle that no conference committee can introduce a new subject, one that was not in dispute between the two Houses, and it is evident that everybody in the House realizes that this amendment which has been presented is really beyond the power of the committee of conference.

"That being so, and the point being made, there is no other course but to sustain the point of order, which the Chair accordingly does."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I am afraid the point of order is well taken. I do not think it is necessary for the gentleman to present further authorities.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman from New York make the point of order against this particular provision or against the entire report?

Mr. TABER. I make the point of order against the conference report. It is the only way I can do it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair believes that all that is necessary is to read section 2 of rule XX:

No amendment of the Senate to a general appropriation bill which would be in violation of the provisions of clause 2 of rule XXI, if said amendment had originated in the House, nor any amendment of the Senate providing for an appropriation upon any bill other than a general appropriation bill, shall be agreed to by the managers on the part of the House unless specific authority to agree to such amendment shall be first given by the House by a separate vote on every such amendment.

The Chair believes the first point of order of the gentleman from New York is sufficient, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will report the first Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment: On page 13, after line 2, insert:

"SEC. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure which are provided for under the item 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation', in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby author-

ized for each of the fiscal years 1944-45 and 1945-46 in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions, authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated and to be otherwise made available such sums as Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section: *Provided*, That no part of such sums be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as State laws are complied with."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FLANNAGAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure which are provided for under the item 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation', in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions, authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated and to be otherwise made available such sums as Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section: *Provided*, That no part of such sums be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as State laws are complied with, except that this provision shall not be applicable to the promotion or aid of a program of medical care where a majority of the participants within the program group elect to confine their choice of practitioners to a list of available licensed practitioners selected by them."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 2: On page 13, after line 2, insert:

"SEC. 304. Public Law 118, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 7, 1943, is hereby amended by the addition of the following: 'That farmers' reports of the acreage of flue-cured tobacco planted or harvested in the marketing years 1944-45 shall be considered correct if within one-fifth of an acre or 7 percent, whichever is greater, of the acreage finally determined, but the acreage in excess of that reported shall not be considered as past production in succeeding years.'"

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to Senate Amendment No. 2.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 3: On page 14, after line 18, insert:

"SEC. 403. Section 32 of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"The funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, to provide food for consumption by children in non-profit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 percent limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FLANNAGAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 403. Section 32 of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946, to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having







78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4899

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 5 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related  
6       independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
7       1945, namely:

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
11       bia, \$454,500.

1       Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary (national  
2 defense) : For expenses necessary for the administration of  
3 the Davis-Bacon Act and Executive orders dealing with  
4 premium pay in war industries and for the work of the Wage  
5 Adjustment Board, pertaining to building construction con-  
6 tracts financed by Federal funds, including personal services  
7 in the District of Columbia, contract stenographic reporting  
8 services, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to  
9 the appropriations under the Department of Labor for con-  
10 tingent expenses, travel expenses, and printing and binding,  
11 \$100,000.

12       Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-  
13 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
14 and for other necessary expenses in the field, including con-  
15 tract stenographic reporting services, \$834,600.

16       Contingent expenses: For expenses of the offices and  
17 bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations for  
18 expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase  
19 of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets,  
20 matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap,  
21 sponges, laundry, not exceeding \$1,000 for streetcar fares;  
22 purchase, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and motor-  
23 trucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of four motor-  
24 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; freight and express  
25 charges; commercial and labor-reporting services; postage



1 to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service; pur-  
2 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, news-  
3 papers, and periodicals and, when authorized by the  
4 Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies  
5 or associations which issue publications to members only or  
6 at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not  
7 members, not exceeding \$8,000; contract stenographic  
8 services; and teletype service and tolls (not to exceed  
9 \$1,100); \$170,050.

10       Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses under the  
11 Department of Labor, \$1,061,800: *Provided*, That all  
12 funds transferred to the Department of Labor from any  
13 other department or agency under section 601 of the Act  
14 of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and  
15 available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling  
16 expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse  
17 employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses  
18 of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles  
19 within the limits of their official stations in the field.

20       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
21 Department of Labor, \$268,900.

22       Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards:  
23 For salaries and other expenses, including purchase and  
24 distribution of reports, and of material for informational ex-  
25 hibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety,

1 employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations  
2 for labor and industry, \$171,300.

3 Salaries and expenses, safety and health program  
4 (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable  
5 the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of safety and  
6 health among employees engaged in national defense indus-  
7 tries, including personal services in the District of Columbia  
8 and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable  
9 to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for  
10 contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and  
11 binding, \$169,200.

12 The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses  
13 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating  
14 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the  
15 work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by  
16 the Division of Labor Standards with the written approval  
17 of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an  
18 amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance  
19 at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor  
20 Standards when incurred on the written authority of the  
21 Secretary of Labor.

22 Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary  
23 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority  
24 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Depart-  
25 ment of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including newspapers,

1 books of reference, and periodicals, and not to exceed  
2 \$88,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
3 \$493,000.

4       Commissioners of Conciliation (national defense) : For  
5 all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to  
6 perform conciliation services in situations growing out of em-  
7 ployment in industries under the national defense program,  
8 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
9 elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable  
10 to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for  
11 contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and  
12 binding, \$1,721,000.

13       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall  
14 be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses  
15 of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conventions con-  
16 cerned with labor and industrial relations when incurred on  
17 the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

18                   BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

19       Salaries and expenses: For personal services including  
20 temporary statistical clerks, stenographers, and typists in the  
21 District of Columbia, and including also experts and tem-  
22 porary assistants for field service outside of the District of  
23 Columbia; purchase of periodicals, documents, envelopes,  
24 price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and  
25 bulletins of said Bureau; \$1,212,300, of which amount not



1 to exceed \$1,140,000 may be expended for the salary of  
2 the Commissioner and other personal services in the District  
3 of Columbia.

4 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
5 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for  
6 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
7 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the written  
8 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

9 Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For all ex-  
10 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor, through  
11 the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in relation to the national  
12 security and defense, to perform the functions authorized by  
13 the Act of June 13, 1888, and other Acts (29 U. S. C. 1) ;  
14 to continue occupational outlook surveys throughout the  
15 United States; and to conduct studies relative to problems  
16 connected with labor likely to arise upon the termination of  
17 the existing emergent conditions in connection with defense  
18 activities throughout the United States; such expenses  
19 to include personal services in the District of Columbia  
20 and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly charge-  
21 able to the appropriations under the Department of Labor  
22 for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, including re-  
23 imbursement to employees, at not to exceed three cents per  
24 mile, for expenses of travel performed by them in privately  
25 owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations

1 in the field, and printing and binding, and not to exceed  
2 \$15,000 for the temporary employment of experts without  
3 regard to the civil service and classification laws; \$1,510,400.

4 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and  
6 reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children  
7 and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of  
8 infant mortality; personal services, including experts and  
9 temporary assistants; purchase of reports and material for  
10 the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints  
11 from State, city, and private publications for distribution  
12 when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they  
13 can be printed by the Government, and other necessary ex-  
14 penses; \$367,900, of which amount not to exceed \$328,000  
15 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
16 Columbia.

17 Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair  
18 Labor Standards Act: For all authorized and necessary  
19 expenses of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties  
20 imposed upon it by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938,  
21 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
22 elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books  
23 of reference, and periodicals; and reimbursement to State  
24 and local agencies and their employees for services rendered,  
25 as authorized by section 11 of said Act; \$250,000.

1       Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For  
2 all authorized and necessary administrative expenses of the  
3 Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon it  
4 by title V of the Social Security Act, approved August 14,  
5 1935, as amended, including personal services, in the Dis-  
6 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equip-  
7 ment; newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals;  
8 \$420,800: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation con-  
9 tained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out  
10 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of  
11 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed  
12 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*,  
13 That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to  
14 prevent any patient from having the services of any prac-  
15 titioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long  
16 as State laws are complied with.

17       Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and infant  
18 care (national defense): For necessary expenses of the  
19 Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon  
20 it in carrying out the program for emergency maternity and  
21 infant care, including personal services in the District of Co-  
22 lumbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise chargeable  
23 to the appropriations of the Department of Labor for con-  
24 tingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and bind-  
25 ing, \$43,000.



1 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant  
2 care (national defense) : For grants to States, including  
3 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia,  
4 to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise avail-  
5 able, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant  
6 care for wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth,  
7 sixth, and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United  
8 States, under allotments by the Secretary of Labor and  
9 plans developed and administered by State health agencies  
10 and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau,  
11 \$42,800,000, of which not more than 2 per centum  
12 may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses  
13 from the date of this Act on the basis of need as deter-  
14 mined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau: *Provided*,  
15 That the amount herein appropriated shall constitute  
16 one fund with the unexpended balance of amounts heretofore  
17 appropriated under this head.

18 Grants to States for maternal and child health services:  
19 For grants to States for the purpose of enabling each State  
20 to extend and improve services for promoting the health  
21 of mothers and children, as authorized in title V, part 1, of  
22 the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42  
23 U. S. C. 701), as amended, \$5,820,000: *Provided*, That  
24 any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) shall

1 not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections  
2 (a) and (b) of section 504 an amount expended or esti-  
3 mated to be expended by the State.

4 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For  
5 the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve  
6 services for crippled children, as authorized in title V, part  
7 2, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935  
8 (42 U. S. C. 711), as amended, \$3,870,000.

9 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants  
10 to States for the purpose of enabling the United States,  
11 through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State  
12 public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and  
13 strengthening public-welfare services for the care of homeless  
14 or neglected children, or children in danger of becoming  
15 delinquent, as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social  
16 Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 721),  
17 as amended, \$1,510,000.

18 In the administration of title V of the Social Security  
19 Act, as amended, for the fiscal year 1945, payments  
20 to the States for any quarter of the fiscal year 1945  
21 under parts 1, 2, and 3 may be made with respect to any  
22 State plan approved under such respective parts by the  
23 Chief of the Children's Bureau prior to or during such quarter,  
24 but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan  
25 for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan is

1 submitted to the Chief of the Children's Bureau for approval.

2 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
3 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$11,000, for  
4 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants  
5 at conferences concerned with the administration of work  
6 of the Children's Bureau under the Fair Labor Standards  
7 Act and under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security  
8 Act, as amended, when called by the Children's Bureau with  
9 the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall  
10 be available also, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for ex-  
11 penses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the  
12 Children's Bureau when incurred on the written authority  
13 of the Secretary of Labor.

14 WOMEN'S BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
16 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of  
17 Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau",  
18 approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including per-  
19 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of mate-  
20 rial for reports and educational exhibits; \$189,600.

21 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
22 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500  
23 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
24 work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written  
25 authority of the Secretary of Labor.



## 1 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

2 Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour  
3 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the  
4 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-  
5 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making  
6 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936  
7 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Fed-  
8 eral, and local agencies and their employees for services  
9 rendered, \$4,237,000, of which amount not to exceed  
10 \$750,000 may be expended for departmental salaries.

11 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For nec-  
12 essary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and Hour  
13 Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor  
14 Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions  
15 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by  
16 the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.  
17 38), including stenographic reporting services by contract  
18 or otherwise, purchase of one and maintenance, repair, and  
19 operation outside the District of Columbia, of two motor-  
20 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, lawbooks, books  
21 of reference, periodicals, manuscripts and special reports,  
22 newspapers, and reimbursement to State, Federal, and local  
23 agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$275,000.

24 The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the  
25 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, funds

1 from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour  
2 Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of  
3 Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services  
4 for the Wage and Hour Division.

5 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
6 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$4,750 for  
7 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
8 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written  
9 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

10 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Ap-  
11 propriation Act, 1945".

## 12 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### 13 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

14 To enable the American Printing House for the Blind  
15 more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the  
16 education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of  
17 the Act approved February 8, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 101),  
18 \$115,000.

### 19 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

20 For support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,  
21 including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illus-  
22 trative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements,  
23 \$183,700.

### 24 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

25 For all necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Ad-

1 ministration in carrying out the investigations, including  
2 collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results thereof, and  
3 performing the functions required to carry into effect the pro-  
4 visions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21  
5 U. S. C. 301-392) ; the Tea Importation Act (21 U. S. C.  
6 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ;  
7 the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and  
8 the Filled Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; as follows:

9       Enforcement operations: To enable the Federal Security  
10 Administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the  
11 above statutes, including personal services in the District  
12 of Columbia (not exceeding \$759,490) and elsewhere; pur-  
13 chase (not to exceed ten), operation, maintenance, and  
14 repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carry-  
15 ing vehicles; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific  
16 equipment; contract stenographic reporting services; books  
17 of reference and periodicals, \$2,717,580.

18       Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food  
19 inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of  
20 section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,  
21 \$40,000.

22       General administration: For general administration, in-  
23 cluding personal services in the District of Colum-  
24 bia, \$111,000.



## FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

1

2 For officers and employees and compensation for all  
3 other professional and other services that may be required  
4 and expressly approved by the Federal Security Adminis-  
5 trator, \$583,000.

6 Miscellaneous expenses: For subsistence; fuel and light;

7 not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance upon meet-  
8 ings of a technical nature, pertaining to hospital administra-  
9 tion and medical advancement, when authorized by the  
10 Federal Security Administrator; clothing to include white  
11 cotton or duck suits for the use of internes, and cotton or  
12 duck uniforms or aprons for cooks, maids, and attendants,  
13 and laundering thereof; rubber surgical gloves, bedding,  
14 forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical  
15 instruments, electric lights, repairs, replacement of X-ray  
16 apparatus, and furniture; maintenance and operation of  
17 passenger-carrying vehicles; not exceeding \$250 for the  
18 purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; not to ex-  
19 ceed \$2,000 for the special instruction of student nurses;  
20 reimbursement to the appropriations of Howard University  
21 of actual cost of heat and light furnished, and other necessary  
22 expenses; \$211,000: *Provided*, That there shall be trans-  
23 ferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries  
24 and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the Dis-

1 trict of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration", for  
 2 direct expenditure by the Federal Works Agency, \$50,000  
 3 for repairs, alterations, improvement, and preservation  
 4 of the buildings and grounds of Freedmen's Hospital;  
 5 and that \$500 shall be transferred from this appropriation  
 6 to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal Security  
 7 Agency", and that \$2,500 shall be transferred to the appro-  
 8 priation "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Public  
 9 Health Service": *Provided further*, That 65 per centum of  
 10 each of the foregoing appropriations for the Freedmen's  
 11 Hospital shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia and  
 12 paid in like manner as other appropriations of the District  
 13 of Columbia are paid, subject, however, to adjustments from  
 14 time to time to be made during and at the end of the fiscal  
 15 year so that the portion of each of these appropriations  
 16 charged to the District of Columbia shall bear the same ratio  
 17 to the total of each appropriation as the number of hospital  
 18 days of service to persons who have resided in the District  
 19 of Columbia for over one year on the day of admission bears  
 20 to the total number of hospital days of service performed.

## 21 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

22 Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries  
 23 of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular em-  
 24 ployees of the university, the balance to be paid from pri-  
 25 vately contributed funds, \$750,000.

1 Expenses, Howard University: For equipment, supplies,  
2 apparatus, furniture, cases and shelving, stationery, ice, re-  
3 pairs to buildings and grounds, and for other necessary  
4 expenses of the university, \$158,000.

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the  
7 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22  
8 of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d),  
9 \$2,480,000.

10 Library service: For making surveys, studies, investi-  
11 gations, and reports regarding public, school, college,  
12 university, and other libraries; fostering coordination of  
13 public and school library service; coordinating library  
14 service on the national level with other forms of adult edu-  
15 cation; developing library participation in Federal projects;  
16 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials  
17 among the more scholarly libraries, inter-State library co-  
18 operation, and the development of public, school, and other  
19 library service throughout the country, and for the adminis-  
20 trative expenses incident to performing these duties, including  
21 salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other em-  
22 ployees in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as the  
23 Commissioner of Education may deem necessary, purchase  
24 of miscellaneous supplies, equipment, stationery, postage on



1 foreign mail, books of reference, lawbooks, and periodicals,  
2 and all other necessary expenses, \$23,965.

3 Services for the blind: For all necessary expenses, in-  
4 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, for  
5 carrying out the provisions of the Act to authorize the opera-  
6 tions of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and to  
7 enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, approved  
8 June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), \$21,625.

9 Salaries: For personal services in the District of  
10 Columbia, \$342,955.

11 General expenses: For general expenses of the Office  
12 of Education, including lawbooks, books of reference, and  
13 periodicals; and for the operation, maintenance, and repair  
14 of one passenger-carrying automobile; purchase, distribution,  
15 and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture  
16 films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and catalog-  
17 ing of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of  
18 school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative  
19 of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education,  
20 and repairing the same, \$13,000.

#### 21 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

22 Further development of vocational education: For carry-  
23 ing out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act  
24 approved June 8, 1936 (20 U. S. C. 15h-j), \$14,200,000:  
25 *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be

1 computed on the basis of not to exceed \$14,483,000 for the  
2 fiscal year 1945, as authorized by the Act approved June  
3 8, 1936.

4 For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits  
5 of the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C.  
6 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
7 approved March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

8 For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act  
9 approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in accord-  
10 ance with the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1931  
11 (20 U. S. C. 11-18; 29 U. S. C. 31-35; 20 U. S. C. 30),  
12 \$105,000.

13 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
14 of section 7 of the Act approved February 23, 1917, as  
15 amended by the Act of October 6, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 15),  
16 and of section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1936 (49 Stat.  
17 1488), \$419,923.

18 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
19 shall be available for actual transportation and not to exceed  
20 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of  
21 persons serving, while away from their homes without other  
22 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity  
23 to the Commissioner of Education, in an amount not exceed-  
24 ing \$10,000.

1 EDUCATION AND TRAINING, DEFENSE WORKERS (NATIONAL  
2 DEFENSE)

3 Payments to States, and so forth (national defense):  
4 For payment to States, subdivisions thereof, or other public  
5 agencies operating public educational facilities, and, where  
6 hereinafter authorized, to vocational schools exempt from  
7 taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue  
8 Code, colleges and universities, for the furtherance of the  
9 education and training of defense workers, through certifi-  
10 cation from time to time, in accordance with regulations  
11 promulgated by the United States Commissioner of Education  
12 (hereinafter referred to as the "Commissioner") under the  
13 supervision and direction of the Federal Security Adminis-  
14 trator and approved by the President, by the Commissioner  
15 to the Secretary of the Treasury of the name of such agency  
16 or the name of such school, college, or university to whom  
17 payment is to be made, and the amount to be paid, such  
18 payment to be made prior to audit and settlement by the  
19 General Accounting Office as follows:

20 (1) For the cost of vocational courses of less than  
21 college grade provided by such agencies in vocational  
22 schools, including vocational schools exempt from taxation  
23 under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, or  
24 by such vocational schools pursuant to plans submitted by  
25 them and approved by the Commissioner, which plans



1 shall include only courses of types approved by the Chair-  
2 man of the War Manpower Commission as supplementary  
3 to employment in occupations essential to the national  
4 defense, and types of preemployment and refresher courses  
5 similarly approved for workers preparing for such occupa-  
6 tions and selected from the public employment office registers,  
7 and for the cost of vocational courses of types similarly  
8 approved of less than college grade in private vocational  
9 schools (regardless of tax liability) and in other private  
10 facilities where equipment for training is available, including  
11 not to exceed \$3,000,000 for payment to such agencies for  
12 rental of additional space and for the acquisition by purchase,  
13 rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment found  
14 necessary by the Commissioner for carrying out the approved  
15 plans, not to exceed \$36,000,000 of the unobligated balance  
16 of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year  
17 1944, including repayments thereto.

18 (2) For the cost of short courses of college grade pro-  
19 vided by degree-granting colleges and universities pursuant  
20 to plans submitted by them and approved by the Commis-  
21 sioner, which plans shall be for courses of types approved  
22 by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission de-  
23 signed to meet the shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists,  
24 and production supervisors in fields essential to the national  
25 defense, and such plans may provide for regional coordina-

1 tion of the defense training program of the participating  
2 colleges and universities, \$4,000,000, together with not to  
3 exceed \$6,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appro-  
4 priation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, including  
5 repayments thereto: *Provided*, That only colleges and uni-  
6 versities which operate under charters which exempt their  
7 educational property from taxation and public degree-grant-  
8 ing educational institutions shall be eligible to receive funds  
9 herefrom: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per  
10 centum of the amount allotted to any school shall be allotted  
11 to it for expenditure for purchase and rental of additional  
12 equipment and leasing of additional space found by the  
13 Commissioner necessary to carry out its approved plan.

14 (3) For the cost of vocational courses in food produc-  
15 tion and conservation, mechanics, farm-machinery repair,  
16 and farm-labor training of less than college grade designed  
17 to give general preemployment mechanical training and to  
18 assist in attaining the production goals for those farm com-  
19 modities designated from time to time in the food-for-freedom  
20 program promulgated by the United States Department of  
21 Agriculture pursuant to plans submitted by such agencies and  
22 approved by the Commissioner, \$10,500,000, together with  
23 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose  
24 for the fiscal year 1944, including repayments thereto, of  
25 which total amount not to exceed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per centum shall be

1 available for payment to such agencies for purchase and  
2 rental of equipment and rental of space.

3 Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For all admin-  
4 istrative expenses necessary to enable the Office of Educa-  
5 tion to carry out the foregoing program of education and  
6 training of defense workers, including personal services in  
7 the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses,  
8 printing and binding, and not to exceed \$10,000 for the pay-  
9 ment of actual transportation and not to exceed \$10 per  
10 diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons  
11 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-  
12 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity  
13 to the Commissioner, \$866,700: *Provided*, That the Com-  
14 missioner shall transmit to Congress quarterly during the  
15 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, a report of the defense  
16 training programs which operate under his administration,  
17 as provided for in this Act, such reports to show the distribu-  
18 tion of Federal funds and activities by States, types of  
19 programs, and numbers of persons trained.

20 In the selection of trainees under the provisions of para-  
21 graph 1, no maximum age limit for trainees shall be estab-  
22 lished.

23 No trainee under the appropriations provided for in the  
24 foregoing paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 shall be discriminated  
25 against because of sex, race, or color, and, where separate



1 schools are required by law for separate population groups,  
2 to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equi-  
3 table provisions shall be made for facilities and training of  
4 like quality.

5 Selection of trainees under the foregoing programs of  
6 training shall be based upon the existing and anticipated  
7 need for defense workers in occupations essential to the  
8 national defense.

9 Not to exceed an aggregate of \$3,000 of the amount  
10 appropriated in this title for traveling expenses may be  
11 used for expenses of attendance at meetings of educational  
12 associations and other organizations concerned with voca-  
13 tional education.

14 All appropriations for vocational education under the  
15 Office of Education in this Act shall be used exclusively for  
16 vocational education purposes.

17 The Commissioner may delegate to any officer in the  
18 Office of Education any of his powers or duties hereunder.

## 19 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

20 Division of Venereal Diseases: For the maintenance  
21 and expenses of the Division of Venereal Diseases, estab-  
22 lished by sections 3 and 4, chapter XV, of the Act approved  
23 July 9, 1918 (42 U. S. C. 24, 25), and for the purpose of  
24 carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 24, 1938  
25 (52 Stat. 439-440), including personal services in the

1 District of Columbia and elsewhere; items otherwise properly  
2 chargeable to the appropriation for miscellaneous and con-  
3 tingent expenses for the Public Health Service; purchase of  
4 reports, documents, and other material for publication and  
5 of reprints from State, city, and private publications; pur-  
6 chase (not to exceed two), maintenance, repair, and opera-  
7 tion of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use in field  
8 work; \$12,339,000, of which not to exceed \$142,212 may  
9 be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, com-  
10 missioned officers, Public Health Service".

11 Grants to States for public-health work: For the pur-  
12 pose of assisting States, counties, health districts, and other  
13 political subdivisions of the States in establishing and main-  
14 taining adequate public-health services, including the train-  
15 ing of personnel for State and local health work, as authorized  
16 in sections 601 and 602, title VI, of the Social Security Act,  
17 approved August 14, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 634).  
18 \$11,000,000.

19 Training for nurses (national defense): For carrying  
20 out the purposes of the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law  
21 74, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended), \$63,000,000, of  
22 which not to exceed \$803,000 shall be available for admin-  
23 istrative expenses, including printing and binding; personal  
24 services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair,

1 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; advertising  
2 in newspapers, magazines, and periodicals without regard to  
3 the Act of March 4, 1921 (42 U. S. C. 33); and items  
4 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
5 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
6 Service: *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made  
7 available for transfer to and consolidation with appropria-  
8 tions of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such  
9 amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Se-  
10 curity Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to  
11 student nurses in training under plans approved for such  
12 hospitals in accordance with the Act of June 15, 1943 (Pub-  
13 lic Law 74), as amended.

14 Interstate quarantine service: For cooperation with  
15 State and municipal health authorities in the prevention of  
16 the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in interstate  
17 traffic, including the purchase of one and maintenance, repair,  
18 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$31,531.

19 Prevention of epidemics: To enable the President, in case  
20 only of threatened or actual epidemic of infectious or con-  
21 tagious disease, to aid State and local boards or otherwise  
22 in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread  
23 of the same and in such emergency in the execution of any  
24 quarantine laws which may be then in force, including the



1 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying  
2 automobiles, \$336,000.

3       Emergency health and sanitation activities (national  
4 defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon  
5 General of the Public Health Service to conduct independ-  
6 ently or to assist State and local health authorities in health  
7 and sanitation activities (1) in areas adjoining military and  
8 naval reservations, (2) in areas where there are concentra-  
9 tions of military and naval forces, (3) in areas adjoining  
10 Government and private industrial plants engaged in defense  
11 work, and (4) in private industrial plants engaged in defense  
12 work, and to provide emergency health and sanitation serv-  
13 ices in Government industrial plants engaged in defense work  
14 and in areas adjoining United States military and naval reser-  
15 vations outside the United States; such expenses to include  
16 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
17 the acquisition by transfer from the War Department of not  
18 to exceed two hundred and fifty general-purpose automotive  
19 vehicles to be paid for by transfer of funds, maintenance and  
20 operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, stationery,  
21 travel, printing and binding, the purchase of oils, larvicides,  
22 and other diluents without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
23 vised Statutes, purchase of reprints from State, city, and pri-  
24 vate publications, and items otherwise properly chargeable to

1 the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses  
2 of the Public Health Service, \$11,450,000, of which not to  
3 exceed \$53,686 may be transferred to the appropriation  
4 "Pay and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health  
5 Service".

6 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For  
7 medical examinations, including the amount necessary for  
8 the medical inspection of aliens, as required by section 16  
9 of the Act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), medical,  
10 surgical, and hospital services and supplies, including pros-  
11 thetic and orthopedic supplies to be furnished under regula-  
12 tions approved by the Administrator of the Federal Security  
13 Agency for beneficiaries (other than patients of the Veterans'  
14 Administration) of the Public Health Service and persons  
15 detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under  
16 the quarantine or immigration laws and regulations, including  
17 necessary personnel and reserve commissioned officers of the  
18 Public Health Service, personal services in the District of  
19 Columbia and elsewhere, including the furnishing and laun-  
20 dering of white duck coats, trousers, smocks, aprons, and  
21 caps to employees whose duties make necessary the wearing  
22 of same, maintenance, minor repairs, equipment, leases, fuel,  
23 lights, water, freight, transportation and travel, the purchase  
24 of eight passenger-carrying motor-propelled vehicles and the  
25 maintenance and operation of motortrucks and passenger

1 motor vehicles for use in field work and one for use in the  
2 District of Columbia, purchase of ambulances, transporta-  
3 tion, care, maintenance, and treatment of lepers, including  
4 transportation to their homes in the continental United States  
5 of recovered indigent leper patients, court costs, and other  
6 expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or hereafter  
7 taken for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to  
8 hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, and  
9 reasonable burial expenses (not exceeding \$100 for any  
10 patient dying in hospital) ; \$14,180,000, of which sum  
11 not to exceed \$74,750 shall be available for the fur-  
12 nishing by the Public Health Service to and at the request  
13 of any Federal department or independent establish-  
14 ment, including Government-owned corporations, of coordi-  
15 nating and consultative services with respect to methods  
16 and standards for operating emergency health facilities in  
17 such department or establishment, including in-service train-  
18 ing of such emergency health facility personnel, and for  
19 providing employees of such agencies (1) tuberculosis and  
20 psychiatric examinations and (2) health and nutrition in-  
21 struction through lectures and demonstrations, and for print-  
22 ing and binding and travel expenses in connection therewith:  
23 *Provided*, That the Immigration and Naturalization Service  
24 shall permit the Public Health Service to use the hospitals  
25 at Ellis Island Immigration Station for the care of Public



1 Health Service patients free of expense for physical upkeep,  
2 but with a charge of actual cost of fuel, light, water, tele-  
3 phone, and similar supplies and services, to be covered into  
4 the proper Immigration Service appropriations; and money  
5 collected by the Immigration Service on account of hospital  
6 expenses of persons detained in hospitals of the Public  
7 Health Service under the immigration laws and regulations  
8 shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts:  
9 *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used  
10 for the quarantine service (except for persons detained in  
11 hospitals of the Public Health Service at points where no  
12 quarantine hospital facilities are available), the prevention  
13 of epidemics, or scientific work of the character provided  
14 for under other appropriations for the Public Health Service:  
15 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
16 able for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and  
17 hospital treatment, including dental care, to active-duty  
18 personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the appro-  
19 priation under this head for the fiscal year 1944 shall be  
20 considered as having been available for such expenses from  
21 January 1, 1944.

22 Division of mental hygiene: For carrying out the pro-  
23 visions of section 4 of the Act of June 14, 1930 (21 U. S.  
24 C. 196, 225) ; for maintenance and operation of the United  
25 States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky,

1 and the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Fort  
2 Worth, Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the  
3 Act of January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 221-237), including  
4 personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed  
5 \$27,370) and elsewhere; traveling expenses; firearms and  
6 ammunition; necessary supplies and equipment; reimburse-  
7 ment to the working capital fund for articles or services fur-  
8 nished by the industrial activities; subsistence and care of  
9 inmates; expenses incurred in pursuing and identifying  
10 escaped inmates, including rewards for their capture; ex-  
11 penses of interment or transporting remains of deceased in-  
12 mates, including the remains of persons voluntarily admitted;  
13 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; law-  
14 books, books of reference, newspapers (not to exceed \$500),  
15 and periodicals; furnishing and laundering of uniforms and  
16 other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees  
17 in the performance of their official duties; transportation and  
18 subsistence allowance when necessary, within continental  
19 United States and under regulations approved by the Admin-  
20 istrator of the Federal Security Agency, of persons volun-  
21 tarily admitted and discharged as cured; tobacco for inmates;  
22 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled pas-  
23 senger-carrying vehicles, \$1,150,000, and the Surgeon Gen-  
24 eral is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive  
25 equipment in transporting, to and from school, children of

1 Public Health Service personnel on duty at the Public Health  
2 Service hospitals at Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington,  
3 Kentucky, who have quarters for themselves and their fam-  
4 ilies on the station reservations.

5 Foreign quarantine service: For maintenance and ordi-  
6 nary expenses of United States quarantine stations and supple-  
7 mentary activities abroad, including personal services in the  
8 District of Columbia and elsewhere; the maintenance, repair,  
9 and operation of motortrucks and motor-propelled, passenger-  
10 carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and the pur-  
11 chase of not to exceed six motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
12 vehicles; \$1,439,000.

13 National Institute of Health: For necessary expenses,  
14 not appropriated for elsewhere, of the National Institute  
15 of Health, its branches and field offices, including mainte-  
16 nance of buildings; for regulating the propagation and sale  
17 of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, includ-  
18 ing arsphenamines and other organic arsenic compounds  
19 analogous thereto; for the preparation of curative  
20 and diagnostic products; and for carrying out the  
21 provisions of section 603 of the Social Security Act, approved  
22 August 14, 1935, and section 1 of the Act of August 14,  
23 1912; such expenses to include personal and other services  
24 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase,  
25 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for the guard force; items



1 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
2 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
3 Service; the purchase (not to exceed two), maintenance,  
4 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
5 and the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles  
6 published in periodicals and journals; \$2,274,000, of which  
7 not to exceed \$95,000 may be transferred without limitation  
8 account to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commis-  
9 sioned officers, Public Health Service".

10 States Relations Division: For all necessary expenses of  
11 the States Relations Division in connection with grants to  
12 States under title VI of the Social Security Act, approved  
13 August 14, 1935, as amended, including personal and other  
14 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and items  
15 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
16 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
17 Service, and the maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
18 senger-carrying automobiles, \$339,000, of which not to  
19 exceed \$95,000 may be transferred without limitation account  
20 to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,  
21 Public Health Service".

22 National Cancer Institute: For carrying into effect the  
23 provisions of section 7 (b) of the National Cancer Institute  
24 Act, approved August 5, 1937, \$561,000, including the

1 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-  
2 lished in periodicals and journals.

3       Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay,  
4 allowance, and commutation of quarters for not to exceed  
5 five hundred and seventy regular active commissioned  
6 officers (including the Surgeon General, Assistant  
7 to the Surgeon General, and assistant surgeons general)  
8 and for pay of regular commissioned officers on waiting  
9 orders, \$2,937,719: *Provided*, That the above limitation  
10 on the number of regular active commissioned officers  
11 may be exceeded by the number (not in excess of thirty)  
12 of regular active commissioned officers assigned to Federal  
13 penal and correctional institutions: *Provided further*, That  
14 the assistant to the Surgeon General may, for the duration  
15 of his present detail to the War Department, be promoted to  
16 the grade of major general and receive the pay and  
17 allowances of comparable grade in the Army.

18       Salaries, Office of Surgeon General: For personal serv-  
19 ices, \$595,000.

20       Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For miscel-  
21 laneous and contingent expenses necessary for the work of  
22 the Public Health Service, including stationery supplies;  
23 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying  
24 automobiles; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
25 exceed \$4,500 for the preparation of public health exhibits,

1 including personal services and the cost of acquiring, trans-  
2 porting, and displaying exhibit materials; packing, unpack-  
3 ing, crating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects  
4 of commissioned officers on transfer from one official station  
5 to another in the public interest when authorized by the  
6 Surgeon General in the order directing such transfer; not  
7 to exceed \$850 for lawbooks, books of reference, and  
8 periodicals for the Office of the Surgeon General; nominal  
9 compensation of collaborating epidemiologists and others;  
10 and allowances for living quarters - (not exceeding \$1,700  
11 for any one person), including heat, fuel, and light, as  
12 authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
13 118a) ; \$190,000.

14 The appropriations in this title for traveling expenses  
15 shall be available for preparation for shipment and transpor-  
16 tation to their former homes or to such other places in the  
17 United States as the Surgeon General may approve of  
18 remains of officers who die in line of duty.

19 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

20 Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and  
21 treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have  
22 become insane since their entry into the armed forces of  
23 the United States, insane beneficiaries of the United States  
24 Employees' Compensation Commission, and all other insane  
25 persons whose admission to the hospital is authorized by



1 law, including reimbursement to employees for the cost  
2 of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds  
3 \$2 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings  
4 damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were  
5 in line of duty, and not exceeding \$27,000 for main-  
6 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
7 carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$185,000 for  
8 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, and not  
9 to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of such  
10 wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the  
11 performance of their official duties, \$2,113,000, including co-  
12 operation with organizations or individuals in scientific  
13 research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment  
14 of mental illness, and including maintenance and operation  
15 of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at  
16 not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reim-  
17 burse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceed-  
18 ing \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal  
19 of patients to their friends; not exceeding \$1,500 for the  
20 purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers as may  
21 be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the  
22 medical library, and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual  
23 and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and  
24 return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That  
25 so much of this sum as may be required shall be available

1 for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of  
2 inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable  
3 to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning  
4 them to such places of residence: *Provided further*, That  
5 not exceeding \$200 additional may be paid to two employees  
6 to provide mail facilities for patients in the hospital: *Pro-*  
7 *vided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the  
8 District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government  
9 requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for  
10 which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the  
11 Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance  
12 or at the end of each month, all or part of the estimated  
13 or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be, and  
14 bills rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths  
15 Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to  
16 audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjust-  
17 ments on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients  
18 paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly,  
19 as may be agreed upon between the Superintendent of Saint  
20 Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia govern-  
21 ment, department, or establishments concerned. All sums  
22 paid to the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital for  
23 the care of patients that he is authorized by law to receive  
24 shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury  
25 Department of the appropriation made for the care and

1 maintenance of the patients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital for  
2 the year in which the support, clothing, and treatment is  
3 provided, and be subject to requisition upon the approval of  
4 the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

5 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

6 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent  
7 children and aid to the blind: For grants to States for assist-  
8 ance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children,  
9 and needy individuals who are blind as authorized in titles  
10 I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act ap-  
11 proved August 14, 1935, as amended, \$403,600,000, of  
12 which sum such amount as may be necessary shall be avail-  
13 able for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
14 for any period in the fiscal year 1944 subsequent to March  
15 31, 1944: *Provided*, That payments to States for the fourth  
16 quarter of the fiscal year 1944 and for any quarter in the  
17 fiscal year 1945 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
18 may be made with respect to any State plan approved under  
19 such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security  
20 Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment  
21 shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior  
22 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board  
23 for approval.

24 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal



1 services in the Bureau of Public Assistance in the District  
2 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$950,000.

3 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-  
4 ministration: For grants to States for unemployment com-  
5 pensation administration, as authorized in title III of the  
6 Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended,  
7 \$25,000,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed upon  
8 by the Board and the Postmaster General, shall be used for  
9 the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly  
10 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail  
11 matter in connection with the unemployment compensation  
12 administration of States receiving grants herefrom.

13 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal  
14 services in the Bureau of Employment Security in the Dis-  
15 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, \$750,000.

16 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance:  
17 For personal services in the Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-  
18 vivors' Insurance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
19 \$17,385,900.

20 Salaries, offices of the Social Security Board: For per-  
21 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of  
22 the Social Security Board and its several offices and bureaus,  
23 not otherwise appropriated for herein, \$3,400,000, including  
24 the salary of an executive director at the rate of \$9,500 per  
25 year.

1       Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For all  
2 expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to enable  
3 the Social Security Board to carry into effect the provisions  
4 of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-  
5 1305), including public instruction and information, and  
6 the procurement of information relating to the death of in-  
7 dividuals entitled to benefits, receiving benefits, or upon  
8 whose death some other individual may become entitled  
9 to benefits, under title II of said Act, from proper State and  
10 local officials, including officials of the District of Columbia,  
11 Alaska, and Hawaii or individuals designated by such State  
12 and local officials, and as authorized by the Administrator  
13 for personal services on a piece-work basis or otherwise in  
14 connection with the procurement of such information without  
15 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the  
16 civil service and classification laws, which expenses shall  
17 include reproducing and photographic equipment; periodicals;  
18 purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference;  
19 library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue  
20 publications to members only or to members at a lower  
21 price than to others, payments for which may be made in  
22 advance; alterations and repairs; purchase (not exceeding  
23 three), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carry-  
24 ing automobiles; \$2,735,000.

25       If during the fiscal years 1944 or 1945 functions are

1 transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or  
2 between any of the said offices or bureaus, the Administrator  
3 may transfer from or between the appropriations herein made  
4 for salaries for the Social Security Board the amounts neces-  
5 sary for personal services in connection with the functions  
6 so transferred.

7 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the foregoing  
8 appropriations for salaries for the Social Security Board may,  
9 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
10 Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of  
11 such appropriations, but no appropriation may be increased  
12 more than 5 per centum thereby.

13 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the  
14 Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the  
15 Department of Labor for grants-in-aid of State agencies to  
16 cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said  
17 agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and  
18 employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said  
19 agencies of any States which have established by legislative  
20 enactment and have in operation a merit system and classi-  
21 fication and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure  
22 in office, and compensation of their employees, because of  
23 any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their  
24 selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of  
25 pay of said officers or employees.



## 1                   OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

2       For payments, for carrying out the provisions of the  
3   Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to States (includ-  
4   ing Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) which have submitted  
5   and had approved by the Federal Security Administrator  
6   State plans for vocational rehabilitation, as authorized by  
7   and in accordance with said Act, \$8,000,000, of which not  
8   to exceed \$81,000 shall be available to the Federal Security  
9   Administrator for providing rehabilitation services to dis-  
10   abled residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by  
11   section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be avail-  
12   able for administrative expenses in connection with such  
13   rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, including print-  
14   ing and binding, and travel and subsistence: *Provided*, That  
15   not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropriation shall be  
16   used for administrative purposes: *And provided further*, That  
17   section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any  
18   purchase made or service rendered hereunder when the  
19   aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$400.

20       For general administrative expenses in carrying out  
21   the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as  
22   amended, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
23   bia and elsewhere and not to exceed \$3,000 for temporary  
24   employment of specialists in the fields of medicine and sur-  
25   gery, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section

1 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
2 fication laws; expenses incident to courses of instruction,  
3 tuition, and books for Federal and State personnel detailed  
4 to attend courses of instruction authorized by section 7 of  
5 said Act; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical  
6 articles published in periodicals and journals; and purchase  
7 and exchange of books of reference and periodicals;  
8 \$400,000.

9

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

10 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, \$181,291, includ-  
11 ing \$9,100 for personal services incident to the liquidation  
12 of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the  
13 applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
14 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation  
15 Act, 1944: *Provided*, That the salary of the Administrator  
16 shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum so long as  
17 the incumbent thereof is Chairman of the War Manpower  
18 Commission: *Provided further*, That of the sum herein  
19 appropriated the Administrator may expend not to exceed  
20 \$2,500 for temporary employment of persons, by contract  
21 or otherwise, for special services determined necessary by  
22 the Administrator, without regard to section 3709 of the  
23 Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws.

24 Community war services: For all expenses necessary to  
25 enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the

1 functions transferred from the Office of Defense Health and  
2 Welfare Services by Executive Order Numbered 9338, dated  
3 April 29, 1943, including personal services in the District of  
4 Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the  
5 temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise  
6 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and  
7 the civil service and classification laws; acceptance and  
8 utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing  
9 and binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-  
10 carrying motor-propelled vehicles; and traveling expenses,  
11 including expenses, when specifically authorized by the Ad-  
12 ministrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
13 purposes of this appropriation and payment of actual trans-  
14 portation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed  
15 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while  
16 away from their homes in an advisory capacity to the Ad-  
17 ministrator without other compensation from the United  
18 States, \$1,350,000.

19 Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and Manage-  
20 ment, \$131,000.

21 Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, \$295,000.

22 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, \$574,000.

23 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator: For  
24 miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Administrator  
25 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (except printing



1 and binding) including \$1,500 for the liquidation of the  
2 Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the appli-  
3 cable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
4 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,  
5 1944; examination of estimates for appropriations in the  
6 field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, other books of  
7 reference, and periodicals; library membership fees or dues  
8 in organizations which issue publications to members only  
9 or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for  
10 which may be made in advance; and purchase, operation,  
11 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carry-  
12 ing vehicles, \$68,696: *Provided*, That the Administrator  
13 may transfer to this appropriation from appropriations of  
14 the constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency  
15 such sums as may be necessary to finance the purchase of  
16 duplicating materials required in performance of duplicating  
17 work for such constituent organizations.

18       Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For  
19 traveling expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the  
20 Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and con-  
21 stituent organizations thereof, including actual transporta-  
22 tion expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
23 subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while  
24 away from their homes, without other compensation, in an  
25 advisory capacity to the Federal Security Agency (not to

1 exceed \$1,000 for the Office of the Administrator) ; expenses.  
2 when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-  
3 istrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
4 of the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,500 for  
5 the Office of the Administrator) ; and reimbursement, at not  
6 to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by employees  
7 of the Federal Security Agency in privately owned automo-  
8 biles and within the limits of their official stations, when en-  
9 gaged in the investigation of claims or the furnishing or  
10 securing of information concerning claims or wage records  
11 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended (42  
12 U. S. C. 401-409) , \$1,657,300: *Provided*, That all receipts  
13 from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for  
14 subsistence and other expenses of travel of employees of the  
15 Office of Education performing advisory functions to said  
16 agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United  
17 States to the credit of this appropriation.

18       Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For  
19 printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for  
20 the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and  
21 constituent organizations thereof, including the purchase of  
22 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in  
23 periodicals and journals, \$938,000, of which \$561,400  
24 shall be solely for printed forms, tabulating cards,

1 and tabulating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors'  
2 Insurance.

3 In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorgani-  
4 zation plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reor-  
5 ganization Act of 1939, he may transfer to the foregoing  
6 appropriations under this title from funds available for  
7 administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Federal  
8 Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation  
9 in the Office of the Administrator of any of the adminis-  
10 trative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That  
11 no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolida-  
12 tion of administrative functions will result in a reduction  
13 of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduc-  
14 tion is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to  
15 the Federal Security Agency, which savings shall not be  
16 expended for any other purpose but shall be impounded  
17 and returned to the Treasury.

18 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer  
19 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security  
20 Agency from appropriations for traveling expenses and print-  
21 ing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts  
22 as the Administrator may request; amounts so trans-  
23 ferred shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under  
24 suitable titles and shall be available for the same purposes



1 and subject to the same limitations as the appropriations  
2 from which transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any  
3 amounts so transferred, or any part of such balances shall,  
4 upon request of the Administrator, be retransferred to  
5 the appropriations for traveling expenses and printing  
6 and binding, Federal Security Agency.

7 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency  
8 Appropriation Act, 1945".

9 TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

10 COMMISSION

11 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District  
12 of Columbia, including not to exceed \$1,000 for temporary  
13 experts and assistants in the District of Columbia and else-  
14 where, to be paid at a rate not exceeding \$8 per day, and  
15 for the personal services in the field: for furniture and other  
16 equipment and repairs thereto; lawbooks, books of reference,  
17 periodicals; stationery and supplies; traveling expenses; fees  
18 and mileage of witnesses; contract stenographic reporting  
19 services; rent in the District of Columbia for the administra-  
20 tion of the Act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600); and mis-  
21 cellaneous items; \$1,094,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense):  
23 For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation  
24 Commission in administering (1) the Act of August 16,  
25 1941, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1651), making appli-

1 cable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Com-  
2 pensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and  
3 naval bases outside continental United States, (2) the Act  
4 of December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), providing com-  
5 pensation and other benefits for disability, death, and  
6 detention of certain employees, and (3) the Employees'  
7 Compensation Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
8 751), outside the continental United States, including  
9 personal services; lawbooks, books of reference, and  
10 periodicals; printing and binding; fees and mileage of wit-  
11 nesses; stenographic reporting services, by contract or other-  
12 wise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-  
13 propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for use  
14 in the field; \$346,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Re-  
15 vised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service  
16 outside continental United States when the unit aggregate  
17 amount involved does not exceed \$500.

18       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
19 the Employees Compensation Commission, \$20,000.

20       Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of  
21 compensation provided under "An Act to provide com-  
22 pensation for employees of the United States suffering  
23 injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for  
24 other purposes", approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
25 785), as amended, including medical examinations, travel-

1 ing and other expenses, and loss of wages payable to em-  
2 ployees under sections 21 and 22; all services, appliances,  
3 and supplies provided by section 9 as amended, including  
4 payments to Army, Navy, and Veterans' Administration  
5 hospitals; the transportation and burial expenses provided  
6 by sections 9 and 11; advancement of costs for the  
7 enforcement of recoveries provided in sections 26 and 27  
8 where necessary; and for payments authorized by the Act  
9 approved December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), as  
10 amended, rehabilitation expenses, and fees or payments to  
11 other agencies of the United States and other public agencies  
12 or private persons, agencies, or institutions, for services or  
13 facilities rendered by them pursuant to agreement approved  
14 by the Commission, accruing during the fiscal year 1945 or  
15 in prior fiscal years; \$13,950,000, of which not more than  
16 \$700,000 shall be immediately available for expenditure  
17 during the fiscal year 1944.

18 For the payment of compensation benefits (including  
19 the advancement of costs for the enforcement of third party  
20 recoveries, and payments to other Federal agencies for  
21 medical and hospital services) authorized by the Act of  
22 February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), extending the Act  
23 of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 751), to persons render-  
24 ing services as employees of the United States pursuant  
25 to said Act of February 15, 1934, the Act of June 19,



1 1934 (48 Stat. 1056), and the several emergency relief  
2 and National Youth Administration appropriation Acts and  
3 to veterans and other persons included under title V of the  
4 Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035), there is hereby  
5 reappropriated the unexpended balance of the appropria-  
6 tion "Employees' compensation fund relief 1944", of  
7 which \$272,480 shall be available for administrative  
8 expenses of the Employees' Compensation Commission of  
9 which latter sum not to exceed \$75,000 may be added to  
10 the appropriation in this Act for salaries and expenses,  
11 United States Employees' Compensation Commission: *Pro-*  
12 *vided*, That the Commission shall furnish medical and hos-  
13 pital services and treatment and burial expenses, including  
14 transportation and other expenses incidental to such serv-  
15 ices, treatment and burial, to such enrollees of the Civilian  
16 Conservation Corps who may be certified by the Director  
17 of such corps as receiving hospital services and treatment  
18 at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are  
19 not entitled thereto under the Act of September 7, 1916,  
20 as amended and extended, and the limitations and authority  
21 of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, shall apply  
22 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses.

23 This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensa-  
24 tion Commission Appropriation Act, 1945".

1 TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

2 Salaries: For three Board members of the National Labor  
3 Relations Board and other personal services of the Board  
4 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in per-  
5 forming the duties imposed by law, \$2,000,450.

6 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all  
7 authorized and necessary expenditures, other than salaries,  
8 of the National Labor Relations Board in performing duties  
9 imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including repairs and  
10 alterations; communication services; contract stenographic  
11 reporting services; lawbooks; books of reference; and  
12 periodicals; \$478,000.

13 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
14 the National Labor Relations Board in Washington and  
15 elsewhere, \$220,000.

16 Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all  
17 expenses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations  
18 Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in  
19 pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor  
20 in industries under the national defense program, including  
21 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
22 and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropria-  
23 tions of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous  
24 expenses and printing and binding, \$600,000.

1 No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be  
2 used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising  
3 over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between manage-  
4 ment and labor which has been in existence for three months  
5 or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or  
6 employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, hereafter, notice  
7 of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall have been  
8 posted in the plant affected for said period of three months,  
9 said notice containing information as to the location at an  
10 accessible place of such agreement where said agreement  
11 shall be open for inspection by any interested person: *Pro-*  
12 *vided further*, That these limitations shall not apply to agree-  
13 ments with labor organizations formed in violation of section  
14 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States Code.

15 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to  
16 enable the National Labor Relations Board to perform the  
17 duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act  
18 (Public Law 89, 78th Congress) including personal services  
19 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items  
20 otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the Na-  
21 tional Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses  
22 and printing and binding, \$225,000.

23 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations  
24 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".



1        TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2        For three members of the Board, and for other authorized  
3 expenditures of the National Mediation Board in performing  
4 the duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic  
5 reporting services; supplies and equipment; not to exceed  
6 \$200 for books of reference, and periodicals, \$200,000, of  
7 which amount not to exceed \$169,785 may be expended  
8 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

9        Salaries and expenses, emergency panels, and so forth,  
10 National Mediation Board: For all necessary expenses of  
11 the National Railway Labor panel, including compensation  
12 of the members thereof at not to exceed \$50 per day and  
13 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are  
14 actually engaged in performance of the duties of the panel;  
15 travel expenses of members of the panel, including such  
16 expenses to and from their homes or regular places of  
17 business; printing and binding; contract stenographic re-  
18 porting services; and personal services in the District of  
19 Columbia to enable the chairman of said panel to perform  
20 his functions under Executive Order Numbered 9299;  
21 \$65,000.

22        Arbitration and emergency boards: To enable the  
23 National Mediation Board to pay necessary expenses of  
24 arbitration boards, and emergency boards appointed by the  
25 President pursuant to section 10 of the Railway Labor Act

1 approved May 20, 1926 (45 U. S. C. 160), including com-  
2 pensation of members and employees of such boards,  
3 together with their necessary transportation expenses and \$6  
4 per diem in lieu of subsistence while so employed, and print-  
5 ing of awards, together with proceedings and testimony  
6 relating thereto, as authorized by the Railway Labor Act,  
7 including also contract stenographic reporting service, and  
8 rent of quarters when suitable quarters cannot be supplied in  
9 any Federal building, \$50,000, together with the unexpended  
10 balance of previous appropriations for these purposes.

11 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
12 the National Mediation Board, \$2,500.

13 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

14 Salaries and expenses: For authorized expenditures of  
15 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in performing the  
16 duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic re-  
17 porting services and supplies and equipment, \$272,000, of  
18 which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation not  
19 in excess of \$50 per day and expenses of referees, and not  
20 more than \$144,542 for other personal services.

21 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
22 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$17,500.

23 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation  
24 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 1      TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2            Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
3    bia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed  
4    by law, \$2,008,000.

5            Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all  
6    necessary expenditures, other than salaries and printing and  
7    binding, of the Railroad Retirement Board in performing the  
8    duties imposed by law, including rent in the District of  
9    Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including not  
10   to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
11   concerned with the work of the Board when specifically  
12   authorized by the Board; not to exceed \$2,500 for payment  
13   of actual transportation and per diem (not to exceed \$10)  
14   in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving  
15   while away from their homes without other compensation  
16   in an advisory capacity to the Railroad Retirement Board;  
17   repairs and alterations; contract stenographic reporting  
18   services; supplies and equipment (including photographic  
19   equipment); not to exceed \$5,000 for lawbooks, books of  
20   reference, periodicals; and for payment in advance when  
21   authorized by the Board for library membership in organi-  
22   zations which issue publications to members only or to mem-  
23   bers at a price lower than to the general public; and opera-  
24   tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
25   carrying vehicles; \$460,500.



1       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
2 Railroad Retirement Board, \$30,500.

3       Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient  
4 as an annual premium for the payments required under the  
5 Railroad Retirement Act, approved August 29, 1935, and  
6 the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and  
7 authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement ac-  
8 count established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act,  
9 \$308,817,000, of which \$33,916,000 shall be immediately  
10 available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be avail-  
11 able until expended for making payments required under  
12 said retirement Acts, and the amount not required for cur-  
13 rent payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the  
14 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad  
15 Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

16       This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement  
17 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

18       **TITLE VII—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE**  
19                               **PRESIDENT**

20               **OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

21                       **WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION**

22       General administration: For all necessary expenses for  
23 the general administration of the War Manpower Com-  
24 mission, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the employ-  
25 ment of aliens, not to exceed \$406,000 for printing and

1 binding, and not to exceed \$1,739,800 for travel expenses,  
2 \$16,036,250.

3 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

4 Apprentice training service: For all expenses necessary  
5 to enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission  
6 to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training,  
7 including printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,500), and  
8 travel expenses (not to exceed \$60,000), \$537,500.

9 Apprentice Training Service (national defense): For all  
10 expenses necessary to enable the Chairman of the War Man-  
11 power Commission to conduct a program of encouraging  
12 apprentice training in national defense industries, including  
13 printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,500), and travel  
14 expenses (not to exceed \$60,000), \$400,000.

15 EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

16 Employment office facilities and services: For all  
17 necessary expenses of the War Manpower Commission  
18 in connection with the operation and maintenance of em-  
19 ployment office facilities and services, and the performance  
20 of functions, duties, and powers relating to employment  
21 service transferred to the War Manpower Commission by  
22 Executive Order Numbered 9247, including the recruit-  
23 ment and placement of individuals for work or training in  
24 occupations essential to the war effort; such expenses to in-  
25 clude contract janitorial services, at not to exceed \$300 for

1 any individual; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents  
2 per mile, for official travel performed by employees in  
3 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their offi-  
4 cial station; printing and binding (not to exceed \$146,000) ;  
5 travel expenses (not to exceed \$2,268,000) ; and rent in the  
6 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That payment of salaries may  
7 be made to employees while taking annual and sick leave based  
8 upon unused leave accrued under State regulations found by the  
9 Social Security Board to conform to the requirements of title III  
10 of the Social Security Act, as amended, and on the basis of State  
11 employment which had been financed in whole or in part  
12 from grants under title III of said Act, including payment  
13 for accrued leave to be substituted for leave without pay  
14 taken between January 1, 1942, and June 30, 1942, which  
15 payment shall not exceed in any case the amount payable  
16 for such purposes under Federal laws with respect to the  
17 maximum accumulation of such leave: *Provided further*,  
18 That the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission may  
19 transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security  
20 Board for "grants to States for unemployment compensation  
21 administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Se-  
22 curity Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States in  
23 making available to the War Manpower Commission  
24 premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services, needed  
25 by the Commission in the operation and maintenance of



1 employment office facilities and services, any sum so trans-  
2 ferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to  
3 be retransferred to this appropriation, \$57,968,079:  
4 *Provided further*, That pending the return to State con-  
5 trol after the war emergency of the Employment Serv-  
6 ice facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the  
7 States to the United States Employment Service, no por-  
8 tion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any  
9 Federal agency for any salary, to any individual engaged  
10 in employment-service duties in any position within any  
11 local or field or State office, which substantially exceeds  
12 the salary which would apply to such position and indi-  
13 vidual if the relevant State merit system applied and if State  
14 operation of such office had continued without interruption:  
15 *Provided further*, That no portion of the sum herein appro-  
16 priated shall be expended by any Federal agency for the  
17 salary of any person who is engaged for more than half of  
18 the time, as determined by the State director of unemploy-  
19 ment compensation, in the administration of the State un-  
20 employment compensation act, including claims taking but  
21 excluding registration for work.

22 TRAINING-WITHIN-INDUSTRY SERVICE

23 Training-within-industry service, War Manpower Com-  
24 mission (national defense): For all expenses necessary to  
25 enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to

1 promote and facilitate on-the-job training and maximum  
2 utilization of workers by industries and activities essential to  
3 the war by affording training to supervisory personnel; in-  
4 cluding the temporary employment of persons by contract or  
5 otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
6 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; reim-  
7 bursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for official  
8 travel performed by employees in privately owned automo-  
9 biles within the limits of their official stations; printing and  
10 binding (not to exceed \$37,600) ; and travel expenses (not  
11 to exceed \$360,000) ; \$2,000,000.

12 SEC. 702. The general provisions under the caption  
13 "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency  
14 Management", contained in the National War Agencies  
15 Appropriation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent  
16 agencies of the Office for Emergency Management contained  
17 therein and the general provisions in such Act applicable  
18 to all agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner  
19 to the War Manpower Commission and the appropriations  
20 therefor contained in this title.

21 SEC. 703. This title may be cited as the "War Man-  
22 power Commission Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 23 TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in  
25 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any posi-

1 tion for which he or she has been nominated after the  
2 Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said  
3 person.

4 SEC. 802. No part of any appropriation contained in  
5 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
6 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
7 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
8 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That  
9 for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
10 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
11 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
12 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
13 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
14 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
15 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
16 the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
17 ment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
18 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a  
19 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than  
20 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:  
21 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be  
22 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provi-  
23 sions of existing law.

24 SEC. 803. No part of any appropriation for training  
25 of defense workers contained in this Act shall be available



1 for obligation for a period longer than sixty days after cessa-  
2 tion of hostilities in the present war.

3 SEC. 804. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
4 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
5 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
6 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act  
7 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
8 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
9 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
10 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
11 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
12 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
13 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
14 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-  
15 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
16 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

17 SEC. 805. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal  
18 Security Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives June 1, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 5 (legislative day, May 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations







## LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

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JUNE 13 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. McKELLAR for Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4899]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House .....	\$1, 104, 972, 514
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net) .....	1, 433, 095
Amount of bill as reported to Senate .....	1, 106, 405, 609
Amount of appropriations, 1944 .....	1, 166, 845, 610
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1945 .....	1, 174, 932, 200
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Under the estimates for 1945 .....	68, 526, 591
Under the appropriations for 1944 .....	60, 440, 001

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

### INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

#### Labor Department—Title I:

##### Division of Labor Standards:

Salaries and expenses, safety and health program  
(national defense)-----

\$44, 000

The plant safety visitation program, the greater portion of which is carried on by some 600 dollar-a-year men who are practical safety engineers employed by industry but who devote considerable time to this program, shows that 74 percent of plants visited experience a decrease in their accident frequency rate after receiving visits by representatives of the Department. These dollar-a-year men are paid at the regular governmental rate of reimbursement for traveling expenses incurred in the performance of official Government work, and the \$44,000 recommended by the committee is for this purpose.

##### Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Salaries and expenses-----

100, 000

The committee recommend that the limitation of \$1,140,000 on personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, be increased to \$1,160,000.

Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----

45, 785

This amount is recommended by the committee for studies of the rehabilitation of disabled workers, whether their disability was incurred in industry or in the armed forces. This project is designed to find occupations in which the particular disability from which the man suffers is not a handicap.

Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----

145, 785

##### Children's Bureau:

Salaries and expenses-----

8, 700

The committee recommend that the limitation of \$328,000, as proposed by the House, on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased to \$329,800.

Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair  
Labor Standards Act-----

10, 000

Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----

25, 548

The total estimate for this appropriation, fiscal year 1945, is in the amount of \$272,000, which was omitted entirely by the House. The Department requested that \$150,750 of the total estimate of \$272,000 be restored. However, the only amount approved by the committee is \$25,548 for health services needed for strengthening the emergency maternity and infant-care program, and the \$25,548 recommended by the committee is for this purpose. The remainder of the revised estimate (\$125,202), which was to be used for child-labor inspection and certificates-of-age services, was disallowed by the committee.



## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Labor Department—Title I—Continued.

## Children's Bureau—Continued.

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense):

The committee recommend that this item be amended to include within the benefits of this program the wives and infants of Army Aviation Cadets.

The committee also recommend that the percentage which may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses be increased from 2 percent, as proposed by the House, to 3 percent.

Total, Children's Bureau.....	\$44, 248
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## Women's Bureau:

Salaries and expenses (national defense).....	55, 000
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In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, there was made available for 6 months of the current fiscal year \$50,000 for the purpose of enabling the Bureau to make a study of the problems to be encountered during the transitional period, and a study of hours of work in relation to industrial fatigue of women workers. The Department requested \$110,000 to continue this work during the fiscal year 1945. The committee recommend \$55,000 for the purpose of concluding the studies that are now under way. In recommending this amount, it is the intention of the committee that no new studies shall be undertaken, and that the studies now in progress shall be completed during the fiscal year 1945 within the amount of appropriation proposed. The remaining \$90,000 requested under this appropriation for the purpose of providing technical staff assistance to conduct studies of jobs that women are performing in heavy industries has not been approved by the committee but has been disallowed in its entirety.

Total, Labor Department, Title I.....	289, 033
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## Federal Security Agency—Title II:

Howard University.....	1, 500
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## Office of Education:

Visual aids for war training (national defense).....	207, 312
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The amount recommended by the committee is to permit the Office of Education to complete by the end of the fiscal year 1945 all existing incomplete contracts for production. The committee has made no provision for the extension of this work during the fiscal year 1945, but, as stated, has made provision only for the completion of all existing incomplete contracts for production.

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Federal Security Agency—Title II—Continued.

## St. Elizabeths Hospital:

Additional amount for building for storeroom, etc.---

\$445, 000

The committee recommend that the following language in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, ~~all or part of the estimated or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be,~~ such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem rate recommended annually in advance by the Federal Board of Hospitalization and approved by the President and bills rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments ~~on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients of such bills~~ paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned

## National Youth Administration liquidation:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

*National Youth Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$78,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, for all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to liquidate the affairs of the National Youth Administration, including settlement of claims for property damage accruing prior to January 2, 1944, under paragraph 20 of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1943; payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who have not liquidated such by June 30, 1944; payment of salaries and other necessary administrative expenses (including personal services in the District of Columbia and travel expenses), not exceeding \$53,000, incurred during the fiscal year 1945; and payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of the personnel employed under such amount: Provided, That no person shall be employed under such sum of \$53,000 at a rate exceeding the rates applicable to classification grade CAF-13 or the equivalent and the amount allocated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$36,500 and the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed \$25,000: Provided further, That the Federal Security Administrator is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, supplies, and equipment of the National Youth Administration as may be neces-*

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

## Federal Security Agency—Title II—Continued

National Youth Administration liquidation—Continued.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill—Continued.

*sary in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equipment shall not be subject to the provisions of Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such property, during the period of such use: Provided further, That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such personnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without regard to civil service and classification laws.*

Community war services-----	250, 000
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It is recommended by the committee that \$250,000 be restored to the Recreation Division in the Community War Services. This leaves the appropriation \$150,000 below that of 1944. This service is of value in overcoming juvenile delinquency and in aiding local communities to take advantage of the experience of the entire Nation with organized recreation in this emergency. It cannot yet be determined the exact time when, or extent to which, the service can be terminated in all parts of the country.

Total, Federal Security Agency, title II-----	903, 812
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## National Labor Relations Board—Title IV:

Salaries and expenses-----	124, 550
Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)-----	22, 000

The committee recommend that the following language be amended as indicated:

No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between management and labor which has been in existence for three months or longer without complaint being filed ~~by an employee or employees of such plant:~~ *Provided*, That, hereafter, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period of three months, said notice containing information as to the location at an accessible place of such agreement where said agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States Code.

Total, National Labor Relations Board, title IV-----	146, 550
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## War Manpower Commission—Title VII:

Apprentice training service:	
Expenses-----	56, 000
Apprentice training service (national defense)-----	237, 700

Total, War Manpower Commission, title VII-----	293, 700
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Total increase-----	1, 633, 095
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## DECREASES

**Federal Security Agency—Title II:**

Public Health Service:	
Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense).....	\$200, 000
Total decrease.....	200, 000
Net increase.....	1, 433, 095
Amount of bill as reported to Senate:	
Labor Department.....	68, 239, 383
Federal Security Agency.....	629, 927, 697
U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.....	15, 410, 000
National Labor Relations Board.....	3, 670, 000
National Mediation Board.....	607, 000
Railroad Retirement Board.....	311, 316, 000
War Manpower Commission.....	77, 235, 529
Total.....	1, 106, 405, 609









Calendar No. 983

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4899

[Report No. 965]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 5 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 13, 1944

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of June 13 (legislative day, May 9), 1944, by Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. McCARRAN), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

- 1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5       ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
- 6       independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 7       1945, namely:

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$454,500.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary (national defense): For expenses necessary for the administration of the Davis-Bacon Act and Executive orders dealing with premium pay in war industries and for the work of the Wage Adjustment Board, pertaining to building construction contracts financed by Federal funds, including personal services in the District of Columbia, contract stenographic reporting services, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, travel expenses, and printing and binding, \$100,000.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses in the field, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$834,600.

Contingent expenses: For expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations for expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets, matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, laundry, not exceeding \$1,000 for streetcar fares;

1 purchase, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and motor-  
2 trucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of four motor-  
3 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; freight and express  
4 charges; commercial and labor-reporting services; postage  
5 to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service; pur-  
6 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, news-  
7 papers, and periodicals and, when authorized by the  
8 Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies  
9 or associations which issue publications to members only or  
10 at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not  
11 members, not exceeding \$8,000; contract stenographic  
12 services; and teletype service and tolls (not to exceed  
13 \$1,100) ; \$170,050.

14       Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses under the  
15 Department of Labor, \$1,061,800: *Provided*, That all  
16 funds transferred to the Department of Labor from any  
17 other department or agency under section 601 of the Act  
18 of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and  
19 available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling  
20 expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse  
21 employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses  
22 of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles  
23 within the limits of their official stations in the field.

24       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
25 Department of Labor, \$268,900.



1       Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards:  
2   For salaries and other expenses, including purchase and  
3   distribution of reports, and of material for informational ex-  
4   hibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety,  
5   employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations  
6   for labor and industry, \$171,300.

7       Salaries and expenses, safety and health program  
8   (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable  
9   the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of safety and  
10   health among employees engaged in national defense indus-  
11   tries, including personal services in the District of Columbia  
12   and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable  
13   to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for  
14   contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and  
15   binding, ~~\$169,200~~ \$213,200.

16       The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses  
17   shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating  
18   officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the  
19   work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by  
20   the Division of Labor Standards with the written approval  
21   of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an  
22   amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance  
23   at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor  
24   Standards when incurred on the written authority of the  
25   Secretary of Labor.

1        Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary  
2 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority  
3 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Depart-  
4 ment of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including newspapers,  
5 books of reference, and periodicals, and not to exceed  
6 \$88,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
7 \$493,000.

8        Commissioners of Conciliation (national defense): For  
9 all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to  
10 perform conciliation services in situations growing out of em-  
11 ployment in industries under the national defense program,  
12 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
13 elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable  
14 to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for  
15 contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and  
16 binding, \$1,721,000.

17        The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall  
18 be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses  
19 of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conventions con-  
20 cerned with labor and industrial relations when incurred on  
21 the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

22                                BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

23        Salaries and expenses: For personal services including  
24 temporary statistical clerks, stenographers, and typists in the  
25 District of Columbia, and including also experts and tem-

porary assistants for field service outside of the District of Columbia; purchase of periodicals, documents, envelopes, price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and bulletins of said Bureau; ~~\$1,212,300~~ \$1,312,300, of which amount not to exceed ~~\$1,140,000~~ \$1,160,000 may be expended for the salary of the Commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in relation to the national security and defense, to perform the functions authorized by the Act of June 13, 1888, and other Acts (29 U. S. C. 1) ; to continue occupational outlook surveys throughout the United States; and to conduct studies relative to problems connected with labor likely to arise upon the termination of the existing emergent conditions in connection with defense activities throughout the United States; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor



1 for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, including re-  
 2 imbursement to employees, at not to exceed three cents per  
 3 mile, for expenses of travel performed by them in privately  
 4 owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations  
 5 in the field, and printing and binding, and not to exceed  
 6 \$15,000 for the temporary employment of experts without  
 7 regard to the civil service and classification laws; ~~\$1,510,400~~  
 8 *\$1,556,185.*

#### 9 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and  
 11 reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children  
 12 and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of  
 13 infant mortality; personal services, including experts and  
 14 temporary assistants; purchase of reports and material for  
 15 the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints  
 16 from State, city, and private publications for distribution  
 17 when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they  
 18 can be printed by the Government, and other necessary ex-  
 19 penses; ~~\$367,900~~ *\$376,600*, of which amount not to ex-  
 20 ceed ~~\$328,000~~ *\$329,800* may be expended for personal  
 21 services in the District of Columbia.

22 Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair  
 23 Labor Standards Act: For all authorized and necessary  
 24 expenses of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties  
 25 imposed upon it by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938,

1 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
 2 elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books  
 3 of reference, and periodicals; and reimbursement to State  
 4 and local agencies and their employees for services rendered,  
 5 as authorized by section 11 of said Act; ~~\$250,000~~ \$260,000.

6       *Salaries and expenses (national defense): For expenses*  
 7 *necessary in carrying out, in connection with the national*  
 8 *defense, provisions of laws imposing duties and responsibilities*  
 9 *on the Children's Bureau, including objects specified in*  
 10 *appropriations for the Children's Bureau under this title, and*  
 11 *other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-*  
 12 *tions under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses,*  
 13 *traveling expenses, and printing and binding, \$25,548.*

14       Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For  
 15 all authorized and necessary administrative expenses of the  
 16 Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon it  
 17 by title V of the Social Security Act, approved August 14,  
 18 1935, as amended, including personal services, in the Dis-  
 19 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equip-  
 20 ment; newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals;  
 21 \$420,800: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation con-  
 22 tained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out  
 23 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of  
 24 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed  
 25 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*,

1 That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to  
2 prevent any patient from having the services of any prac-  
3 titioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long  
4 as State laws are complied with.

5 Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and infant  
6 care (national defense) : For necessary expenses of the  
7 Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon  
8 it in carrying out the program for emergency maternity and  
9 infant care, including personal services in the District of Co-  
10 lumbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise chargeable  
11 to the appropriations of the Department of Labor for con-  
12 tingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and bind-  
13 ing, \$43,000.

14 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant  
15 care (national defense) : For grants to States, including  
16 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia,  
17 to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise avail-  
18 able, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant  
19 care for wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth,  
20 sixth, and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United  
21 States *and of Army aviation cadets*, under allotments by the  
22 Secretary of Labor and plans developed and administered  
23 by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of the  
24 Children's Bureau, \$42,800,000, of which not more than



1 ~~2~~ 3 per centum may be allotted to the States for adminis-  
2 trative expenses from the date of this Act on the basis of  
3 need as determined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau:  
4 *Provided*, That the amount herein appropriated shall con-  
5 stitute one fund with the unexpended balance of amounts  
6 heretofore appropriated under this head.

7 Grants to States for maternal and child health services:  
8 For grants to States for the purpose of enabling each State  
9 to extend and improve services for promoting the health  
10 of mothers and children, as authorized in title V, part 1, of  
11 the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42  
12 U. S. C. 701), as amended, \$5,820,000: *Provided*, That  
13 any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) shall  
14 not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections  
15 (a) and (b) of section 504 an amount expended or esti-  
16 mated to be expended by the State.

17 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For  
18 the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve  
19 services for crippled children, as authorized in title V, part  
20 2, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935  
21 (42 U. S. C. 711), as amended, \$3,870,000.

22 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants  
23 to States for the purpose of enabling the United States,  
24 through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State  
25 public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and

1 strengthening public-welfare services for the care of homeless  
2 or neglected children, or children in danger of becoming  
3 delinquent, as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social  
4 Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 721),  
5 as amended, \$1,510,000.

6 In the administration of title V of the Social Security  
7 Act, as amended, for the fiscal year 1945, payments  
8 to the States for any quarter of the fiscal year 1945  
9 under parts 1, 2, and 3 may be made with respect to any  
10 State plan approved under such respective parts by the  
11 Chief of the Children's Bureau prior to or during such quarter,  
12 but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan  
13 for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan is  
14 submitted to the Chief of the Children's Bureau for approval.

15 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
16 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$11,000, for  
17 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants  
18 at conferences concerned with the administration of work  
19 of the Children's Bureau under the Fair Labor Standards  
20 Act and under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security  
21 Act, as amended, when called by the Children's Bureau with  
22 the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall  
23 be available also, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for ex-  
24 penses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the

1 Children's Bureau when incurred on the written authority  
2 of the Secretary of Labor.

3 WOMEN'S BUREAU

4 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
5 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of  
6 Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau",  
7 approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including per-  
8 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of mate-  
9 rial for reports and educational exhibits; \$189,600.

10 *Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau (national de-*  
11 *fense): For expenses necessary in carrying out, in connection*  
12 *with national-defense activities, the provisions of the Act*  
13 *creating the Women's Bureau (29 U. S. C. 11-16), includ-*  
14 *ing items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations*  
15 *under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses and*  
16 *travel, \$55,000.*

17 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
18 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500  
19 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
20 work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written  
21 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

22 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

23 Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour  
24 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the  
25 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-



1 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making  
2 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936  
3 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Fed-  
4 eral, and local agencies and their employees for services  
5 rendered, \$4,237,000, of which amount not to exceed  
6 \$750,000 may be expended for departmental salaries.

7       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For nec-  
8 essary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and Hour  
9 Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor  
10 Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions  
11 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by  
12 the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.  
13 38), including stenographic reporting services by contract  
14 or otherwise, purchase of one and maintenance, repair, and  
15 operation outside the District of Columbia, of two motor-  
16 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, lawbooks, books  
17 of reference, periodicals, manuscripts and special reports,  
18 newspapers, and reimbursement to State, Federal, and local  
19 agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$275,000.

20       The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the  
21 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, funds  
22 from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour  
23 Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of  
24 Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services  
25 for the Wage and Hour Division.

1       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
2 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$4,750 for  
3 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
4 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written  
5 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

6       This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Ap-  
7 propriation Act, 1945".

## 8       TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

### 9           AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

10       To enable the American Printing House for the Blind  
11 more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the  
12 education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of  
13 the Act approved February 8, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 101),  
14 \$115,000.

### 15           COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

16       For support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,  
17 including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illus-  
18 trative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements  
19 \$183,700.

### 20           FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

21       For all necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Ad-  
22 ministration in carrying out the investigations, including  
23 collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results thereof, and  
24 performing the functions required to carry into effect the pro-  
25 visions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21

1 U. S. C. 301-392) ; the Tea Importation Act (21 U. S. C.  
2 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ;  
3 the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and  
4 the Filled Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; as follows:

5 Enforcement operations: To enable the Federal Security  
6 Administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the  
7 above statutes, including personal services in the District  
8 of Columbia (not exceeding \$759,490) and elsewhere; pur-  
9 chase (not to exceed ten), operation, maintenance, and  
10 repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carry-  
11 ing vehicles; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific  
12 equipment; contract stenographic reporting services; books  
13 of reference and periodicals, \$2,717,580.

14 Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food  
15 inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of  
16 section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,  
17 \$40,000.

18 General administration: For general administration, in-  
19 cluding personal services in the District of Colum-  
20 bia, \$111,000.

## 21 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

22 For officers and employees and compensation for all  
23 other professional and other services that may be required  
24 and expressly approved by the Federal Security Adminis-  
25 trator, \$583,000.



1       Miscellaneous expenses: For subsistence; fuel and light;  
2 not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance upon meet-  
3 ings of a technical nature, pertaining to hospital administra-  
4 tion and medical advancement, when authorized by the  
5 Federal Security Administrator; clothing to include white  
6 cotton or duck suits for the use of internes, and cotton or  
7 duck uniforms or aprons for cooks, maids, and attendants,  
8 and laundering thereof; rubber surgical gloves, bedding,  
9 forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical  
10 instruments, electric lights, repairs, replacement of X-ray  
11 apparatus, and furniture; maintenance and operation of  
12 passenger-carrying vehicles; not exceeding \$250 for the  
13 purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; not to ex-  
14 ceed \$2,000 for the special instruction of student nurses;  
15 reimbursement to the appropriations of Howard University  
16 of actual cost of heat and light furnished, and other necessary  
17 expenses; \$211,000: *Provided*, That there shall be trans-  
18 ferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries  
19 and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the Dis-  
20 trict of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration", for  
21 direct expenditure by the Federal Works Agency, \$50,000  
22 for repairs, alterations, improvement, and preservation  
23 of the buildings and grounds of Freedmen's Hospital;  
24 and that \$500 shall be transferred from this appropriation

1 to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal Security  
 2 Agency", and that \$2,500 shall be transferred to the appro-  
 3 priation "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Public  
 4 Health Service": *Provided further*, That 65 per centum of  
 5 each of the foregoing appropriations for the Freedmen's  
 6 Hospital shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia and  
 7 paid in like manner as other appropriations of the District  
 8 of Columbia are paid, subject, however, to adjustments from  
 9 time to time to be made during and at the end of the fiscal  
 10 year so that the portion of each of these appropriations  
 11 charged to the District of Columbia shall bear the same ratio  
 12 to the total of each appropriation as the number of hospital  
 13 days of service to persons who have resided in the District  
 14 of Columbia for over one year on the day of admission bears  
 15 to the total number of hospital days of service performed.

#### 16 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

17 Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries  
 18 of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular em-  
 19 ployees of the university, the balance to be paid from pri-  
 20 vately contributed funds, ~~\$750,000~~ \$751,500.

21 Expenses, Howard University: For equipment, supplies,  
 22 apparatus, furniture, cases and shelving, stationery, ice, re-  
 23 pairs to buildings and grounds, and for other necessary  
 24 expenses of the university, \$158,000.

## OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

Library service: For making surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding public, school, college, university, and other libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordinating library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among the more scholarly libraries, inter-State library co-operation, and the development of public, school, and other library service throughout the country, and for the administrative expenses incident to performing these duties, including salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employees in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as the Commissioner of Education may deem necessary, purchase of miscellaneous supplies, equipment, stationery, postage on foreign mail, books of reference, lawbooks, and periodicals, and all other necessary expenses, \$23,965.

Services for the blind: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act to authorize the opera-



1 tions of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and to  
 2 enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, approved  
 3 June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), \$21,625.

4 Salaries: For personal services in the District of  
 5 Columbia, \$342,955.

6 General expenses: For general expenses of the Office  
 7 of Education, including lawbooks, books of reference, and  
 8 periodicals; and for the operation, maintenance, and repair  
 9 of one passenger-carrying automobile; purchase, distribution,  
 10 and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture  
 11 films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and catalog-  
 12 ing of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of  
 13 school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative  
 14 of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education,  
 15 and repairing the same, \$13,000.

#### 16 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

17 Further development of vocational education: For carry-  
 18 ing out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act  
 19 approved June 8, 1936 (20 U. S. C. 15h-j), \$14,200,000:  
 20 *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be  
 21 computed on the basis of not to exceed \$14,483,000 for the  
 22 fiscal year 1945, as authorized by the Act approved June  
 23 8, 1936.

24 For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits  
 25 of the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C.

1 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
 2 approved March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

3 For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act  
 4 approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in accord-  
 5 ance with the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1931  
 6 (20 U. S. C. 11-18; 29 U. S. C. 31-35; 20 U. S. C. 30),  
 7 \$105,000.

8 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
 9 of section 7 of the Act approved February 23, 1917, as  
 10 amended by the Act of October 6, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 15),  
 11 and of section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1936 (49 Stat.  
 12 1488), \$419,923.

13 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
 14 shall be available for actual transportation and not to exceed  
 15 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of  
 16 persons serving, while away from their homes without other  
 17 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity  
 18 to the Commissioner of Education, in an amount not exceed-  
 19 ing \$10,000.

20 EDUCATION AND TRAINING, DEFENSE WORKERS (NATIONAL  
 21 DEFENSE)

22 Payments to States, and so forth (national defense):  
 23 For payment to States, subdivisions thereof, or other public  
 24 agencies operating public educational facilities, and, where  
 25 hereinafter authorized, to vocational schools exempt from

1 taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue  
2 Code, colleges and universities, for the furtherance of the  
3 education and training of defense workers, through certifi-  
4 cation from time to time, in accordance with regulations  
5 promulgated by the United States Commissioner of Education  
6 (hereinafter referred to as the "Commissioner") under the  
7 supervision and direction of the Federal Security Adminis-  
8 trator and approved by the President, by the Commissioner  
9 to the Secretary of the Treasury of the name of such agency  
10 or the name of such school, college, or university to whom  
11 payment is to be made, and the amount to be paid, such  
12 payment to be made prior to audit and settlement by the  
13 General Accounting Office as follows:

14 (1) For the cost of vocational courses of less than  
15 college grade provided by such agencies in vocational  
16 schools, including vocational schools exempt from taxation  
17 under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, or  
18 by such vocational schools pursuant to plans submitted by  
19 them and approved by the Commissioner, which plans  
20 shall include only courses of types approved by the Chair-  
21 man of the War Manpower Commission as supplementary  
22 to employment in occupations essential to the national  
23 defense, and types of preemployment and refresher courses  
24 similarly approved for workers preparing for such occupa-  
25 tions and selected from the public employment office registers,



1 and for the cost of vocational courses of types similarly  
2 approved of less than college grade in private vocational  
3 schools (regardless of tax liability) and in other private  
4 facilities where equipment for training is available, including  
5 not to exceed \$3,000,000 for payment to such agencies for  
6 rental of additional space and for the acquisition by purchase,  
7 rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment found  
8 necessary by the Commissioner for carrying out the approved  
9 plans, not to exceed \$36,000,000 of the unobligated balance  
10 of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year  
11 1944, including repayments thereto.

12 (2) For the cost of short courses of college grade pro-  
13 vided by degree-granting colleges and universities pursuant  
14 to plans submitted by them and approved by the Commis-  
15 sioner, which plans shall be for courses of types approved  
16 by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission de-  
17 signed to meet the shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists,  
18 and production supervisors in fields essential to the national  
19 defense, and such plans may provide for regional coordina-  
20 tion of the defense training program of the participating  
21 colleges and universities, \$4,000,000, together with not to  
22 exceed \$6,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appro-  
23 priation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, including  
24 repayments thereto: *Provided*, That only colleges and uni-  
25 versities which operate under charters which exempt their

1 educational property from taxation and public degree-grant-  
2 ing educational institutions shall be eligible to receive funds  
3 herefrom: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per  
4 centum of the amount allotted to any school shall be allotted  
5 to it for expenditure for purchase and rental of additional  
6 equipment and leasing of additional space found by the  
7 Commissioner necessary to carry out its approved plan.

8 (3) For the cost of vocational courses in food produc-  
9 tion and conservation, mechanics, farm-machinery repair,  
10 and farm-labor training of less than college grade designed  
11 to give general preemployment mechanical training and to  
12 assist in attaining the production goals for those farm com-  
13 modities designated from time to time in the food-for-freedom  
14 program promulgated by the United States Department of  
15 Agriculture pursuant to plans submitted by such agencies and  
16 approved by the Commissioner, \$10,500,000, together with  
17 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose  
18 for the fiscal year 1944, including repayments thereto, of  
19 which total amount not to exceed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per centum shall be  
20 available for payment to such agencies for purchase and  
21 rental of equipment and rental of space.

22 *Visual aids for war training (national defense): For*  
23 *all necessary expenses of the Office of Education in procuring*  
24 *and making available, for reproduction and use, visual-aid*  
25 *instructional units, consisting of motion-picture films, lantern*

1 *slides, slide films, and film loops, for training in occupations*  
2 *essential to the war effort (each such occupation to be ap-*  
3 *proved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commis-*  
4 *sion), including personal services in the District of Columbia*  
5 *and elsewhere; travel expenses; printing and binding;*  
6 *\$207,312: Provided, That copies of slides and films shall*  
7 *be sold at a price sufficient to pay the whole cost of produc-*  
8 *tion of such slides and films.*

9       Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For all admin-  
10 istrative expenses necessary to enable the Office of Educa-  
11 tion to carry out the foregoing program of education and  
12 training of defense workers, including personal services in  
13 the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses,  
14 printing and binding, and not to exceed \$10,000 for the pay-  
15 ment of actual transportation and not to exceed \$10 per  
16 diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons  
17 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-  
18 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity  
19 to the Commissioner, \$866,700: *Provided, That the Com-*  
20 *missioner shall transmit to Congress quarterly during the*  
21 *fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, a report of the defense*  
22 *training programs which operate under his administration,*  
23 *as provided for in this Act, such reports to show the distribu-*  
24 *tion of Federal funds and activities by States, types of*  
25 *programs, and numbers of persons trained.*



1 In the selection of trainees under the provisions of para-  
2 graph 1, no maximum age limit for trainees shall be estab-  
3 lished.

4 No trainee under the appropriations provided for in the  
5 foregoing paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 shall be discriminated  
6 against because of sex, race, or color, and, where separate  
7 schools are required by law for separate population groups,  
8 to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equi-  
9 table provisions shall be made for facilities and training of  
10 like quality.

11 Selection of trainees under the foregoing programs of  
12 training shall be based upon the existing and anticipated  
13 need for defense workers in occupations essential to the  
14 national defense.

15 Not to exceed an aggregate of \$3,000 of the amount  
16 appropriated in this title for traveling expenses may be  
17 used for expenses of attendance at meetings of educational  
18 associations and other organizations concerned with voca-  
19 tional education.

20 All appropriations for vocational education under the  
21 Office of Education in this Act shall be used exclusively for  
22 vocational education purposes.

23 The Commissioner may delegate to any officer in the  
24 Office of Education any of his powers or duties hereunder.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Division of Venereal Diseases: For the maintenance and expenses of the Division of Venereal Diseases, established by sections 3 and 4, chapter XV, of the Act approved July 9, 1918 (42 U. S. C. 24, 25), and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 24, 1938 (52 Stat. 439-440), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health Service; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication and of reprints from State, city, and private publications; purchase (not to exceed two), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use in field work; \$12,339,000, of which not to exceed \$142,212 may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service".

Grants to States for public-health work: For the purpose of assisting States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public-health services, including the training of personnel for State and local health work, as authorized in sections 601 and 602, title VI, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 634). \$11,000,000.

1        Training for nurses (national defense) : For carrying  
2 out the purposes of the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law  
3 74, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended), \$63,000,000, of  
4 which not to exceed \$803,000 shall be available for admin-  
5 istrative expenses, including printing and binding; personal  
6 services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair,  
7 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; advertising  
8 in newspapers, magazines, and periodicals without regard to  
9 the Act of March 4, 1921 (42 U. S. C. 33); and items  
10 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
11 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
12 Service: *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made  
13 available for transfer to and consolidation with appropria-  
14 tions of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such  
15 amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Se-  
16 curity Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to  
17 student nurses in training under plans approved for such  
18 hospitals in accordance with the Act of June 15, 1943 (Pub-  
19 lic Law 74), as amended.

20        Interstate quarantine service: For cooperation with  
21 State and municipal health authorities in the prevention of  
22 the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in interstate  
23 traffic, including the purchase of one and maintenance, repair,  
24 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$31,531.

25        Prevention of epidemics: To enable the President, in case



1 only of threatened or actual epidemic of infectious or con-  
2 tagious disease, to aid State and local boards or otherwise  
3 in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread  
4 of the same and in such emergency in the execution of any  
5 quarantine laws which may be then in force, including the  
6 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying  
7 automobiles, \$336,000.

8       Emergency health and sanitation activities (national  
9 defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon  
10 General of the Public Health Service to conduct independ-  
11 ently or to assist State and local health authorities in health  
12 and sanitation activities (1) in areas adjoining military and  
13 naval reservations, (2) in areas where there are concentra-  
14 tions of military and naval forces, (3) in areas adjoining  
15 Government and private industrial plants engaged in defense  
16 work, and (4) in private industrial plants engaged in defense  
17 work, and to provide emergency health and sanitation serv-  
18 ices in Government industrial plants engaged in defense work  
19 and in areas adjoining United States military and naval reser-  
20 vations outside the United States; such expenses to include  
21 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
22 the acquisition by transfer from the War Department of not  
23 to exceed two hundred and fifty general-purpose automotive  
24 vehicles to be paid for by transfer of funds, maintenance and  
25 operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, stationery,

1 travel, printing and binding, the purchase of oils, larvicides,  
2 and other diluents without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
3 vised Statutes, purchase of reprints from State, city, and pri-  
4 vate publications, and items otherwise properly chargeable to  
5 the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses  
6 of the Public Health Service, ~~\$11,450,000~~ \$11,250,000,  
7 of which not to exceed \$53,686 may be transferred to the  
8 appropriation "Pay and so forth, commissioned officers,  
9 Public Health Service".

10 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For  
11 medical examinations, including the amount necessary for  
12 the medical inspection of aliens, as required by section 16  
13 of the Act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), medical,  
14 surgical, and hospital services and supplies, including pros-  
15 thetic and orthopedic supplies to be furnished under regula-  
16 tions approved by the Administrator of the Federal Security  
17 Agency for beneficiaries (other than patients of the Veterans'  
18 Administration) of the Public Health Service and persons  
19 detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under  
20 the quarantine or immigration laws and regulations, including  
21 necessary personnel and reserve commissioned officers of the  
22 Public Health Service, personal services in the District of  
23 Columbia and elsewhere, including the furnishing and laun-  
24 dering of white duck coats, trousers, smocks, aprons, and  
25 caps to employees whose duties make necessary the wearing

1 of same, maintenance, minor repairs, equipment, leases, fuel,  
2 lights, water, freight, transportation and travel, the purchase  
3 of eight passenger-carrying motor-propelled vehicles and the  
4 maintenance and operation of motortrucks and passenger  
5 motor vehicles for use in field work and one for use in the  
6 District of Columbia, purchase of ambulances, transporta-  
7 tion, care, maintenance, and treatment of lepers, including  
8 transportation to their homes in the continental United States  
9 of recovered indigent leper patients, court costs, and other  
10 expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or hereafter  
11 taken for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to  
12 hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, and  
13 reasonable burial expenses (not exceeding \$100 for any  
14 patient dying in hospital) ; \$14,180,000, of which sum  
15 not to exceed \$74,750 shall be available for the fur-  
16 nishing by the Public Health Service to and at the request  
17 of any Federal department or independent establish-  
18 ment, including Government-owned corporations, of coordi-  
19 nating and consultative services with respect to methods  
20 and standards for operating emergency health facilities in  
21 such department or establishment, including in-service train-  
22 ing of such emergency health facility personnel, and for  
23 providing employees of such agencies (1) tuberculosis and  
24 psychiatric examinations and (2) health and nutrition in-  
25 struction through lectures and demonstrations, and for print-



1 ing and binding and travel expenses in connection therewith:  
2 *Provided*, That the Immigration and Naturalization Service  
3 shall permit the Public Health Service to use the hospitals  
4 at Ellis Island Immigration Station for the care of Public  
5 Health Service patients free of expense for physical upkeep,  
6 but with a charge of actual cost of fuel, light, water, tele-  
7 phone, and similar supplies and services, to be covered into  
8 the proper Immigration Service appropriations; and money  
9 collected by the Immigration Service on account of hospital  
10 expenses of persons detained in hospitals of the Public  
11 Health Service under the immigration laws and regulations  
12 shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts:  
13 *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used  
14 for the quarantine service (except for persons detained in  
15 hospitals of the Public Health Service at points where no  
16 quarantine hospital facilities are available), the prevention  
17 of epidemics, or scientific work of the character provided  
18 for under other appropriations for the Public Health Service:  
19 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
20 able for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and  
21 hospital treatment, including dental care, to active-duty  
22 personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the appro-  
23 priation under this head for the fiscal year 1944 shall be  
24 considered as having been available for such expenses from  
25 January 1, 1944.

1        Division of mental hygiene: For carrying out the pro-  
2 visions of section 4 of the Act of June 14, 1930 (21 U. S.  
3 C. 196, 225) ; for maintenance and operation of the United  
4 States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky,  
5 and the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Fort  
6 Worth, Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the  
7 Act of January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 221-237), including  
8 personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed  
9 \$27,370) and elsewhere; traveling expenses; firearms and  
10 ammunition; necessary supplies and equipment; reimburse-  
11 ment to the working capital fund for articles or services fur-  
12 nished by the industrial activities; subsistence and care of  
13 inmates; expenses incurred in pursuing and identifying  
14 escaped inmates, including rewards for their capture; ex-  
15 penses of interment or transporting remains of deceased in-  
16 mates, including the remains of persons voluntarily admitted;  
17 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; law-  
18 books, books of reference, newspapers (not to exceed \$500),  
19 and periodicals; furnishing and laundering of uniforms and  
20 other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees  
21 in the performance of their official duties; transportation and  
22 subsistence allowance when necessary, within continental  
23 United States and under regulations approved by the Admin-  
24 istrator of the Federal Security Agency, of persons volun-  
25 tarily admitted and discharged as cured; tobacco for inmates;

1 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled pas-  
2 senger-carrying vehicles, \$1,150,000, and the Surgeon Gen-  
3 eral is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive  
4 equipment in transporting, to and from school, children of  
5 Public Health Service personnel on duty at the Public Health  
6 Service hospitals at Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington,  
7 Kentucky, who have quarters for themselves and their fam-  
8 ilies on the station reservations.

9 Foreign quarantine service: For maintenance and ordi-  
10 nary expenses of United States quarantine stations and supple-  
11 mentary activities abroad, including personal services in the  
12 District of Columbia and elsewhere; the maintenance, repair,  
13 and operation of motortrucks and motor-propelled, passenger-  
14 carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and the pur-  
15 chase of not to exceed six motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
16 vehicles; \$1,439,000.

17 National Institute of Health: For necessary expenses,  
18 not appropriated for elsewhere, of the National Institute  
19 of Health, its branches and field offices, including mainte-  
20 nance of buildings; for regulating the propagation and sale  
21 of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, includ-  
22 ing arsphenamines and other organic arsenic compounds  
23 analogous thereto; for the preparation of curative  
24 and diagnostic products; and for carrying out the



1 provisions of section 603 of the Social Security Act, approved  
2 August 14, 1935, and section 1 of the Act of August 14,  
3 1912; such expenses to include personal and other services  
4 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase,  
5 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for the guard force; items  
6 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
7 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
8 Service; the purchase (not to exceed two), maintenance,  
9 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
10 and the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles  
11 published in periodicals and journals; \$2,274,000, of which  
12 not to exceed \$95,000 may be transferred without limitation  
13 account to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commis-  
14 sioned officers, Public Health Service".

15 States Relations Division: For all necessary expenses of  
16 the States Relations Division in connection with grants to  
17 States under title VI of the Social Security Act, approved  
18 August 14, 1935, as amended, including personal and other  
19 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and items  
20 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
21 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
22 Service, and the maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
23 senger-carrying automobiles, \$339,000, of which not to  
24 exceed \$95,000 may be transferred without limitation account

1 to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,  
2 Public Health Service".

3 National Cancer Institute: For carrying into effect the  
4 provisions of section 7 (b) of the National Cancer Institute  
5 Act, approved August 5, 1937, \$561,000, including the  
6 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-  
7 lished in periodicals and journals.

8 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay,  
9 allowance, and commutation of quarters for not to exceed  
10 five hundred and seventy regular active commissioned  
11 officers (including the Surgeon General, Assistant  
12 to the Surgeon General, and assistant surgeons general)  
13 and for pay of regular commissioned officers on waiting  
14 orders, \$2,937,719: *Provided*, That the above limitation  
15 on the number of regular active commissioned officers  
16 may be exceeded by the number (not in excess of thirty)  
17 of regular active commissioned officers assigned to Federal  
18 penal and correctional institutions: *Provided further*, That  
19 the assistant to the Surgeon General may, for the duration  
20 of his present detail to the War Department, be promoted to  
21 the grade of major general and receive the pay and  
22 allowances of comparable grade in the Army.

23 Salaries, Office of Surgeon General: For personal serv-  
24 ices, \$595,000.

1       Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For miscel-  
2       laneous and contingent expenses necessary for the work of  
3       the Public Health Service, including stationery supplies;  
4       operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying  
5       automobiles; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
6       exceed \$4,500 for the preparation of public health exhibits,  
7       including personal services and the cost of acquiring, trans-  
8       porting, and displaying exhibit materials; packing, unpack-  
9       ing, crating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects  
10      of commissioned officers on transfer from one official station  
11      to another in the public interest when authorized by the  
12      Surgeon General in the order directing such transfer; not  
13      to exceed \$850 for lawbooks, books of reference, and  
14      periodicals for the Office of the Surgeon General; nominal  
15      compensation of collaborating epidemiologists and others;  
16      and allowances for living quarters (not exceeding \$1,700  
17      for any one person), including heat, fuel, and light, as  
18      authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
19      118a) ; \$190,000.

20      The appropriations in this title for traveling expenses  
21      shall be available for preparation for shipment and transpor-  
22      tation to their former homes or to such other places in the  
23      United States as the Surgeon General may approve of  
24      remains of officers who die in line of duty.



## 1                    SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

2        Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and  
3 treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have  
4 become insane since their entry into the armed forces of  
5 the United States, insane beneficiaries of the United States  
6 Employees' Compensation Commission, and all other insane  
7 persons whose admission to the hospital is authorized by  
8 law, including reimbursement to employees for the cost  
9 of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds  
10 \$2 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings  
11 damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were  
12 in line of duty, and not exceeding \$27,000 for main-  
13 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
14 carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$185,000 for  
15 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, and not  
16 to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of such  
17 wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the  
18 performance of their official duties, \$2,113,000, including co-  
19 operation with organizations or individuals in scientific  
20 research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment  
21 of mental illness, and including maintenance and operation  
22 of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at  
23 not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reim-  
24 burse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceed-

1 ing \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal  
2 of patients to their friends; not exceeding \$1,500 for the  
3 purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers as may  
4 be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the  
5 medical library, and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual  
6 and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and  
7 return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That  
8 so much of this sum as may be required shall be available  
9 for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of  
10 inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable  
11 to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning  
12 them to such places of residence: *Provided further*, That  
13 not exceeding \$200 additional may be paid to two employees  
14 to provide mail facilities for patients in the hospital: *Pro-*  
15 *vided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the  
16 District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government  
17 requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for  
18 which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the  
19 Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance  
20 or at the end of each month, all or part of the estimated  
21 or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be, and  
22 bills rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths  
23 Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to  
24 audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjust-  
25 ments on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients

1 paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly,  
2 as may be agreed upon between the Superintendent of Saint  
3 Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia govern-  
4 ment, department, or establishments concerned *Provided*  
5 *further, That during the fiscal year 1945 the District of*  
6 *Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint*  
7 *Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are*  
8 *responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon*  
9 *his written request, either in advance or at the end of each*  
10 *month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superin-*  
11 *tendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem*  
12 *rate recommended annually in advance by the Federal Board*  
13 *of Hospitalization and approved by the President and bills*  
14 *rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital*  
15 *in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certifi-*  
16 *cation in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such*  
17 *bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations*  
18 *shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon*  
19 *by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the*  
20 *District of Columbia government, department, or establish-*  
21 *ments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of*  
22 *Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he*  
23 *is authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the*  
24 *credit on the books of the Treasury Department of the ap-*  
25 *propriation made for the care and maintenance of the patients*



1 at Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the year in which the sup-  
2 port, clothing, and treatment is provided, and be subject  
3 to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent of  
4 Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

5 *For an additional amount for building for storeroom,*  
6 *and so forth, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security*  
7 *Agency, including the objects specified under the appropria-*  
8 *tion for this purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appro-*  
9 *priation Act, 1942, \$445,000.*

10

## SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

11 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent  
12 children and aid to the blind: For grants to States for assist-  
13 ance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children,  
14 and needy individuals who are blind as authorized in titles  
15 I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act ap-  
16 proved August 14, 1935, as amended, \$403,600,000, of  
17 which sum such amount as may be necessary shall be avail-  
18 able for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
19 for any period in the fiscal year 1944 subsequent to March  
20 31, 1944: *Provided*, That payments to States for the fourth  
21 quarter of the fiscal year 1944 and for any quarter in the  
22 fiscal year 1945 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
23 may be made with respect to any State plan approved under  
24 such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security  
25 Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment

1 shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior  
2 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board  
3 for approval.

4 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal  
5 services in the Bureau of Public Assistance in the District  
6 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$950,000.

7 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-  
8 ministration: For grants to States for unemployment com-  
9 pensation administration, as authorized in title III of the  
10 Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended,  
11 \$25,000,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed upon  
12 by the Board and the Postmaster General, shall be used for  
13 the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly  
14 determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail  
15 matter in connection with the unemployment compensation  
16 administration of States receiving grants herefrom.

17 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal  
18 services in the Bureau of Employment Security in the Dis-  
19 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, \$750,000.

20 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance:  
21 For personal services in the Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-  
22 vivors' Insurance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
23 \$17,385,900.

24 Salaries, offices of the Social Security Board: For per-  
25 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of

1 the Social Security Board and its several offices and bureaus,  
2 not otherwise appropriated for herein, \$3,400,000, including  
3 the salary of an executive director at the rate of \$9,500 per  
4 year.

5       Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For all  
6 expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to enable  
7 the Social Security Board to carry into effect the provisions  
8 of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-  
9 1305), including public instruction and information, and  
10 the procurement of information relating to the death of in-  
11 dividuals entitled to benefits, receiving benefits, or upon  
12 whose death some other individual may become entitled  
13 to benefits, under title II of said Act, from proper State and  
14 local officials, including officials of the District of Columbia,  
15 Alaska, and Hawaii or individuals designated by such State  
16 and local officials, and as authorized by the Administrator  
17 for personal services on a piece-work basis or otherwise in  
18 connection with the procurement of such information without  
19 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the  
20 civil service and classification laws, which expenses shall  
21 include reproducing and photographic equipment; periodicals;  
22 purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference;  
23 library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue  
24 publications to members only or to members at a lower  
25 price than to others, payments for which may be made in



1 advance; alterations and repairs; purchase (not exceeding  
2 three), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carry-  
3 ing automobiles; \$2,735,000.

4 If during the fiscal years 1944 or 1945 functions are  
5 transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or  
6 between any of the said offices or bureaus, the Administrator  
7 may transfer from or between the appropriations herein made  
8 for salaries for the Social Security Board the amounts neces-  
9 sary for personal services in connection with the functions  
10 so transferred.

11 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the foregoing  
12 appropriations for salaries for the Social Security Board may,  
13 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
14 Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of  
15 such appropriations, but no appropriation may be increased  
16 more than 5 per centum thereby.

17 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the  
18 Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the  
19 Department of Labor for grants-in-aid of State agencies to  
20 cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said  
21 agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and  
22 employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said  
23 agencies of any States which have established by legislative  
24 enactment and have in operation a merit system and classi-  
25 fication and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure

1 in office, and compensation of their employees, because of  
2 any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their  
3 selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of  
4 pay of said officers or employees.

5 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

6 For payments, for carrying out the provisions of the  
7 Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to States (includ-  
8 ing Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) which have submitted  
9 and had approved by the Federal Security Administrator  
10 State plans for vocational rehabilitation, as authorized by  
11 and in accordance with said Act, \$8,000,000, of which not  
12 to exceed \$81,000 shall be available to the Federal Security  
13 Administrator for providing rehabilitation services to dis-  
14 abled residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by  
15 section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be avail-  
16 able for administrative expenses in connection with such  
17 rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, including print-  
18 ing and binding, and travel and subsistence: *Provided*, That  
19 not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropriation shall be  
20 used for administrative purposes: *And provided further*, That  
21 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any  
22 purchase made or service rendered hereunder when the  
23 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$400.

24 For general administrative expenses in carrying out  
25 the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as

1 amended, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
2 bia and elsewhere and not to exceed \$3,000 for temporary  
3 employment of specialists in the fields of medicine and sur-  
4 gery, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section  
5 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
6 fication laws; expenses incident to courses of instruction,  
7 tuition, and books for Federal and State personnel detailed  
8 to attend courses of instruction authorized by section 7 of  
9 said Act; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical  
10 articles published in periodicals and journals; and purchase  
11 and exchange of books of reference and periodicals;  
12 \$400,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

14 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, \$181,291, includ-  
15 ing \$9,100 for personal services incident to the liquidation  
16 of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the  
17 applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
18 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation  
19 Act, 1944: *Provided*, That the salary of the Administrator  
20 shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum so long as  
21 the incumbent thereof is Chairman of the War Manpower  
22 Commission: *Provided further*, That of the sum herein  
23 appropriated the Administrator may expend not to exceed  
24 \$2,500 for temporary employment of persons, by contract  
25 or otherwise, for special services determined necessary by



1 the Administrator, without regard to section 3709 of the  
2 Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws.

3       *National Youth Administration liquidation: Not to ex-*  
4 *ceed \$78,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropria-*  
5 *tions made to the National Youth Administration in the War*  
6 *Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the*  
7 *Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby con-*  
8 *tinued available until June 30, 1945, for all expenses neces-*  
9 *sary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to liqui-*  
10 *date the affairs of the National Youth Administration, includ-*  
11 *ing settlement of claims for property damage accruing prior*  
12 *to January 2, 1944, under paragraph 20 of the National*  
13 *Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1943; payment*  
14 *of accumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who*  
15 *have not liquidated such by June 30, 1944; payment of sala-*  
16 *ries and other necessary administrative expenses (including*  
17 *personal services in the District of Columbia and travel ex-*  
18 *penses), not exceeding \$53,000, incurred during the fiscal*  
19 *year 1945; and payment of accumulated and accrued annual*  
20 *leave of the personnel employed under such amount: Pro-*  
21 *vided, That no person shall be employed under such sum of*  
22 *\$53,000 at a rate exceeding the rates applicable to classifica-*  
23 *tion grade CAF 13 or the equivalent and the amount allo-*  
24 *cated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$36,500 and*  
25 *the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed \$25,000:*

1 *Provided further, That the Federal Security Administrator*  
2 *is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, supplies,*  
3 *and equipment of the National Youth Administration as may*  
4 *be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this appropria-*  
5 *tion, and such office materials, supplies, and equipment shall*  
6 *not be subject to the provisions of the Secoud Deficiency Ap-*  
7 *propriation Act, 1943, with respect to such property, during*  
8 *the period of such use: Provided further, That said Admin-*  
9 *istrator is authorized to appoint such personnel as may be*  
10 *required for the purposes hereof without regard to civil*  
11 *service and classification laws.*

12       Community war serviees: For all expenses neecessary to  
13 enable the Federal Seurity Administrator to earry out the  
14 functions transferred from the Office of Defense Health and  
15 Welfare Services by Exeeutive Order Numbered 9338, dated  
16 April 29, 1943, including personal services in the District of  
17 Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the  
18 temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise  
19 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and  
20 the eivil serviee and elassification laws; aeeeptance and  
21 utilization of voluntary and uncompensated serviees; printing  
22 and binding; maintenanee, operation, and repair of passenger-  
23 earrying motor-propelled vehicles; and traveling expenses,  
24 including expenses, when specifically authorized by the Ad-  
25 ministrator, of attendanee at meetings coneerned with the

1 purposes of this appropriation and payment of actual trans-  
2 portation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed  
3 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while  
4 away from their homes in an advisory capacity to the Ad-  
5 ministrator without other compensation from the United  
6 States, ~~\$1,350,000~~ \$1,600,000.

7 Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and Manage-  
8 ment, \$131,000.

9 Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, \$295,000.

10 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, \$574,000.

11 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator: For  
12 miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Administrator  
13 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (except printing  
14 and binding) including \$1,500 for the liquidation of the  
15 Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the appli-  
16 cable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
17 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,  
18 1944; examination of estimates for appropriations in the  
19 field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, other books of  
20 reference, and periodicals; library membership fees or dues  
21 in organizations which issue publications to members only  
22 or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for  
23 which may be made in advance; and purchase, operation,  
24 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carry-  
25 ing vehicles, \$68,696: *Provided*, That the Administrator



1 may transfer to this appropriation from appropriations of  
2 the constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency  
3 such sums as may be necessary to finance the purchase of  
4 duplicating materials required in performance of duplicating  
5 work for such constituent organizations.

6       Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For  
7 traveling expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the  
8 Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and con-  
9 stituent organizations thereof, including actual transporta-  
10 tion expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
11 subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while  
12 away from their homes, without other compensation, in an  
13 advisory capacity to the Federal Security Agency (not to  
14 exceed \$1,000 for the Office of the Administrator) ; expenses.  
15 when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-  
16 istrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
17 of the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,500 for  
18 the Office of the Administrator) ; and reimbursement, at not  
19 to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by employees  
20 of the Federal Security Agency in privately owned automo-  
21 biles and within the limits of their official stations, when en-  
22 gaged in the investigation of claims or the furnishing or  
23 securing of information concerning claims or wage records  
24 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended (42  
25 U. S. C. 401-409) , \$1,657,300: *Provided*, That all receipts

1 from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for  
2 subsistence and other expenses of travel of employees of the  
3 Office of Education performing advisory functions to said  
4 agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United  
5 States to the credit of this appropriation.

6       Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For  
7 printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for  
8 the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and  
9 constituent organizations thereof, including the purchase of  
10 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in  
11 periodicals and journals, \$938,000, of which \$561,400  
12 shall be solely for printed forms, tabulating cards,  
13 and tabulating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors'  
14 Insurance.

15       In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorgani-  
16 zation plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reor-  
17 ganization Act of 1939, he may transfer to the foregoing  
18 appropriations under this title from funds available for  
19 administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Federal  
20 Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation  
21 in the Office of the Administrator of any of the adminis-  
22 trative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That  
23 no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolida-  
24 tion of administrative functions will result in a reduction  
25 of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduc-

1 tion is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to  
2 the Federal Security Agency, which savings shall not be  
3 expended for any other purpose but shall be impounded  
4 and returned to the Treasury.

5       The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer  
6 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security  
7 Agency from appropriations for traveling expenses and print-  
8 ing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts  
9 as the Administrator may request; amounts so trans-  
10 ferred shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under  
11 suitable titles and shall be available for the same purposes  
12 and subject to the same limitations as the appropriations  
13 from which transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any  
14 amounts so transferred, or any part of such balances shall,  
15 upon request of the Administrator, be retransferred to  
16 the appropriations for traveling expenses and printing  
17 and binding, Federal Security Agency.

18       This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency  
19 Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 20       TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

### 21                       COMMISSION

22       Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District  
23 of Columbia, including not to exceed \$1,000 for temporary  
24 experts and assistants in the District of Columbia and else-  
25 where, to be paid at a rate not exceeding \$8 per day, and



1 for the personal services in the field: for furniture and other  
2 equipment and repairs thereto; lawbooks, books of reference,  
3 periodicals; stationery and supplies; traveling expenses; fees  
4 and mileage of witnesses; contract stenographic reporting  
5 services; rent in the District of Columbia for the administra-  
6 tion of the Act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600); and mis-  
7 cellaneous items; \$1,094,000.

8 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :  
9 For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation  
10 Commission in administering (1) the Act of August 16,  
11 1941, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1651), making appli-  
12 cable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Com-  
13 pensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and  
14 naval bases outside continental United States, (2) the Act  
15 of December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), providing com-  
16 pensation and other benefits for disability, death, and  
17 detention of certain employees, and (3) the Employees'  
18 Compensation Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
19 751), outside the continental United States, including  
20 personal services; lawbooks, books of reference, and  
21 periodicals; printing and binding; fees and mileage of wit-  
22 nesses; stenographic reporting services, by contract or other-  
23 wise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-  
24 propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for use  
25 in the field; \$346,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Re-

1 vised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service  
2 outside continental United States when the unit aggregate  
3 amount involved does not exceed \$500.

4       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
5 the Employees Compensation Commission, \$20,000.

6       Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of  
7 compensation provided under "An Act to provide com-  
8 pensation for employees of the United States suffering  
9 injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for  
10 other purposes", approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
11 785), as amended, including medical examinations, travel-  
12 ing and other expenses, and loss of wages payable to em-  
13 ployees under sections 21 and 22; all services, appliances,  
14 and supplies provided by section 9 as amended, including  
15 payments to Army, Navy, and Veterans' Administration  
16 hospitals; the transportation and burial expenses provided  
17 by sections 9 and 11; advancement of costs for the  
18 enforcement of recoveries provided in sections 26 and 27  
19 where necessary; and for payments authorized by the Act  
20 approved December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), as  
21 amended, rehabilitation expenses, and fees or payments to  
22 other agencies of the United States and other public agencies  
23 or private persons, agencies, or institutions, for services or  
24 facilities rendered by them pursuant to agreement approved  
25 by the Commission, accruing during the fiscal year 1945 or

1 in prior fiscal years; \$13,950,000, of which not more than  
2 \$700,000 shall be immediately available for expenditure  
3 during the fiscal year 1944.

4 For the payment of compensation benefits (including  
5 the advancement of costs for the enforcement of third party  
6 recoveries, and payments to other Federal agencies for  
7 medical and hospital services) authorized by the Act of  
8 February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), extending the Act  
9 of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 751), to persons render-  
10 ing services as employees of the United States pursuant  
11 to said Act of February 15, 1934, the Act of June 19,  
12 1934 (48 Stat. 1056), and the several emergency relief  
13 and National Youth Administration appropriation Acts and  
14 to veterans and other persons included under title V of the  
15 Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035), there is hereby  
16 reappropriated the unexpended balance of the appropria-  
17 tion "Employees' compensation fund relief 1944", of  
18 which \$272,480 shall be available for administrative  
19 expenses of the Employees' Compensation Commission of  
20 which latter sum not to exceed \$75,000 may be added to  
21 the appropriation in this Act for salaries and expenses,  
22 United States Employees' Compensation Commission: *Pro-*  
23 *vided*, That the Commission shall furnish medical and hos-  
24 pital services and treatment and burial expenses, including  
25 transportation and other expenses incidental to such serv-



ices, treatment and burial, to such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps who may be certified by the Director of such corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not entitled thereto under the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended and extended, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses.

This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1945".

#### TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For three Board members of the National Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed by law, ~~\$2,000,450~~ \$2,125,000.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all authorized and necessary expenditures, other than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board in performing duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including repairs and alterations; communication services; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks; books of reference; and periodicals; ~~\$478,000~~ \$500,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the National Labor Relations Board in Washington and elsewhere, \$220,000.

1       Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all  
2 expenses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations  
3 Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in  
4 pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor  
5 in industries under the national defense program, including  
6 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
7 and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropria-  
8 tions of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous  
9 expenses and printing and binding, \$600,000.

10       No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be  
11 used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising  
12 over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between manage-  
13 ment and labor which has been in existence for three months  
14 or longer without complaint being filed ~~by an employee or~~  
15 ~~employees of such plant~~: *Provided*, That, hereafter, notice  
16 of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall have been  
17 posted in the plant affected for said period of three months,  
18 said notice containing information as to the location at an  
19 accessible place of such agreement where said agreement  
20 shall be open for inspection by any interested person: *Pro-*  
21 *vided further*, That these limitations shall not apply to agree-  
22 ments with labor organizations formed in violation of section  
23 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States Code.

24       Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to  
25 enable the National Labor Relations Board to perform the

1 duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act  
2 (Public Law 89, 78th Congress) including personal services  
3 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items  
4 otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the Na-  
5 tional Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses  
6 and printing and binding, \$225,000.

7 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations  
8 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

9 TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

10 For three members of the Board, and for other authorized  
11 expenditures of the National Mediation Board in performing  
12 the duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic  
13 reporting services; supplies and equipment; not to exceed  
14 \$200 for books of reference, and periodicals, \$200,000, of  
15 which amount not to exceed \$169,785 may be expended  
16 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 Salaries and expenses, emergency panels, and so forth,  
18 National Mediation Board: For all necessary expenses of  
19 the National Railway Labor panel, including compensation  
20 of the members thereof at not to exceed \$50 per day and  
21 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are  
22 actually engaged in performance of the duties of the panel;  
23 travel expenses of members of the panel, including such  
24 expenses to and from their homes or regular places of  
25 business; printing and binding; contract stenographic re-



1 porting services; and personal services in the District of  
2 Columbia to enable the chairman of said panel to perform  
3 his functions under Executive Order Numbered 9299;  
4 \$65,000.

5 Arbitration and emergency boards: To enable the  
6 National Mediation Board to pay necessary expenses of  
7 arbitration boards, and emergency boards appointed by the  
8 President pursuant to section 10 of the Railway Labor Act  
9 approved May 20, 1926 (45 U. S. C. 160), including com-  
10 pensation of members and employees of such boards,  
11 together with their necessary transportation expenses and \$6  
12 per diem in lieu of subsistence while so employed, and print-  
13 ing of awards, together with proceedings and testimony  
14 relating thereto, as authorized by the Railway Labor Act,  
15 including also contract stenographic reporting service, and  
16 rent of quarters when suitable quarters cannot be supplied in  
17 any Federal building, \$50,000, together with the unexpended  
18 balance of previous appropriations for these purposes.

19 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
20 the National Mediation Board, \$2,500.

21 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For authorized expenditures of  
23 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in performing the  
24 duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic re-  
25 porting services and supplies and equipment, \$272,000, of

1 which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation not  
2 in excess of \$50 per day and expenses of referees, and not  
3 more than \$144,542 for other personal services.

4 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
5 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$17,500.

6 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation  
7 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

#### 8 TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

9 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
10 bia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed  
11 by law, \$2,008,000.

12 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all  
13 necessary expenditures, other than salaries and printing and  
14 binding, of the Railroad Retirement Board in performing the  
15 duties imposed by law, including rent in the District of  
16 Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including not  
17 to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
18 concerned with the work of the Board when specifically  
19 authorized by the Board; not to exceed \$2,500 for payment  
20 of actual transportation and per diem (not to exceed \$10)  
21 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving  
22 while away from their homes without other compensation  
23 in an advisory capacity to the Railroad Retirement Board;  
24 repairs and alterations; contract stenographic reporting  
25 services; supplies and equipment (including photographic

1 equipment) ; not to exceed \$5,000 for lawbooks, books of  
2 reference, periodicals; and for payment in advance when  
3 authorized by the Board for library membership in organi-  
4 zations which issue publications to members only or to mem-  
5 bers at a price lower than to the general public; and opera-  
6 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
7 carrying vehicles; \$460,500.

8       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
9 Railroad Retirement Board, \$30,500.

10       Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient  
11 as an annual premium for the payments required under the  
12 Railroad Retirement Act, approved August 29, 1935, and  
13 the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and  
14 authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement ac-  
15 count established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act,  
16 \$308,817,000, of which \$33,916,000 shall be immediately  
17 available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be avail-  
18 able until expended for making payments required under  
19 said retirement Acts, and the amount not required for cur-  
20 rent payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the  
21 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad  
22 Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

23       This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement  
24 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

TITLE VII—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

General administration: For all necessary expenses for the general administration of the War Manpower Commission, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the employment of aliens, not to exceed \$406,000 for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$1,739,800 for travel expenses, \$16,036,250.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

Apprentice training service: For all expenses necessary to enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, including printing and binding (not to exceed ~~\$4,500~~ \$9,000), and travel expenses (not to exceed ~~\$60,000~~ \$77,700), ~~\$537,500~~ \$593,500.

Apprentice Training Service (national defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training in national defense industries, including printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,500), and travel expenses (not to exceed ~~\$60,000~~ \$92,600), ~~\$400,000~~ \$637,700.



## 1        EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

2        Employment office facilities and services: For all  
3 necessary expenses of the War Manpower Commission  
4 in connection with the operation and maintenance of em-  
5 ployment office facilities and services, and the performance  
6 of functions, duties, and powers relating to employment  
7 service transferred to the War Manpower Commission by  
8 Executive Order Numbered 9247, including the recruit-  
9 ment and placement of individuals for work or training in  
10 occupations essential to the war effort; such expenses to in-  
11 clude contract janitorial services, at not to exceed \$300 for  
12 any individual; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents  
13 per mile, for official travel performed by employees in  
14 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their offi-  
15 cial station; printing and binding (not to exceed \$146,000) ;  
16 travel expenses (not to exceed \$2,268,000) ; and rent in the  
17 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That payment of salaries may  
18 be made to employees while taking annual and sick leave based  
19 upon unused leave accrued under State regulations found by the  
20 Social Security Board to conform to the requirements of title III  
21 of the Social Security Act, as amended, and on the basis of State  
22 employment which had been financed in whole or in part  
23 from grants under title III of said Act, including payment  
24 for accrued leave to be substituted for leave without pay  
25 taken between January 1, 1942, and June 30, 1942, which

1 payment shall not exceed in any case the amount payable  
2 for such purposes under Federal laws with respect to the  
3 maximum accumulation of such leave: *Provided further,*  
4 That the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission may  
5 transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security  
6 Board for "grants to States for unemployment compensation  
7 administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Se-  
8 curity Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States in  
9 making available to the War Manpower Commission  
10 premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services, needed  
11 by the Commission in the operation and maintenance of  
12 employment office facilities and services, any sum so trans-  
13 ferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to  
14 be retransferred to this appropriation, \$57,968,079:  
15 *Provided further,* That pending the return to State con-  
16 trol after the war emergency of the Employment Serv-  
17 ice facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the  
18 States to the United States Employment Service, no por-  
19 tion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any  
20 Federal agency for any salary, to any individual engaged  
21 in employment-service duties in any position within any  
22 local or field or State office, which substantially exceeds  
23 the salary which would apply to such position and indi-  
24 vidual if the relevant State merit system applied and if State  
25 operation of such office had continued without interruption:

## 1        EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

2        Employment office facilities and services: For all  
3 necessary expenses of the War Manpower Commission  
4 in connection with the operation and maintenance of em-  
5 ployment office facilities and services, and the performance  
6 of functions, duties, and powers relating to employment  
7 service transferred to the War Manpower Commission by  
8 Executive Order Numbered 9247, including the recruit-  
9 ment and placement of individuals for work or training in  
10 occupations essential to the war effort; such expenses to in-  
11 clude contract janitorial services, at not to exceed \$300 for  
12 any individual; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents  
13 per mile, for official travel performed by employees in  
14 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their offi-  
15 cial station; printing and binding (not to exceed \$146,000) ;  
16 travel expenses (not to exceed \$2,268,000) ; and rent in the  
17 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That payment of salaries may  
18 be made to employees while taking annual and sick leave based  
19 upon unused leave accrued under State regulations found by the  
20 Social Security Board to conform to the requirements of title III  
21 of the Social Security Act, as amended, and on the basis of State  
22 employment which had been financed in whole or in part  
23 from grants under title III of said Act, including payment  
24 for accrued leave to be substituted for leave without pay  
25 taken between January 1, 1942, and June 30, 1942, which

1 payment shall not exceed in any case the amount payable  
2 for such purposes under Federal laws with respect to the  
3 maximum accumulation of such leave: *Provided further,*  
4 That the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission may  
5 transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security  
6 Board for "grants to States for unemployment compensation  
7 administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Se-  
8 curity Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States in  
9 making available to the War Manpower Commission  
10 premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services, needed  
11 by the Commission in the operation and maintenance of  
12 employment office facilities and services, any sum so trans-  
13 ferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to  
14 be retransferred to this appropriation, \$57,968,079:  
15 *Provided further,* That pending the return to State con-  
16 trol after the war emergency of the Employment Serv-  
17 ice facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the  
18 States to the United States Employment Service, no por-  
19 tion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any  
20 Federal agency for any salary, to any individual engaged  
21 in employment-service duties in any position within any  
22 local or field or State office, which substantially exceeds  
23 the salary which would apply to such position and indi-  
24 vidual if the relevant State merit system applied and if State  
25 operation of such office had continued without interruption:



1 *Provided further*, That no portion of the sum herein appro-  
2 priated shall be expended by any Federal agency for the  
3 salary of any person who is engaged for more than half of  
4 the time, as determined by the State director of unemploy-  
5 ment compensation, in the administration of the State un-  
6 employment compensation act, including claims taking but  
7 excluding registration for work.

8 TRAINING-WITHIN-INDUSTRY SERVICE

9 Training-within-industry service, War Manpower Com-  
10 mission (national defense) : For all expenses necessary to  
11 enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to  
12 promote and facilitate on-the-job training and maximum  
13 utilization of workers by industries and activities essential to  
14 the war by affording training to supervisory personnel; in-  
15 cluding the temporary employment of persons by contract or  
16 otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
17 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; reim-  
18 bursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for official  
19 travel performed by employees in privately owned automo-  
20 biles within the limits of their official stations; printing and  
21 binding (not to exceed \$37,600) ; and travel expenses (not  
22 to exceed \$360,000) ; \$2,000,000.

23 SEC. 702. The general provisions under the caption  
24 "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency  
25 Management", contained in the National War Agencies

1 Appropriation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent  
2 agencies of the Office for Emergency Management contained  
3 therein and the general provisions in such Act applicable  
4 to all agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner  
5 to the War Manpower Commission and the appropriations  
6 therefor contained in this title.

7 SEC. 703. This title may be cited as the "War Man-  
8 power Commission Appropriation Act, 1945".

9 TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in  
11 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any posi-  
12 tion for which he or she has been nominated after the  
13 Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said  
14 person.

15 SEC. 802. No part of any appropriation contained in  
16 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
17 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
18 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
19 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That  
20 for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
21 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
22 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
23 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
24 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
25 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-

1    ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
2    the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
3    ment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
4    appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a  
5    felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than  
6    \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:  
7    *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be  
8    in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provi-  
9    sions of existing law.

10        SEC. 803. No part of any appropriation for training  
11    of defense workers contained in this Act shall be available  
12    for obligation for a period longer than sixty days after cessa-  
13    tion of hostilities in the present war.

14        SEC. 804. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
15    the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
16    temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
17    Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act  
18    entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
19    compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
20    poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
21    resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
22    1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
23    to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
24    purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
25    of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-

1 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
2 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

3 SEC. 805. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal  
4 Security Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives June 1, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*



78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 4899**

[Report No. 965]

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**AN ACT**

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Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 5 (legislative day, May 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 13, 1944

Reported with amendments





78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4899

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 14, 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed under authority of the order  
of the Senate of June 13, 1944

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, viz: On page 64, after line 22, insert the following:

- 1 Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower
- 2 Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations pre-
- 3 scribed by the Chairman of said Commission for the tempo-
- 4 rary migration of workers from foreign countries within the
- 5 Western Hemisphere (pursuant to agreements between the
- 6 United States and such foreign countries), for employment in
- 7 the continental United States with industries and services



1 essential to the war effort, including the transportation of  
2 such workers from points outside the United States to ports  
3 of entry of the United States and return (including trans-  
4 portation from place of employment in the United States to  
5 port of entry of the United States in any case of default by  
6 an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in-  
7 which event the employer shall be liable to the United States  
8 for the cost thereof), cost of temporary maintenance of work-  
9 ers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United  
10 States, when necessary, reasonable subsistence and emer-  
11 gency medical care of such workers from the time of report-  
12 ing for transportation to the United States or return to the  
13 country of origin until arrival at the destination, necessary  
14 assistance to meet emergency health and welfare problems  
15 while in the United States, when such assistance is not other-  
16 wise available to such persons, and guaranties of employment  
17 while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with  
18 the foreign country from which the workers are imported,  
19 \$2,465,000, of which not to exceed \$123,000 shall be avail-  
20 able for all administrative expenses necessary for the fore-  
21 going, including not to exceed \$12,000 for temporary  
22 employment of administrative personnel outside continental  
23 United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding  
24 outside continental United States without regard to section  
25 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the Act of

1 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed  
2 \$25,800 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no transporta-  
3 tion of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the  
4 employer and the worker have entered into a contract for  
5 employment approved by said Chairman or his designee,  
6 and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate  
7 use is being made of local labor supply: *Provided further*,  
8 That this appropriation shall remain available after June  
9 30, 1945, for the purpose of fulfilling guaranties and other  
10 obligations theretofore incurred with respect to such foreign  
11 workers and for all other purposes connected with the pro-  
12 tection and ultimate return of any workers theretofore  
13 transported: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropri-  
14 ation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation  
15 of workers for employment in agriculture.

78TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

# H. R. 4899

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## AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 14, 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4899

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 14, 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed under authority of the order  
of the Senate of June 13, 1944

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. REED to the bill (H. R. 4899)  
making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the  
Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies,  
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other  
purposes, viz: On page 48, after line 6, insert as a new  
paragraph:

1       Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted per-  
2       sons: For expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security  
3       Administrator to provide temporary aid, not to extend be-  
4       yond the duration of the existing war and six months there-  
5       after, to enemy aliens and other persons excluded from areas  
6       designated pursuant to authority contained in Proclamations  
7       Numbered 2525 of December 7, 1941, and 2526 and 2527



1 of December 8, 1941, and Executive Order Numbered 9066  
2 of February 19, 1942, or whose normal means of livelihood  
3 has been interrupted by reasons of restrictions imposed by  
4 the Attorney General or any law or order authorizing the  
5 removal of persons whose presence may be deemed danger-  
6 ous to the United States, and to the dependents of any of  
7 such persons, \$50,000: *Provided*, That funds may be trans-  
8 ferred with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget to  
9 this appropriation from the appropriation "Salaries and  
10 expenses, War Relocation Authority", in an amount not  
11 exceeding \$50,000, and shall be consolidated with this  
12 appropriation and the whole administered and accounted for  
13 as one fund: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may  
14 make expenditures from this appropriation, by advances or  
15 grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agen-  
16 cies as he may designate, expenditures by such other agencies  
17 to be without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes  
18 or the civil-service and classification laws.



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## AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. Reed to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 14, 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed









United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 90

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1944

No. 111

## Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, May 9, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace and comfort, Thou knowest that upon us are desperate days when even our prayers are fashioned in agony and moistened with tears. Out of the depths we cry unto Thee as the thunder of battle bombards our ears and anxious yearnings grip our hearts. The things for which in more tranquil days we crave and strive grow suddenly small and pale into insignificance as, with a devoted love that has nothing left for its expression but prayer, we defy the long miles and in constant companionship are by the side of our fighting sons. Thou knowest, too, that their tired faces haunt our hours, as with the rockets' red glare and with bombs bursting in air they carry on for the joy of victory that is set before them, the triumph of liberty and decency.

While we fervently pray that the habitations of violence may be destroyed, we pray, too, that Thou wilt cleanse us from moral pollution, from mental darkness. With the awful cost of another chance to build a fairer world ever before us, in ground plowed by such sacrifice save us from sowing seeds today that will bring but a bitter harvest of ill will and revenge to torment our children's children. Grant, we pray Thee, that we may not in such a day seek selfishly great things for ourselves but high things for civilization and mankind. Even as with the stern determination that we wage war against evil, so may we devote ourselves to the sacrificial service of peace. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HATCH, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, June 13, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Mes. ages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his

secretaries, and he announced that on June 13, 1944, the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

S. 754. An act for the relief of Iver M. Gesteland;

S. 891. An act for the relief of Rebecca Collins and W. W. Collins;

S. 1081. An act to add certain lands to the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge;

S. 1093. An act for the relief of Fermin Salas;

S. 1112. An act for the relief of Taylor W. Tonge;

S. 1247. An act for the relief of the Bishopville Milling Co.;

S. 1305. An act for the relief of Anne Rebecca Lewis and Mary Lewis;

S. 1335. An act to amend the fourth and fifth provisos of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 438; 30 U. S. C., secs. 201, 202);

S. 1355. An act for the relief of Robert C. Harris;

S. 1553. An act for the relief of J. M. Miller, James W. Williams, and Gilbert Theriot;

S. 1660. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Minnesota Department of Highways and the county of Crow Wing, in Minnesota, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at Mill Street, in Brainerd, Minn.;

S. 1837. An act for the relief of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Hugh A. Shiels, United States Naval Reserve;

S. 1944. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind"; and

S. J. Res. 133. Joint resolution to extend the statute of limitations in certain cases.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE DURING RECESS—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant,

During the last recess of the Senate the following message was received from the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Senate: That the Speaker had signed the enrolled bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, and it was signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. GILLETTE) on June 13, 1944.

### REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant,

During the last recess of the Senate Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. McCARRAN), from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, reported it on June 13, 1944, with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 965) thereon.

### NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE FILED DURING RECESS—AMENDMENTS

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant,

During the last recess of the Senate Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following notice in writing on June 14, 1944:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 64, after line 22, insert the following:

"Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Chairman of said Commission for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere (pursuant to agreements between the United States and such foreign countries), for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the war effort, including the transportation of such workers from points outside the United States to ports of entry of the United States and return (including transportation from place of employment in the United States to port of entry of the United States in any case of default by an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be liable to the United States for the cost thereof), cost of temporary maintenance of workers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United States, when necessary, reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care of such workers from the time of reporting for transportation to the United States or return to the country of origin until arrival at the destination, necessary assistance to meet emergency health and welfare problems while in the United States, when such assistance is not otherwise available to such persons,



and guaranties of employment while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the workers are imported, \$2,465,000, of which not to exceed \$123,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,000 for temporary employment of administrative personnel outside continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$25,800 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of local labor supply: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1945, for the purpose of fulfilling guaranties and other obligations theretofore incurred with respect to such foreign workers and for all other purposes connected with the protection and ultimate return of any workers theretofore transported: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4899, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant, during the last recess of the Senate, Mr. REED submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 48, after line 6, insert as a new paragraph:

"Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: For expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to provide temporary aid, not to extend beyond the duration of the existing war and 6 months thereafter, to enemy aliens and other persons excluded from areas designated pursuant to authority contained in Proclamations No. 2525 of December 7, 1941, and 2526 and 2527 of December 8, 1941, and Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, or whose normal means of livelihood has been interrupted by reasons of restrictions imposed by the Attorney General or any law or order authorizing the removal of persons whose presence may be deemed dangerous to the United States, and to the dependents of any of such persons, \$50,000: *Provided*, That funds may be transferred with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget to this appropriation from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority," in an amount not exceeding \$50,000, and shall be consolidated with this appropriation and the whole administered and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may make expenditures from this appropriation, by advances or grants of funds or

otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as he may designate, expenditures by such other agencies to be without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws."

Mr. REED also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4899, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1764) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, with an amendment; that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. BARRY, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. GAMBLE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill (S. 1803) to authorize temporary appointment as officers in the Army of the United States of members of the Army Nurse Corps, female persons having the necessary qualifications for appointment in such corps, female dietetic and physical-therapy personnel of the Medical Department of the Army (exclusive of students and apprentices), and female persons having the necessary qualifications for appointment in such department as female dietetic or physical-therapy personnel, and for other purposes, and that the House receded from its amendment to the title of the bill.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4559) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4937) making appropriations for defense aid (lend-lease), for the participation by the United States in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and for the Foreign Economic Administration, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr.

O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. POWERS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2711) for the relief of Mrs. Mildred Maag.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3150. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929;

H. R. 4659. An act to authorize the Soil Conservation Service to lend certain equipment;

H. R. 4367. An act to extend the health regulations of the District of Columbia to Government restaurants within the District of Columbia;

H. R. 4881. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code, the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended, and the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to classify a new synthetic drug, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4916. An act to amend the act of June 19, 1934 (Public Law No. 435, 73d Cong.):

H. J. Res. 289. Joint resolution authorizing the granting of permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1945, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 290. Joint resolution for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the Presidential inaugural ceremonies of 1945; and

H. J. Res. 291. Joint resolution to provide for the quartering, in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia, of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 1848. An act for the relief of Claude R. Whitlock and for other purposes;

H. R. 3476. An act to approve a contract negotiated with the Klamath drainage district and to authorize its execution, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4771. An act to amend the part of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, as amended, relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves;

H. R. 4833. An act to extend, for 2 additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar; and

H. J. Res. 286. Joint resolution providing for operation of naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves.

#### SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND MATERIAL (S. DOC. NO. 203)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore [Mr. GILLETTE] laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, relating to Senate Resolution 195, agreed to March 14, 1944, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed,



financed through the issuance and sale of revenue bonds payable from toll charges and the sale of power, with no cost to the taxpayers.

Sincerely yours,  
JESSE H. JONES,  
Secretary of Commerce.

HON. J. J. MANSFIELD,  
Chairman, Committee on Rivers and Harbors,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

**FOREIGN PETROLEUM CONTRACTS—  
STATEMENT BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
TO INVESTIGATE PETROLEUM RE-  
SOURCES**

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a copy of the release issued yesterday by the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Petroleum Resources.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Senate Committee on Petroleum Resources has received satisfactory assurances that no contracts on foreign petroleum matters, such as the proposed trans-Arabian pipe line, will be made by the Petroleum Reserves Corporation without timely notice to the committee. Accordingly, the committee yesterday voted unanimously to defer public hearings pending the further conferences on petroleum between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom.

The decision to postpone public hearings was reached after consultation with representatives of all of the executive departments concerned.

The committee will continue its studies relating to recommendations for a national petroleum policy and has been assured that it will be kept fully advised by the executive departments on developments in foreign oil matters.

**THE POLISH PRIME MINISTER**

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, we have been recently honored by a visit to the United States and to the Capital at Washington by the Polish Prime Minister. I wish to say that he has made a very favorable impression on us all. He is an energetic, young, and capable spokesman of a brave people. The comment of the press has been highly complimentary. I hope that he will be successful in his efforts to bring about a satisfactory settlement of his nation's problems.

In this connection, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks, an editorial entitled "The Polish Prime Minister," from the New York Times of June 11, 1944, and an editorial entitled "Russia and Poland" from the Washington Star of June 6, 1944.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of June 11, 1944]

**THE POLISH PRIME MINISTER**

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile, has arrived in Washington at President Roosevelt's invitation, with the knowledge of the British and Russian Governments. He is welcome, not only as the representative of his country, but because much of his career is what we have almost come to believe peculiarly American. He was born in Westphalia, whither his father had gone to work in a coal mine. He

went back to his native Province as a boy, where later he studied in an agricultural college and a folk university. At 16 he went to work in a sugar refinery. So early he became active in societies of Polish young men declaring for a rising against Germany. At 18 he was fighting the Germans.

He showed a strong talent for organization in local and county affairs and especially in the right wing of the Peasant Party. He became one of its deputy leaders and a member of Parliament. In the Polish National Council, formed to take the place of that parliament, he was Paderewski's deputy vice chairman. After his chief's death he succeeded to that office, the Council having moved to London. In 1941 he became Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior in Sikorski's cabinet. Upon General Sikorski's death he took his present post. His relations with the Polish underground have been of the closest.

His cabinet is a coalition of representatives of the Peasant Party, Socialists, Christian Democrats, Nationalists and three members with no political labels. Since there has long been more or less harsh talk about the Polish "oligarchs," it may be instructive to look at Mr. Mikolajczyk's cabinet. Two members are small farmers, two labor men, three newspapermen. There is one lawyer, one soldier, one diplomat. The lawyer used to be counsel for labor unions. Of the three newspaper members one is a Catholic priest who has been a worker for the underground, one is a son of an unskilled laborer, one a son of a small storekeeper. These biographies will compare well with those of Congressmen in the Congressional Directory. Without any question of politics or policies Americans can see in the visiting Prime Minister a practicing Democrat. And he isn't one of those "wicked old men"; he will be 43 in July.

[From the Washington Star of June 6, 1944]

**RUSSIA AND POLAND**

The Polish Premier's arrival in Washington to talk with President Roosevelt at this particular time suggests the heartening possibility that the gulf between Moscow and the Government-in-exile in London may yet be bridged, or at least that some temporary understanding may be reached to hold differences in abeyance until the common enemy is driven from Poland.

It seems improbable, at any rate, that the President would have invited Premier Mikolajczyk to come here, or that the latter would have taken the trip, unless both had some reason to believe that by an exchange of views they could improve the present unfortunate situation. In his last address to the House of Commons, Prime Minister Churchill said it was his impression that things are not so bad as they may appear on the surface between Russia and Poland, and Mr. Mikolajczyk's visit—a diplomatic development of first importance—certainly tends to add weight to this cautious optimism.

The Russo-Polish dispute is not something that lends itself to any easy, off-the-cuff judgments. It involves, in the first place, the question of where Poland's eastern boundary should be—a territorial problem full of many complex historical and ethnographical factors. And in the second place, it involves the make-up of the present government in exile. Moscow has repeatedly charged that that government contains certain elements so hostile to the Soviet Union that friendly diplomatic relations are not possible. Many prominent Poles, on the other hand, in addition to objecting to Russia's territorial claims, have voiced the fear that Premier Stalin is seeking to establish a subservient Polish regime.

Up to now the Russians and Poles have obviously been wanting in mutual trust and

confidence, but serious and deep as their differences may be, it would be sheer political defeatism to assume that an honest and just settlement between them—with or without the government in exile, as now constituted—is impossible. We must assume otherwise. We must assume that by a fair give and take on each side, both parties should be able to arrive at a working agreement. If we cannot assume this, then the outlook for a sound European peace is not very encouraging. For Poland it is a test case, and upon the way in which it is handled depends not only such immediate military matters as the Polish underground's cooperation with the Red Army but also the all-important, long-term task of equitably relating small powers to big in a genuine system of collective security.

The British Government has spent months trying, without success, to mediate this dispute, and Moscow sometime ago politely rejected Washington's tender of good offices in it. Nevertheless, as Mr. Churchill has intimated and as the projected talks between President Roosevelt and the Polish Premier seem to indicate, the door still is not completely shut to a settlement. At least we must hope so, for no political event could better strengthen the cause of the United Nations than a mutually satisfactory understanding between Poland and its great and powerful neighbor.

**EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL AND  
STABILIZATION ACTS**

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1764) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. WAGNER. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, agree to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. WAGNER, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. MALONEY, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. DANAHY, and Mr. TAFT conferees on the part of the Senate.

**MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE**

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 35, 57, and 65 to the bill and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House still further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 64 and 66 to the bill.

**APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,  
AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES**

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the



consideration of House bill 4899, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question. Is the Senator in position to make a statement with reference to the present status of appropriation bills; that is, what bills have not reached the Appropriations Committee, and what bills have passed both Houses of Congress and are still in conference, in order that we may have an over-all picture of the mass of work which confronts us before taking a recess or an adjournment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to do so.

As every Senator knows, there are 14 great appropriation bills. Two, only have become law. Twelve of them still remain to be enacted into law. The first bill not finally passed is the independent offices bill for 1945. The last conference report concerning that bill was completed yesterday, and it was agreed to by the House this morning. It will be presented to the Senate, I hope, within a few minutes. I have been assured that it will be presented today. I shall ask unanimous consent to have it agreed to by the Senate. That will make a third bill disposed of.

The Navy appropriation bill has reached its final stage in the House, and the report has been made to the Senate. As soon as the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] comes into the Chamber, I shall ask him to call up the conference report, and when it has been disposed of four bills out of the total number of 14 will be out of the way.

There are several other bills remaining to be disposed of. The war civil functions bill has passed both bodies of Congress and has been sent to conference. We hope to have it out of the way within a day or two.

The State, Justice, and Commerce bill is in slightly better condition, and we hope to have it disposed of and sent to the President for his signature by tomorrow.

The legislative and judiciary bill is still in conference and we hope to dispose of it within a day or two. The conference report was adopted in the House yesterday, but there are some amendments remaining which are still in controversy, and they may take 2 or 3 days to dispose of. I hope it will not take so long, but it may take that long.

The Department of Agriculture appropriation bill is in conference.

The Interior Department bill is in conference, but the conferees have not as yet met. It will take possibly several days before that bill can be disposed of.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill is next to the furthest behind. That is because of the illness of the chairman of the subcommittee, but he is now very busily engaged in putting the bill in shape so that it may be reported to the Senate today if possible. I hope very much that it may be reported this week. That bill, however, is considerably behind.

The war agencies bill has been reported to the Senate, and will be taken up either today or tomorrow.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. REED. May I inquire if the distinguished Senator from Tennessee is aware that the political party to which Members on this side of the aisle belong is to hold a convention in Chicago beginning the week of June 26? What suggestions has the Senator from Tennessee to make as to how we are going to have all this business completed in time to enable us to perform our duties to the public and to the party?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am very happy to say to the Senator and to the Senate that as the Senator knows, the Appropriations Committee is doing everything humanly possible to have the necessary appropriation bills passed. I may say to the Senator that yesterday I agreed to some amendments to which I was thoroughly opposed, and I did so largely because I hoped we could finish all the appropriation bills in time for Senators on the other side of the aisle to attend the Republican convention. I think we should be able to have these bills passed unless something happens to prevent their prompt passage.

As I have said, the District of Columbia appropriation bill is behind. The war agencies bill will be taken up not later than tomorrow, under any circumstances, and possibly this afternoon.

Mr. REED. I can add my testimony to that of the Senator from Tennessee that the Appropriations Committee is diligent in its efforts to prepare the appropriation bills and have them acted upon by the Senate. I happen to be a member of that committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are doing everything humanly possible to have the bills reported and acted upon.

I wish to say that the Labor and Federal Security Agency bill is now before the Senate, and will pass today. I think that will be easily taken care of.

The Military Establishment bill, which is the largest of all the appropriation bills, is in the process of being acted upon in the other House at this time. Whether they will pass it and send it over to the Senate today or tomorrow, I do not know, for it is an enormous bill, and there is much work to be done in connection with it. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], who has charge of that bill, will have it taken up immediately when

it is ready for consideration, and it will be acted upon just as soon as possible. There is, however, a world of work about that bill.

It is going to take the efforts not only of all Senators who are members of the Appropriations Committee but of all other Senators who are interested, in order to have all the appropriation bills passed by Saturday week. As we all know, it is necessary to pass them by that time, in order that the Republican Senators may attend the convention of their party. I wish to say that, so far as I am concerned, I shall do everything within my power to facilitate the passage of the appropriation bills, and have already done so, as I think the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Maine both will testify.

The lend-lease appropriation bill has been passed, as we know, and is now in the other House. I see no particular reason why there should be a hold-up on any of these bills, and, so, unless something unforeseen happens, we can get through by Saturday week. But the Senate will have to be exceedingly active to get them through by that time.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Something besides the appropriation bills is necessary in order for the Congress to put itself in a justifiable position to take a recess.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is true, but the ones I have mentioned are the principal things.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I do not think so. I believe the principal thing is essential reconversion legislation in respect to the period following the termination of hostilities; and I think it would be insufferable for Congress to consent to anything more than a purely temporary recess until such time as it has put reconversion legislation on the statute books. The entire economic life of America in the post-war era depends on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, the proposed legislation referred to by the Senator from Michigan is exceedingly important. All I can say to the Senator is that my duties on the Appropriations Committee have been such that I have not had time to give it the attention which I should have given it and which I expect to give it when it comes before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator, so far as he is personally concerned, has made a magnificent contribution, as usual. He is one of the most indefatigable Members of the Senate. I rose not to suggest that he had failed in any aspect of his duty, because he never does, but I did not want the inference to stand that the only thing in the way of a recess is the appropriation bills. That very definitely is not so.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator very much. I wish to say that I shall be glad to help in every way I can with respect to the measure which he regards as so important, which I regard as so important, and which, I think, all Senators regard as so important.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?



Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I agree with the suggestions and observations of the Senator from Michigan. I think it would be nothing short of a tragedy if the Congress should adjourn or take a recess without putting back of it reconversion legislation and all other matters that go with it. We are moving fast, but all essential legislation should be passed before Congress takes a vacation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall have to refer the Senator to the leaders, but, so far as I know, there is no such plan. The only plan, so far as I am aware, is to adjourn for a time on account of the conventions that are to be held. Whether we are to adjourn for 30 days, I cannot say; I have not discussed it with anyone, I do not know as to that.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHITE. I think the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] stated the situation precisely as it is and as it is recognized to be by Members on this side. I think it might as well be understood one time as another that any cooperation on this side in behalf of a recess is contingent upon the passage of the O. P. A. legislation, of reconversion legislation, and of the necessary appropriation bills. I think until those results are consummated that there will be no favor shown to a recess on this side of the aisle. I am sure the Senator from Michigan will confirm that understanding.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I agree to that. I think it is essential that there should be recesses for the Republican National Convention and the Democratic National Convention, as such proceedings are an indispensable part of the process of government in the United States, but beyond those temporary respites I know of no justification whatever for any sort of a recess until the sine qua non bills are passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I feel very much the same way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). The clerk will state the first amendment reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary," on page 4, line 15, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$169,200," and insert "\$213,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Labor Statistics," on page 6, line 4, after the word "Bureau", to strike out "\$1,212,300," and insert "\$1,312,300," and in line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,140,000," and insert "\$1,160,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 7, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$1,510,400" and insert "\$1,556,185."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Children's Bureau", on page 7, line 19, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$387,900" and insert "\$376,-

600", and in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$328,000" and insert "\$329,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 5, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$260,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 5, to insert:

Salaries and expenses (national defense): For expenses necessary in carrying out, in connection with the national defense, provisions of laws imposing duties and responsibilities on the Children's Bureau, including objects specified in appropriations for the Children's Bureau under this title, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, \$25,548.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 21, after the name "United States", to insert "and of Army aviation cadets", and on page 10, line 1, before the words "per centum", to strike out "2" and insert "3."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Women's Bureau", on page 12, after line 9, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau (national defense): For expenses necessary in carrying out, in connection with national defense activities, the provisions of the act creating the Women's Bureau (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses and travel, \$55,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Howard University", on page 17, line 20, after the word "funds", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$751,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of Education—Education and training, defense workers (national defense)", on page 23, after line 21, to insert:

Visual aids for war training (national defense): For all necessary expenses of the Office of Education in procuring and making available, for reproduction and use, visual-aid instructional units, consisting of motion-picture films, lantern slides, slide films, and film loops, for training in occupations essential to the war effort (each such occupation to be approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses; printing and binding; \$207,312: *Provided*, That copies of slides and films shall be sold at a price sufficient to pay the whole cost of production of such slides and films.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Public Health Service", on page 29, line 6, after the name "Public Health Service", to strike out "\$11,450,000" and insert "\$11,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "St. Elizabeths Hospital," on page 38, line 14, after the word "hospital", to strike out the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the District

of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring St. Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, all or part of the estimated or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon between the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned," and insert "*Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring St. Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem rate recommended annually in advance by the Federal Board of Hospitalization and approved by the President and bills rendered by the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 4, to insert:

For an additional amount for building for storeroom, etc., St. Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$445,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Administrator," on page 46, after line 2, to insert:

National Youth Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$78,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, for all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to liquidate the affairs of the National Youth Administration, including settlement of claims for property damage accruing prior to January 2, 1944, under paragraph 20 of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1943; payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who have not liquidated such by June 30, 1944; payment of salaries and other necessary administrative expenses (including personal services in the District of Columbia and travel expenses), not exceeding \$53,000, incurred during the fiscal year 1945; and payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of the personnel employed under such



amount: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed under such sum of \$53,000 at a rate exceeding the rates applicable to classification grade CAF 13 or the equivalent and the amount allocated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$36,500 and the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed \$25,000: *Provided further*, That the Federal Security Administrator is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, supplies, and equipment of the National Youth Administration as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equipment shall not be subject to the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such property, during the period of such use: *Provided further*, That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such personnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without regard to civil service and classification laws.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 6, after the name "United States", to strike out "\$1,350,000" and insert "\$1,600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—National Labor Relations Board," on page 55, line 15, after the word "law", to strike out "\$2,000,-450" and insert "\$2,125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 22, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$478,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 14, after the word "filed" to strike out "by an employee or employees of such plant."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title VII—Executive Office of the President—Apprentice Training Service", on page 61, line 15, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$4,500" and insert "\$9,000"; in line 16, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$77,700", and in line 17, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$537,500" and insert "\$593,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 23, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$92,600" and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$637,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment which is in reality a committee amendment. I am instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to offer an amendment, which has been printed and which lies on the desk of Senators, to insert a new paragraph beginning in line 6, page 48.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 48, after line 6, it is proposed to insert the following:

Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: For expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to provide temporary aid, not to extend beyond

the duration of the existing war and 6 months thereafter, to enemy aliens and other persons excluded from areas designated pursuant to authority contained in Proclamations No. 2525 of December 7, 1941, and 2526 and 2527 of December 8, 1941, and Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, or whose normal means of livelihood has been interrupted by reasons of restrictions imposed by the Attorney General or any law or order authorizing the removal of persons whose presence may be deemed dangerous to the United States, and to the dependents of any of such persons, \$50,000: *Provided*, That funds may be transferred with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget to this appropriation from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority", in an amount not exceeding \$50,000, and shall be consolidated with this appropriation and the whole administered and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may make expenditures from this appropriation, by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as he may designate, expenditures by such other agencies to be without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, is this an amendment which the committee authorized to be offered?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator make a brief explanation of it?

Mr. REED. I shall be very happy to do so. The appropriation called for is a very modest sum and is desired by the Federal Security Agency to enable it to take care of indigent aliens who have been separated from the head of the family by some action of the Department of Justice. For example, there is an alien in this country, we will say, who has not as yet become a citizen. The F. B. I. may mark that man for observation. He may not have committed any crime, may not have done anything wrong, but he is an enemy alien, so the F. B. I. watches him. Frequently that interferes with that head of a family earning a living. The number of dependents of aliens of that character is small probably less than a hundred.

An arrangement has been made whereby all such cases are handled by one agency. The Federal Security Agency goes to the State or local relief authority and arranges with them to take care of the few cases of this kind. I asked in the committee, Why does not the local community or the State take care of them? The answer is obvious. In a number of States no one can obtain relief unless he is a citizen of the State, or has been in the State for a given length of time.

The appropriation called for is not very great. The object is very deserving. The committee discussed it at some length, and authorized and directed me to offer the amendment to the bill.

I inquire of the Senator from Maine whether I have made an adequate explanation.

Mr. WHITE. It is a surprisingly satisfactory one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 64, after line 22, it is proposed to insert the following:

Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Chairman of said Commission for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere (pursuant to agreements between the United States and such foreign countries), for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the war effort, including the transportation of such workers from points outside the United States to ports of entry of the United States and return (including transportation from place of employment in the United States to port of entry of the United States in any case of default by an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be liable to the United States for the cost thereof), cost of temporary maintenance of workers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United States, when necessary, reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care of such workers from the time of reporting for transportation to the United States or return to the country of origin until arrival at the destination, necessary assistance to meet emergency health and welfare problems while in the United States, when such assistance is not otherwise available to such persons, and guaranties of employment while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the workers are imported, \$2,465,000, of which not to exceed \$123,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,000 for temporary employment of administrative personnel outside continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$25,800 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of local labor supply: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1945, for the purpose of fulfilling guaranties and other obligations theretofore incurred with respect to such foreign workers and for all other purposes connected with the protection and ultimate return of any workers theretofore transported: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture.

Mr. McKELLAR. The amendment is similar to provision made heretofore.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.



The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 15, it is proposed to insert the following:

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to liquidate during the fiscal year 1945 the existing organization of the Working Conditions Service, including payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of employees separated from the Government service due to the discontinuance of this Service; such travel as may be necessary to the accomplishment of the said liquidation; and the termination of existing leases for office space an indeterminate amount to be derived from the unexpended and unobligated balance of the appropriation made to the Division of Labor Standards (national defense) in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, approved December 23, 1943, not exceeding \$40,000.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, the full committee denied the appropriation for a continuation of this agency. Therefore I am asking that the agency be liquidated, and that it be permitted to expend not to exceed \$40,000 of its unexpended present balance to enable it to liquidate, which means the termination of leases, paying for accrued vacations, and doing other things necessary to winding up the agency.

Mr. BRIDGES. The explanation is entirely satisfactory to me, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President are we about to act on the passage of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. This is rushing through a major bill pretty rapidly. There are several things which I should like to have explained before the bill is passed.

I wish to inquire of the Senator in charge of the bill as to the provision for the Women's Bureau, on page 12. As I understand, the Women's Bureau asked for an amount somewhat in excess of \$200,000 to continue their work, which is rather important, having to do with women in industry. I am wondering how the decision to place the figure at \$55,000 was arrived at.

Mr. McKELLAR. I read from the report of the committee:

In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, there was made available for 6 months of the current fiscal year \$50,000 for the purpose of enabling the Bureau to make a study of the problems to be encountered during the transitional period, and a study of hours of work in relation to industrial fatigue of women workers. The Department requested \$110,000 to continue this work during the fiscal year 1945. The committee recom-

mend \$55,000 for the purpose of concluding the studies that are now under way. In recommending this amount, it is the intention of the committee that no new studies shall be undertaken, and that the studies now in progress shall be completed during the fiscal year 1945 within the amount of appropriation proposed. The remaining \$90,000 requested under this appropriation for the purpose of providing technical staff assistance to conduct studies of jobs that women are performing in heavy industries has not been approved by the committee but has been disallowed in its entirety.

In other words, it is to carry on for a full year the work which has already been begun.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand, it involves a liquidating program.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, Mr. President. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gillette	Revercomb
Austin	Gurney	Robertson
Ball	Hatch	Russell
Bankhead	Hawkes	Shipstead
Barkley	Hill	Stewart
Bridges	Holman	Taft
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Kilgore	Truman
Bushfield	La Follette	Tunnell
Butler	Lucas	Tydings
Byrd	McClellan	Vandenberg
Capper	McFarland	Wagner
Chavez	McKellar	Wallgren
Cordon	Maloney	Walsh, Mass.
Danaher	Maybank	Walsh, N. J.
Davis	Mead	Weeks
Downey	Millikin	Wherry
Eastland	Moore	White
Ellender	Murdoch	Wiley
Ferguson	Murray	Willis
George	Pepper	
Gerry	Reed	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received a communication from the chairman of our State industrial commission, Voyta Wrabetz, I ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee to turn to page 41 of the bill. In line 11 on page 41 it will be noticed that the amount proposed to be appropriated is \$25,000,000. The Social Security Board recommended \$34,000,000 for the fiscal year 1945, and the Bureau of the Budget approved a recommendation for \$31,000,000.

The letter from this distinguished citizen of Wisconsin so well presents the need throughout the Nation for at least \$31,000,000 that I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Tennessee would accept an amendment in that amount and take it to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the House agreed on \$25,000,000, and the Senate committee did likewise. The House thought it was sufficient, and the Senate committee thought it was sufficient. If it should prove to be insufficient, there would be no trouble about getting an additional appropriation in a deficiency bill. So the amount was left as the House had placed it. I think if the Senator will examine into the ques-

tion, he will find that \$25,000,000 will be ample.

Mr. WILEY. I wish briefly to refer to several paragraphs in this letter, and after I shall have read portions of it I shall ask that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD.

The request is summarized as follows:

A restoration in the Senate of at least the \$31,000,000 figure originally estimated by the Social Security Board. We hold that this is hardly more than adequate to meet existing work loads, to say nothing of making even a minimum provision for future contingencies. In the event that this item is adjusted in the Senate, we solicit our Members in the House to communicate the position of the States to the Member of the House on the conference committee that will ultimately adjust the figure.

I ask that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION,  
Madison, June 13, 1944.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,  
United States Senator,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.)

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: We would like to enlist your support in a problem confronting the industrial commission in the administration of the Unemployment Compensation Act of this State. The problem at hand confronts all State unemployment-compensation agencies, and it is considered to be of such importance by them as to call for their concerted action with their respective congressional delegations.

The problem referred to is the item of the administrative grants to States for the administration of State unemployment-compensation laws for the 1944-45 fiscal year, contained in H. R. 4899.

Twenty-five million dollars was recommended for this purpose by the Appropriations Committee of the House, which sum was accepted by the House in the appropriation bill H. R. 4899. The bill has gone over to the Senate and will come before a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Social Security Board had recommended \$34,000,000 for fiscal 1945, and the Budget Bureau had approved \$31,000,000.

The \$25,000,000 figure would involve a crippling cut, not for the Federal agency but for the State agencies who receive these grants. Such a figure would cripple the administration of State unemployment-compensation laws in the very year when they will be of the greatest public importance.

The State unemployment-compensation agencies are definitely of the opinion that if this sum of money is made available to the Social Security Board for meeting the administrative costs of State unemployment-compensation operations for the ensuing fiscal year, without further provision for a contingent fund or without certain instructions to the Board guiding its disbursement, good probabilities exist that the functioning of the present State unemployment-compensation program will be so impaired as to discredit it.

Due to the Board's announced preference for a national system to supplant the existing State systems, the States feel that, out of fairness to the Board and to themselves, it would be improper to rely entirely upon the Board's representations and its presentation of the situation to Congress; and the States consequently feel that they have no recourse other than to directly call the attention of Congress to the matter in question.



For the fiscal year now coming to a close, Congress appropriated \$35,328,000 to meet the administrative expenses of State unemployment-compensation agencies. Of this appropriated sum, thirty-three and one-third million dollars was granted to the States, with the result that an unencumbered balance of approximately \$2,000,000 will lapse on June 30. During this fiscal year now closing, there is every reason to believe that the volume of unemployment-compensation claims has achieved a bedrock minimum. With the invasion of the Continent successfully under way in its initial stages, and considering the European theater of operations more generally, there is every good reason to believe that the ensuing fiscal year will bring a vast increase in the work load of State agencies. This is so because it is generally understood and agreed that, with the fall of Nazi Germany, there will be a marked cut-back in the production of war materials, with a resultant reconversion of a material percentage of our plant capacity for other uses. Charles Wilson of the War Production Board has recently estimated this anticipated cut-back as 35 percent. The cut-back, when it comes, can only mean that the States would be called upon to service a great volume of unemployment-compensation claimants, who will be idle during the reconversion and reallocation of manpower processes.

It is clear that if the States are to meet the impending impact of unemployment, they must begin now to prepare for it. Although much paper planning has been done, little actual preparation has been undertaken. The Social Security Board has felt constrained to hold the States within the limits of their immediate work load—so much so that the approximately \$2,000,000 balance, above referred to, which sum could well have been spent in the purchase of supplies, forms, and equipment, which require considerable time for delivery, apparently will be allowed to lapse.

The Social Security Board, in preparing its budget for the ensuing fiscal year, concluded that approximately \$34,000,000 for the operation of State agencies would be sufficient. This is approximately comparable to the thirty-three and one-third million dollars that will have been used by the State agencies at the close of the present fiscal year. The Board is reluctant to enlighten the States on the basis of the formula used in arriving at its budget estimates, but, by reason of the close similarity of the approximately \$34,000,000 requested for the ensuing year to the thirty-three and one-third million dollars actually used this year, it can be fairly concluded that the estimated budget figure for the next year reflects only the current work loads of the State, with perhaps a minimum allowance for the advance preparation and the ultimate expansion that is necessary to meet the critical problems of the next year.

The \$34,000,000 estimated by the Board was reduced to \$31,000,000 by the Bureau of the Budget. The \$31,000,000 was, in turn, further reduced (and rather arbitrarily, and without reference to any definite criteria, as the record will show) to \$25,000,000 by the Labor-Federal Security Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The reasoning, as contained in the committee report of the House group recommending the reduction demonstrates a sufficient basis for the concern of State agencies:

"The \$25,000,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$6,000,000 from the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$10,328,000 from the 1944 appropriation. Under this item of expense is performed the collection of contributions and the payment of benefits under unemployment compensation features of the social-security program. At this time the work in connection with the collection of contributions has increased due to the increased number of persons employed. On

the other hand, the work in connection with the payment of benefits has decreased and in the opinion of the committee should decrease much more. It is reported that an average of approximately 100,000 persons are receiving unemployment benefits each week. There is little excuse for persons to be unemployed in this country today. The need for manpower is greater now than ever before and any general unemployment is inexcusable and should not be encouraged by the payment of unemployment benefits."

The record is void of any efforts on the part of anyone to straighten out the above faulty comprehension.<sup>1</sup>

One can infer from the above-cited excerpt that the committee supposed that the appropriations recommended by it were to be directly used in the making of benefit payments. Thus, it was reasoned that there was no excuse for the payment of benefits at this time; therefore, sums would not be made available for making such payments.

The clear basic fact is that if it is desired to hold benefit payments to a minimum at this time—and, of course, this is desirable—more money, not less money, is necessary for administrative purposes. Persons claiming unemployment compensation under State laws are prima facie entitled thereto, and it is up to the administrative agencies to rebut the prima facie showing by investigating the claimants' status. Any material cut in appropriations that would make necessary further reductions in our field office and investigating staff might well mean a great expansion in benefit payments.

Although reference is made in the committee reports to functions performed by the State agencies other than benefit payments, sufficient recognition was not given to these other functions. The problem of contribution collection is now greatly magnified by reason of increased payrolls and the type and nature of many employers in the field of war production. The processing of wage records relating to greatly increased numbers of covered employers, which is a necessary prerequisite to the payment of future benefits, is also of greatly increased proportions. Also, to meet even our minimum benefit-payment load, it is necessary to maintain at least a skeleton staff in our field offices.

The question may be asked: "Why should the States concern themselves at this time with the appropriation figure in H. R. 4899? Why not spend it so as to meet efficiently their present operating load and to make reasonable advance preparation for the rather definitely foreseeable crisis ahead? In the event that the amount proves insufficient, then Congress will make a deficiency appropriation."

If a solution could be achieved along the lines of the above query, the situation could, of course, be satisfactorily handled. However, it is the position of the Social Security Board that, since Congress bases its appropriations for the use of the States on work-load estimates submitted by the Board, the allotments to the States must be controlled by developments concerning these work-load criteria. Only to the extent that there are increases in the work load may the States, under present Board practices, expect an increase in their administrative grants. Aside from crippling the States in the handling of their present work loads this Board

<sup>1</sup> Of interest is the statement made by BUTLER HARE, chairman of the subcommittee, in presenting the \$25,000,000 to the House. "We may have made some mistakes in our conclusions and I shall not attempt to justify them further than to say that if there are any they can be attributed to the failure to secure more thorough and complete information." CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 29, p. 5188.

practice obviously does not allow the States such additional sums as are presently necessary to make even minimum preparations for increased work loads prior to their actual occurrence.

We ask your assistance in accomplishing the following:

(1) A restoration in the Senate of at least the \$31,000,000 figure originally estimated by the Social Security Board. We hold that this is hardly more than adequate to meet existing work loads, to say nothing of making even a minimum provision for future contingencies. In the event that this item is adjusted in the Senate, we solicit our Members in the House to communicate the position of the States to the Member of the House on the Conference Committee that will ultimately adjust the figure.

(2) An incorporation in the Senate committee report (re H. R. 4899) instructing the Board, in the making of grants to the States, to be guided not only by current work-load estimates but also to give due consideration to the necessity of timely and adequate advance preparation on the part of the States to meet sudden and greatly increased work loads.

Admittedly, the ensuing fiscal year holds too many imponderables to permit at this time a very accurate calculation of the administrative expenses of State agencies. However, it is a near certainty that there will be a great increase in unemployment compensation claims relative to their present minimum level. It is likewise a certainty that if the States are to meet successfully a considerable increase in claim loads advance preparation is necessary. Advance preparation involves the ordering of forms, supplies, and certain equipment which will necessarily encumber funds beyond the proportions of the present work-load figures.

It is the duty of the Board to make grants to the States on the basis of the amounts "necessary for the proper and efficient administration" (sec. 302 (a) of the Social Security Act). Proper and efficient administration in our judgment involves advance preparation to meet conditions that appear to be in the rather immediate offing.

It is our understanding that all State unemployment compensation agencies are to communicate with their congressional delegation. We think that if Congress can be correctly apprised of the situation some corrective steps may yet be taken.

We feel assured that we can rely on your favorable consideration of our problem.

Very truly yours,

VOYTA WRABETZ,  
Chairman.

Mr. WILEY. As I understand the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, he declines my request?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. I am obliged to do so. The committee passed upon the question after hearings and came to the conclusion that \$25,000,000 was ample for the purpose. The House had done the same thing. For that reason the figure was left at \$25,000,000. I have no authority to agree to a change. I hope the Senator will not press his amendment, because if for any reason the amount should prove insufficient, of course Congress will provide additional appropriations.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in line with what the distinguished Senator has said, I merely wish to point out what the writer of the letter has to say on that subject:

It is clear that if the States are to meet the impending impact of unemployment, they must begin now to prepare for it. Although much paper planning has been done,



little actual preparation has been undertaken. The Social Security Board has felt constrained to hold the States within the limits of their immediate work load—so much so that the approximately \$2,000,000 balance, above referred to, which sum could well have been spent in the purchase of supplies, forms, and equipment, which require considerable time for delivery, apparently will be allowed to lapse.

I understand the committee did not give the States a chance to be heard.

I understand also that the \$31,000,000 is simply for overhead, which is badly needed to meet the challenges of the future.

I ask that the figures "\$25,000,000", in line 11, on page 41 be stricken, and that in place thereof there be inserted "\$31,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The only way that could be accomplished at this time would be by unanimous consent. Does the Senator make that request?

Mr. WILEY. I make that request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am compelled to object at this time, because the House committee and the Senate committee have considered this matter, and have refused to agree to such an increase. So I cannot agree to accept it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the present parliamentary situation is such that an amendment can be offered only by unanimous consent or by a motion that the Senate reconsider its action in ordering the third reading of the bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Tennessee will not insist on observance of the technicalities which exist because of the parliamentary situation.

As a matter of fact, this question is rather an important one. I will say, if my colleague will permit me to do so, that, had I been advised of this situation sooner, I certainly would have gone before the Appropriations Committee. But, as I understand the situation, the reason why the matter was not called to the attention of Senators who are not members of the committee was because of the absence of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. It was understood that the bill would be held up until he returned; at least, that was the information I received over the telephone yesterday.

I had fully intended to offer or join in support of an amendment of this nature. In view of the fact that the bill has reached its present parliamentary status sooner than I, certainly, had anticipated, or else I would have been on the floor, I hope the Senator will not prevent us from having an opportunity to discuss this question and to permit the Senate then to decide on what it thinks should be done.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, after the Appropriations Committee of each House and after both Houses have agreed on the item, I think it should remain as it is; but, under the circumstances, if the Senators wish to have a vote on this particular question, and if the senior Senator from Wisconsin or the junior

Senator from Wisconsin wishes to offer an amendment to change the item \$25,000,000 to \$31,000,000—is that the idea?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understood that was the amendment my colleague intended to offer, if he were permitted to do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well; I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]? The Chair hears none.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, let me ask what is the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request is that on page 41 of the bill, in line 11, the figures "\$25,000,000" be stricken out, and "\$31,000,000" be substituted. Is there objection?

Mr. RUSSELL. Has the order for the third reading of the bill been set aside by proper parliamentary action?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin has requested unanimous consent to offer the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the House disallowed it, and the Senate Committee—

Mr. RUSSELL. I am familiar with the item.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to that action. However, I had understood there were some other amendments the Senator proposed to offer. It seems to me that if we reopen the bill we should not set aside the action of the Senate in ordering the third reading of the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope no other amendments will be offered, because we wish to conclude consideration of the appropriation bills as soon as possible.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no amendment of my own.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the request, as I understand, applies only to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, relative to the statement made by the Senator from Tennessee, I would say that if we reopen the bill, it is reopened.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no, Mr. President. As I understand the situation, the request is made to return to page 41 and to offer an amendment changing the figures "\$25,000,000" to "\$31,000,000." That is my understanding of the request.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well; I withdraw what I said.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 41, in line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert "\$31,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, unless my colleague desires to speak further on this matter at this time, I should like to make a brief statement. As Senators know, there is provision in the Social Security Act for the Federal Government to carry the expense of the administration of unemployment compensation at the State levels. The State organizations are greatly concerned in regard to this item. They feel that a reduction to \$25,000,000 would seriously cripple administration, and that in the long run in all probability the effect would be to increase the drain on unemployment compensation funds, because the reduction would result, according to my information, in a curtailment of the necessary investigations made of cases which are presented by individuals asking for unemployment compensation.

As Senators must realize, a person who is in covered employment and who presents a claim for unemployment compensation has a prima facie right to such compensation; and so, unless the administrative agencies at the State levels are sufficiently equipped to investigate those cases, there will be a failure to ascertain the bona fides of the claims for unemployment compensation.

Furthermore, there is the necessity for the State agencies to carry a larger load than would appear from a superficial examination of the statistics. It is true that because of the manpower shortage and high levels of employment the actual cases—the case load, so to speak—of persons receiving unemployment compensation have declined. But, on the other hand, because of the tremendous increase in employment and the coming into being of new companies and new corporations, the administrative expense in connection with the collection of the funds and keeping the records has increased.

The Social Security Board originally recommended to the Budget Bureau the sum of \$34,000,000, which was approximately \$500,000 more than the Budget estimate of last year; but the Budget Bureau cut the figure to \$31,000,000. The House committee reduced it to \$25,000,000, and the Senate committee has reaffirmed that action by not changing the bill in that respect as it came from the House of Representatives. It will be noted that the reduction is rather drastic, and that it can only come out of the administrative operations at the State level.

As we know—and I think we may as well be frank about it—there is a conflict between the Social Security Board and the State unemployment compensation insurance agencies. The Board and the Federal Security Administrator have advocated federalization of unemployment compensation. That issue, of course, is not directly involved in this item, but, nevertheless, the States are apprehensive that if they have to meet such a drastic cut in their administrative expenses, and are unable efficiently to operate, it will be asserted against them, and will become an additional argument on the part of those who wish to federalize the system.

Mr. President, we hear a great deal about Senators being interested in not



having the Federal Government take over all functions of the States. Yet if this amendment should prevail, there would be a drastic cut in the administrative expenses of the State agencies which, it is contended by them, will impair the efficiency of their operation. I think the Senate should hesitate before it takes the action proposed by the bill, especially since it would appear from the information contained in the letter sent to me by Mr. Voyta Wrabetz, chairman of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, which administers the law in Wisconsin, that the action of the House of Representatives was taken largely because it saw that the case load had gone down, and therefore it thought that the administrative expenses could be reduced. But that is not the situation as presented to me by the State agency which administers the law in Wisconsin.

Although my colleague has had the letter inserted in the RECORD, I will read from it for the benefit of Senators.

The \$34,000,000 estimated by the Board—

That means the Social Security Board—

was reduced to \$31,000,000 by the Bureau of the Budget. The \$31,000,000 was, in turn, further reduced (and rather arbitrarily, and without reference to any definite criteria, as the record will show) to \$25,000,000 by the Labor-Federal Security Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The reasoning, contained in the committee report—

That is the House committee's report—of the House group recommending the reduction demonstrates a sufficient basis for the concern of State agencies:

"The \$25,000,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$6,000,000 from the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$10,328,000 from the 1944 appropriation. Under this item of expense is performed the collection of contributions and the payment of benefits under unemployment-compensation features of the social-security program. At this time the program in connection with the collection of contributions has increased due to the increased number of persons employed. On the other hand, the work in connection with the payment of benefits has decreased, and, in the opinion of the committee, should decrease much more. It is reported that an average of approximately 100,000 persons are receiving unemployment benefits each week. There is little excuse for persons to be unemployed in this country today. The need for manpower is greater now than ever before, and any general unemployment is inexcusable and should not be encouraged by the payment of unemployment benefits."

That ends the quotation from the House committee report.

Mr. President, it seems to me that after a man has made contributions, and is unemployed, under the safeguards established under the unemployment-compensation statutes to pay him something to which he is entitled does not encourage unemployment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator hit the nub of the situation when he said that this is a strong movement to federalize unemployment insurance, and that now would be an inappropriate time for those who believe in State regulation of unemployment insurance to

reduce the funds so they would not be sufficient to enable the act to be effectively administered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to make it clear, Mr. President, that nothing I said was intended to imply that the Board was making this move for the purpose stated. It recommended to the Budget Bureau an appropriation of \$34,000,000; but the amount was cut to \$31,000,000 by the Budget Bureau, and has now been cut to \$25,000,000 by the House. The amount, as reported by the Senate committee, remains at \$25,000,000. What I said, and wish to repeat, is that the effort to federalize the system has caused some agencies to be apprehensive that if their funds are drastically reduced, and they are thereby unable efficiently to discharge their responsibilities under the law, such inefficiency will subsequently be charged to them and will be used as a further argument for federalization.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. As bearing out what the Senator has said, I have received within the hour a telegram from Mr. William L. McKee, chairman of Vermont Unemployment Compensation Commission, protesting against the reduction of \$6,000,000 in the appropriation for the unemployment-compensation program. If the protest had come from some other source I should have been inclined to pay little attention to it; but having come from a Vermont commission I think we should take it seriously, because Vermont commissions do not ask for increases in appropriations on the part of the Federal Government unless there is sound and good reason for doing so.

As the Senator has so ably stated, for a long time there has been a fear on the part of the State commissions that some day the program might become wholly federalized, and the States might have nothing more to say about the operation of the program. Such a fear is expressed in the telegram to which I have referred, wherein Mr. McKee says:

Such drastic reduction will prevent proper investigations resulting in expansion of benefit payments which in turn will affect full utilization of manpower.

In other words, it is the fear of the commission that it will not be able to do efficient work.

It has been said that the money appropriated could be used, and then the commissions could come back for a deficiency appropriation; but State commissions do not work in that way. If an appropriation is made for a year they will plan their program so as to make the appropriation last for the year.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Furthermore, if the Senator from Vermont will pardon me, under the law the Social Security Board will be required to budget on a monthly basis, spreading over the whole fiscal year, whatever amount the Congress appropriates for this purpose. Under the language reported by the committee, we have no hope that there may be any elasticity permitting more rapid expenditure of the money in the early months of the fiscal year and a diminu-

tion of it later. So, unless the Congress provides sufficient money, we can assume and must assume the responsibility for having drastically cut this appropriation, and thus crippled the efficiency of the State agencies.

I wish further to read briefly from the comments of Mr. Wrabetz in his letter concerning the House committee report, which was the alleged justification for this drastic cut. He says:

One can infer from the above-cited excerpt that the committee supposed that the appropriations recommended by it were to be directly used in the making of benefit payments. Thus, it was reasoned that there was no excuse for the payment of benefits at this time, therefore sums would not be made available for making such payments.

The clear basic fact is that if it is desired to hold benefit payments to a minimum at this time—and, of course, this is desirable—more money, not less money, is necessary for administrative purposes. Persons claiming unemployment compensation under State laws are prima facie entitled thereto, and it is up to the administrative agencies to rebut the prima facie showing by investigating the claimant's status. Any material cut in appropriations that would make necessary further reductions in our field office and investigating staff might well mean a great expansion in benefit payments.

Although reference is made in the committee reports to functions performed by the State agencies other than benefit payments, sufficient recognition was not given to these other functions. The problem of contribution collection is now greatly magnified by reason of increased pay rolls and the type and nature of many employers, in the field of war production.

I am certain that every Senator is familiar with that fact. In the effort to expand production more and more companies, even very small companies in some instances, have been brought in to help speed up war production. That has increased the administrative burden upon the State agencies in the collection of unemployment contributions.

The processing of wage records relating to the greatly increased numbers of covered employers, which is a necessary prerequisite to the payment of future benefits, is also of greatly increased proportions.

Every Senator will appreciate that that point is well taken. In the tremendous increase in the number of persons gainfully employed in covered occupations the administrative burden upon the State agencies has grown directly in proportion to that increase. Yet, it is proposed to cut this item to \$25,000,000 which is \$9,000,000 less than the Board recommended, and which is a reduction from the 1944 appropriation of \$10,000,000.

Also, to meet even our minimum benefit-payment load it is necessary to maintain at least a skeleton staff in our field offices.

The question may be asked: "Why should the States concern themselves at this time with the appropriation figure in H. R. 4899?" Why not spend it so as to efficiently meet their present operating load and to make reasonable advance preparation for the rather definitely foreseeable crisis ahead? In the event that the amount proves insufficient then the Congress will make a deficiency appropriation.

But, Mr. President, that cannot be done. The Board will be forced to



budget over the entire fiscal year whatever sum we provide to pay the State compensation agencies their administrative expenses.

I think, Mr. President, from every standpoint that we are in a reasonable position in asking only for what the Budget allowed. It is a reduction from last year's appropriation, and is a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the amount which the Social Security Board recommended to the Budget Bureau. If we make this drastic cut now we must accept full responsibility for impairing the efficiency which will follow in the administration by the States of the unemployment-compensation law, and in that way we will be weakening their position in the struggle which is bound to ensue over whether unemployment compensation shall be completely federalized. In the light of the facts we have presented I cannot believe that the position taken is untenable or unreasonable.

I may say that Mr. Wrabetz is a conscientious public servant. He has served for many years as chairman of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, and I can state that Senators may rely upon the conservative character of the statement which he makes in this communication.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the Senator explain from what funds the \$25,000,000 comes if it is appropriated? Is it a part of the amount which the citizen pays as a tax and which is set apart by the Federal Government for administration; so that in reality, if I understand it correctly, the money belongs already to the States, and it is merely a question as to what extent the Federal Government shall control the amount the States shall expend? Is that correct?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Federal Government's control of course of the expenditures made by the State agencies is supreme; there is no limitation whatsoever on it. If we sought to exercise plenary power we could refuse to appropriate anything and the State agencies would have to go out of business. We have the power, and I think, likewise, we have the responsibility. Since under the original Social Security Act the principle was established of providing a Federal tax and then permitting the States to administer it according to their laws, we have a double responsibility to make certain not to impair the activities of the State agencies and not to cripple them and make them inefficient and liable to attack. On that ground I think that we are even more in a position where we should exercise caution than we would be if it were a Federal system and the Federal Government had sole responsibility for its administration.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Vermont with pleasure.

Mr. AUSTIN. Does the Senator from Wisconsin conceive the sum of money from which the \$25,000,000 would be paid to be in the hands and under the con-

trol of the Federal Government as a trustee for the States?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I understand, the appropriation is one made out of the Treasury.

Mr. AUSTIN. Regardless of the money which has been contributed?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The money comes into the Treasury as the result of the Federal tax.

Mr. AUSTIN. But it is paid by the employer and the employee, is it not?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; it is a joint contribution.

Mr. AUSTIN. So that it is the money of the citizens, appropriated to a special purpose, held by the Federal Government and administered by the Federal Government, is it not?

Mr. REED. Will the Senator from Wisconsin permit me to make a suggestion to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. REED. The tax is collected by the Federal Government. The Federal Government is allowed three-tenths of 1 percent for collecting it. Then, in turn, the administration is by the State agencies and through the State agencies. The Congress makes an appropriation every year.

In conclusion on that point, out of the three-tenths of 1 percent the Federal Government has accumulated in excess of \$450,000,000 above its expenses. So there is no question of this operation costing the Federal Government anything.

Let me say to the Senator from Wisconsin that in the Committee on Appropriations I rather took the view he is taking, and favored leaving the appropriation at \$31,000,000. However, the committee concluded not to do that, and I was not impressed with any great threat to the efficient administration of the workmen's compensation law. If I had been, I perhaps would have submitted minority views.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Senator from Kansas will pardon me, I stated, I think perhaps before he entered the Chamber, that I was not put on notice concerning this matter until yesterday afternoon, when the bill had already been reported from the committee. I explained that the information which came to me was that the State agencies had not anticipated that the bill would be reported so soon; they understood that there was a sort of a gentleman's agreement that the Senator from Nevada would be permitted to return before the bill was reported. Then it was found that in the interest of hurrying it through, the committee could not wait for the return of the Senator from Nevada, and so notified him by telegram. Then the State agencies began, in desperation, to get in touch with Senators who they thought might be interested in the matter.

I wish to say again that it is always my practice to go before the committee, because I think the committee has the right to have advance knowledge of the intention of any Senator with regard to amendments. But in all the hurly-burly, and because of the number of committees I have had to attend in the past few

days, I may say frankly that this item in the bill had not been brought to my attention until I received a long-distance telephone call yesterday, and then Mr. Wrabetz's letter came shortly thereafter by air mail. Otherwise, I certainly should have gone before the committee, where I have always received the most courteous reception, and I should not be pressing the matter on the floor of the Senate. I would have gone before the committee first, but it was then too late, for the bill had already been reported.

Mr. REED. The 30th of June does not wait upon the Senator from Wisconsin or any other Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am not asking that it wait; I am only asking an opportunity to justify this last-minute effort to prevent something from happening about which the agencies in the States charged with the responsibility of administering the law are deeply concerned. I feel sure that if they had had an opportunity to impress the importance of this matter upon the Senator from Kansas as it has been impressed upon me, he would now realize the seriousness of the proposed reduction in the appropriation.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Wisconsin that I have not heard a word of objection from the workmen's compensation authorities administering the law in Kansas. If they have any objection, if they have any ideas about the sum which should be allowed, they certainly have failed to advise me.

I wish to say again to the Senator from Wisconsin that in the committee I took rather the position the Senator from Wisconsin is now taking; but I was not impressed with any threat to the efficient administration of the law. If there is a threat, if it should develop in the experience of the next fiscal year that we did not appropriate enough, there will always be a deficiency appropriation available.

I know the Senator from Wisconsin says this money is budgeted, and that is correct, but, after all, it is possible to begin the distribution of money even though it was not originally included in the Budget.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I shall yield in a moment. I regret that this matter has not been brought to the attention of the committee. I regret that it has not been brought to the individual attention of Senators. If I am guilty of laches in any respect, I accept full responsibility for it.

I may say, however, very frankly, that I did not know about the item until after the committee had reported the bill; but I do have great respect for Mr. Wrabetz's judgment. He has been chairman of the industrial commission in Wisconsin under all political parties. He is a conscientious, high-class public servant, and no one can read his letter without coming to the conclusion that he is exceedingly disturbed about the matter, and in the letter, portions of which I have read, he sets forth the reasons why the load has not diminished, as the House committee contended in its report it had.

I now yield to the Senator from Tennessee.



Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say to the Senator from Wisconsin, and to other Senators who are interested in the matter, that the \$31,000,000 is entirely for compensation to those who administer the law. It is all a question of compensation to them. It does not affect what is paid as unemployment compensation.

Mr. REED. It takes care of the administrative expenses.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly, and that is what makes the House committee's paragraph on this subject so fallacious. They say no one should be unemployed now, and therefore we should not be encouraging unemployment by paying unemployment benefits. Not a penny of this money goes to unemployment benefits; it goes for the administrative expenses of State agencies.

Mr. REED. If the Senator will permit me, it includes the collection and handling of the tax collected.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly, and the increase in the number of persons who are covered and the increase in the number of collections the agencies have to make have increased the load, rather than diminished it. The only feature of the load that has diminished is the actual payment of the unemployment compensation benefits; but, as pointed out in Mr. Wrabetz's letter, if the number of persons available for service is reduced to the number of persons making application for unemployment compensation, instead of reducing the number of people who are receiving unemployment compensation, we are moving in the direction of encouraging and permitting people to obtain unemployment compensation who do not have just claim to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The testimony before the committee of the House, and the committee of the Senate also, was to the effect that unemployment compensation was at an all-time low, that unemployment in this country was at an all-time low, and that it was not necessary to retain a large number of employees and to go to the great expense heretofore entailed, when the business of paying unemployment compensation had been reduced to an all-time low.

There is much sense in that. The House felt that that was very cogent, and that it was not necessary to maintain large organizations, with an enormous number of employees, when there are now comparatively few unemployed. If that does not make sense, then I am incapable of understanding.

The fund involved is collected on a percentage basis; it is in the Treasury, and it can be used at any time when necessary. But why keep the enormous number of employees in the various States to carry on a very much smaller business than unhappily had to be conducted before? I hope it will not be so great in the future as it has been in the past. Even this year there was a large amount paid back to the Treasury.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the able Senator from Tennessee falls into the same unfortunate position

which the House committee fell into. They simply looked at the number of persons who are now receiving unemployment compensation and jumped to the conclusion that therefore a drastic slash could be made in the appropriations provided for the expense of the State agencies. They did not recognize, as the Senator from Tennessee does not recognize, that, while it is true, because of high levels of employment, that the payment of unemployment benefits has been reduced, the fact remains that other factors created by the war have increased the burden on the State agencies. That ought to be clear to everyone; it ought to make common sense to everyone. When the number of covered workers is largely increased, as it has been during this war, the work of administration at the State level becomes much heavier, because a record has to be made and kept of every one of those persons. The fact that more and more corporations and small companies have become engaged in the effort to help expand war production, of itself increases the administrative burden and the administrative expense. It is true the work has decreased in one respect, but it has increased in others which more than overcome the reduction incident to the payment of unemployment compensation benefits. We are not asking for an increase in the appropriation; we are asking only for the amount which the Budget Bureau allowed, which is \$3,000,000 less than the amount the Social Security Board first recommended to the Bureau of the Budget and is a drastic cut below what was granted last year. So, all the slack that could be taken out without impairing the efficiency of the State administrations, because of the reduction in the number of persons who are now receiving unemployment compensation, has been taken out.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I think there is still another phase to this matter to which the able Senator from Wisconsin has not yet adverted. I refer to the part which the State administrations of unemployment compensation are inevitably going to play in the post-war conversion program of the Government itself. The so-called George post-war economic planning committee was in session all morning today and dealt for 2 hours with the part which unemployment insurance must play in the reconversion program. We came to the conclusion, I am sure I am entitled to say, that there has got to be an increasing administrative load put upon State unemployment compensation organizations in dealing with the matter in the fashion in which we hope it may be dealt with. I can give the Senator one example. At the present time the Federal standard covers only employers of eight or more employees. We are recommending—we cannot do it ourselves, because it has to originate elsewhere—but we are recommending that the coverage shall be reduced in respect to the number of em-

ployees employed by an employer. Our whole post-war program in relation to unemployment compensation, which inevitably is going to be a key part of the post-war program, contemplates a tremendously increased burden upon State unemployment compensation administrations.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the valuable contribution which the Senator from Michigan has made to the discussion, and I think it is a point which ought to be borne in mind by Senators in determining how they will vote on the question, because with that in contemplation, to impair the efficiency of the organization and, in the present war manpower situation, to permit it to be disintegrated to some extent, at the very time when it may have an additional burden dumped on it, would seem to be entirely unjustified.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. TAFT. May I ask the Senator how much the Federal Government derives from the three-tenths of 1 percent which comes to the Federal Government. Is it not far more than its administrative cost?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Oh, yes. The fund has grown to some three hundred or four hundred million dollars, I think the Senator from Kansas stated.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BALL. Governor McNutt told the committee that up to the present time the excess of collections from the three-tenths of 1 percent over what has actually been paid out to the States for administration purposes, is \$400,000,000.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. My impression is that the Federal Government collects approximately \$150,000,000 a year and pays out only \$31,000,000. The remainder it places in the Treasury.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. So it seems to be only fair that out of that amount the unemployment compensation agencies shall have a sufficient sum for administration.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes. I think the Senator has made a very valid point.

Mr. President, I conclude by saying that I trust that the amendment offered by my colleague will be agreed to, and I hope it will stay in the bill in conference, because, from the investigation I have been able to make of the matter, I am convinced that this drastic cut would have a very serious effect upon the efficiency of the State organizations which by statute we have charged with the responsibility of administering this law.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending question.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this is what the House committee had to say about this matter:

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: The \$25,000,000



provided in the bill is a reduction of \$6,000,000 from the Budget estimate, and a reduction of \$10,328,000 from the 1944 appropriation. Under this item of expense is performed the collection of contributions and the payment of benefits under unemployment compensation features of the social-security program. At this time the work in connection with the collection of contributions has increased due to the increased number of persons employed. On the other hand, the work in connection with the payment of benefits has decreased and in the opinion of the committee should decrease much more. It is reported that an average of approximately 100,000 persons are receiving unemployment benefits each week. There is little excuse for persons to be unemployed in this country today. The need for manpower is greater now than ever before and any general unemployment is inexcusable and should not be encouraged by the payment of unemployment benefits.

That is the reason which actuated the House.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does not the Senator immediately, as a matter of elementary common sense, recognize that the moment hostilities cease the trend will turn in exactly the opposite direction, and the burden of labor will infinitely multiply? Surely the Senator hopes for that happy conclusion, at least in respect to the termination of hostilities, within the next fiscal year.

Mr. McKELLAR. While that may be true, we do not know when the war will end. This agency will always be at liberty to come to Congress and obtain whatever appropriations may be necessary for that purpose. But why maintain a large organization now, when unemployment is at the lowest figure since the system was inaugurated?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I can give the Senator one answer specifically. If the recommendation which was unanimously agreed upon this morning in the George committee becomes effective, the coverage of unemployment compensation will increase to the extent of 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 additional employees within the next fiscal year, as rapidly as it can be done. So, in anticipation of this reconversion program, it is perfectly evident that the burden of administrative labor, regardless of the effect on benefits themselves, will inevitably substantially multiply.

Mr. McKELLAR. Heretofore we have had widespread unemployment. Before the war there was a great amount of unemployment and a vast organization was required. The House thought—and I believe the House was correct—that if we should continue to maintain an organization costing the Government \$31,000,000 at a time when unemployment is at its lowest point, we could not justify such an expense. We are taxing the people for it.

There was testimony on this point. Let me read from the hearings:

Senator McKELLAR. What was the reason why the House reduced the amount to \$25,000,000?

Mr. ALTMAYER. The House indicated that it ought to be reduced because, as the committee said, work in connection with the payment of benefits has decreased; but, as a

matter of fact, that decrease had already been taken into account when we made our estimate of the \$31,000,000. That \$31,000,000 is \$2,300,000 less than the actual administrative expenses will be this fiscal year, and it is \$4,300,000 less than the current appropriation for this fiscal year. We feel that if this reduction of \$6,000,000 is made it will seriously impair the functioning of the 51 different unemployment compensation agencies.

In other words, a reduction in the appropriation would mean a reduction in the size of the organization. It would cost less money. Not so many employees would be required. Manpower is needed everywhere in the Government at this time to carry on the war; and yet we are maintaining an enormous number of employees throughout the country at a cost of \$31,000,000, which is the amount which was appropriated when there was great unemployment.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am sure the Senator will testify that I am about as enthusiastic a bureau demobilizer as there is in the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is. I am surprised at his position on this question. It is not the purpose of the committee to fail to pay every dollar of unemployment benefits to which applicants may be entitled. Of course, when times change, the situation will be different, as has been suggested. I believe the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] suggested a few moments ago that we ought to maintain this organization so as to be ready when the war is over, when there will be a greater amount of unemployment. That will undoubtedly be true; but we can take care of that need when it arises. Congress will be in session substantially all the time. As the House well says, in my judgment, we encourage unemployment, when for the purpose contemplated we pay out vast sums at a time such as this.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to follow up the concession which I obtained from the Senator a moment ago, namely, that a pretty good case would be required to satisfy me that any bureau in Washington could not be substantially reduced, or that any bureau in any State could not be substantially reduced without impairing its public service.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. VANDENBERG. So I submit to the Senator that he must concede, so far as I am concerned, that I would not have reached this conclusion unless there was a reason for it. Everything that occurred in the House, and everything that occurred in his committee, occurred ahead of the crystallization of the reconversion and post-war plans upon which we are now working, and which we are just bringing to a climax.

I say to the Senator that in my judgment—and I believe in the judgment of our post-war planners—there can be no effective reconversion program without a very substantial reliance upon State unemployment-compensation administrations, which will probably face a far larger responsibility and a far greater

load of work during the next fiscal year than they ever had before in the history of the country.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me read further from the hearings:

Senator REED. Approximately what is the number of recipients of unemployment compensation?

Mr. ALTMAYER. At the present time there are about 83,000 beneficiaries who are drawing unemployment-compensation benefits throughout the entire United States, Territories, and possessions.

There are 83,000 beneficiaries, and the committee has recommended an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to administer the payment of unemployment benefits to 83,000 recipients. To my mind that is a very large sum, and should be ample to meet the need. It may not be enough to keep on the pay roll every person who is now in office in the various States under this organization; but it is sufficient to make sure that the recipients of unemployment benefits shall receive such benefits at the right time. The House thought so; the Senate committee thought so; and it can be seen from reading the testimony that, so far as the operators of this organization are concerned, they desired to obtain a large sum merely because they did not wish to take any chances.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield once more?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator's argument seems to come down to saying that because temporarily the payment of unemployment benefits is at a low ebb, due to the fact that there is comparatively little unemployment, we should demobilize a substantial part of the personnel which operates the system normally. I submit to the Senator that it would be just about as logical to discharge all the firemen in Washington between fires.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, Mr. President; I do not agree with the Senator.

I will read further from the testimony of this witness:

Senator REED. About what is the average payment, stated annually?

Mr. ALTMAYER. It runs about \$15 a week.

Senator REED. You still have not given the annual amount.

Mr. ALTMAYER. Oh, the annual amount?

Senator REED. Yes.

Mr. ALTMAYER. The annual amount, I think, would now run probably about \$60,000,000.

Frankly, Mr. President, I say to my brother Senators that it seems to me that \$25,000,000 to provide employees to disburse \$60,000,000 is a very heavy sum. I do not know the exact percentage, but in round numbers, it is between 45 percent and 50 percent. To pay \$25,000,000 to the personnel of the agency which administers \$60,000,000 is an astounding thing. To increase that amount so that it will cost the Government more than half as much as the amount of the benefits themselves seems to me to be too much. I do not remember the exact amount paid to Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, but it is more than \$5,000,000. Think of our paying 50 percent to the employees who



pay us. No one could defend it; no one would defend it.

I think we are very liberal in paying the employees who disburse the \$60,000,000; \$25,000,000 to be paid to them for disbursing unemployment compensation to the beneficiaries under the law is a tremendous amount, and, frankly, I cannot vote for it. I will have to vote the other way.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I am sure the Senator does not wish to leave with the Senate the impression that all the State unemployment compensation commissions do is disburse money. They also have to collect it, and they have to keep individual records of every covered employee in the State, with respect to his eligibility for benefits.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; they have to collect the money. During the short time I have been in the Congress of the United States, I have found that it has not been a very laborious task for me to receive from the Government the checks I am paid at its hands. I think one of the most delightful things in the world is to receive checks.

The compensation commissions have to keep account of the checks, it is true. They have to keep a record of the names. They have to pay out \$60,000,000 to the 83,000 persons who receive benefits. But that is not such a burden that it should cost the Government \$25,000,000. To my mind, \$25,000,000 is an enormous cost. I should like to have Senators think about it before they vote to increase above the sum of \$25,000,000 the appropriation for keeping the books and paying \$60,000,000 to unemployed persons, for it seems to me to be a large sum.

Mr. President, that is all I have to say. I yield the floor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I shall speak very briefly on this subject. I should like to clear up, if possible, some misunderstanding. I am sure the Senator from Minnesota spoke inadvertently when he said the State commissions collect the money. The money is paid by the employer, who deducts it from the wages paid to the wage earners. That amount, plus the employer's own contribution, is paid by him.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is three-tenths of 1 percent.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, in my State there is a merit rating system for employers. Under it, when they have a record for stabilized employment, their contributions decrease. I grant that the State does not collect the funds, but the State must have a record of what every employer has contributed and of the benefits he has received from what he has contributed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the State commissions do not collect the money. It is paid to the Government. The collections amount to approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year. Of that amount the Government may retain three-tenths of 1 percent for its expenses. The payments for unemployment are made through the State commissions. The State commissions, in order to make such payments

properly, must have a record for every employee. While the tax is not paid to the State commissions, it is necessary for them, in order to administer the payments, to have a record of each employee.

The total amount paid last year for unemployment was approximately \$60,000,000. That is a very small sum, and is much smaller than the average or the normal amount. I have no doubt, as the Senator from Michigan has said, that with the end of the war, the readjustment of business, and the return from the war of the members of the armed forces that amount will very largely increase.

From the three-tenths of 1 percent allowed the Government for collection, there has accumulated in the Treasury of the United States \$450,000,000, in round numbers, that amount being above the amount of the expenses incurred by the Federal Government in making the collection.

In the committee, I took the position that I thought it was better to leave the appropriation for the State unemployment commissions at \$31,000,000. The appropriation for this year is approximately \$35,000,000. I think the estimate for the next fiscal year is \$34,000,000.

As I now recall, the Bureau of the Budget recommended a reduction to \$31,000,000. The House reduced the amount to \$25,000,000. The controversy here is over the question whether the House made a mistake in reducing the amount from \$31,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and whether we should restore the \$31,000,000 figure.

I have no pride of opinion concerning this question. As a matter of fact, my own opinion was contrary to the opinion of the majority of the committee. But, in all fairness, it should be stated that the House passed the bill on June 1. The State commissions are fairly energetic about following these matters. If there ever was any complaint from anyone that the amount provided in the bill as it passed the House would impair the efficiency of administration in the States through the State commissions, it never reached me, until the Senator from Wisconsin took the floor today. My own State is fairly vocal, let me say. Kansas does not sit back and fail to express its dissent or disapproval. But I have received no complaint of any kind, either directly or indirectly, verbal or in any other way, from my State about this \$25,000,000 appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say that, so far as I know, I have received no complaint about it.

Mr. REED. So I was surprised when the Senator from Wisconsin took the floor and spoke of the complaint he had received. I do not know anything about the State official whose letter he has read. I have no doubt he is all the Senator from Wisconsin has said he is. But, Mr. President, in the Appropriations Committee, I have earnestly striven to keep the appropriations at the lowest possible minimum. So I went along with the Senator in the committee, even though I, myself, had some doubt. But I do

not believe the Unemployment Compensation work is threatened with disaster if we do not restore the \$31,000,000 figure.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the energy and efficiency with which the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] has been pressing for the consideration of the appropriation bills during recent weeks. Both as chairman of the subcommittee and acting chairman of the full committee, he has moved the appropriation bills along with the utmost speed.

I think that the particular item under consideration is illustrative of the necessity of sending it to conference in order that it may have the consideration which it fully deserves and did not fully obtain during consideration of the bill by the committee.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BURTON. I yield.

Mr. REED. I think the Senator from Ohio may have made a worth-while point. If we write \$25,000,000 into this bill, as the House has done, it will not be subject to any action by the conference except to be accepted by it. If we change it, it will then be open to consideration in the conference, and to being established at whatever sum between \$25,000,000 and \$31,000,000 is found to be desirable.

Mr. BURTON. I thank the Senator from Kansas for his statement, which is precisely what I wished to emphasize. If there is to be any modification of this figure from the \$25,000,000 adopted by the House it will be necessary for the Senate to insert some other figure in order that it may go to the conference committee for consideration.

I served as a member of the subcommittee and of the full Committee on Appropriations, and no one called attention to these matters. I wish to point out that neither in the House nor in the Senate hearings did representatives of the States testify on this issue. They did not present their full case. Only within the past hour I received a telephone call from the superintendent of unemployment insurance of the State of Ohio emphasizing the fact that to his surprise the figure had been reduced to \$25,000,000, whereas \$31,000,000 was less than the amount actually spent during the past year. He stated that it would be absolutely necessary for the States to carry on their work as they are doing it now. He stated further that there can be no question as to what will be necessary for post-war planning. There may be a question as to what may develop during a later period of the year which will have to be covered by a deficiency bill. I told him that when we voted in the committee to retain the House figure it was done with the assurance and with the belief that the difference could be covered by a deficiency appropriation.

I wish to point out that this item of \$31,000,000 represents money which is to go to the States for the administration of unemployment compensation insurance. An amount of approximately \$60,000,000 is to be distributed to beneficiaries; \$1,000,000,000 is to be collected



from those who are required to make payments, and a backlog of about \$5,000,000,000 is involved. It is a three-way operation. The operation consists of payments to beneficiaries which, as the Senator from Tennessee has pointed out, is not a large operation, involving approximately only \$60,000,000 in these days of full employment. Therefore, if the entire \$25,000,000 or \$31,000,000 were required in order to distribute \$60,000,000 to beneficiaries, it would seem to be an exorbitant appropriation. But even in these days of full employment there is seen another side of the picture. Of course, there is a small amount of disbursement for unemployment. There is a great amount of expenditure in connection with necessary administration in collecting and keeping track of the money and posting the payments which are received from employees in time of full employment.

It is pointed out that the sum which is involved, \$31,000,000, comes well within the funds collected for this purpose by the Government. It is \$4,300,000 less than the appropriation for this year and \$2,300,000 less than the actual expenses for this year.

Therefore, I believe the Senate would be wise to restore the figure to \$31,000,000, which is the figure, as I understand, recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, and thus allow the item to go to conference where the conferees may take into consideration the arguments which are now, for the first time, coming in from many States directly involved in the consideration of this issue. The conferees, therefore, will be able to decide between the \$25,000,000 and the \$31,000,000. If it is not done in that way, the issue will be foreclosed, and, to use the words of Mr. Altmeyer, this would be the effect of it—I quote from his testimony before the Senate committee:

But, as I say, the \$31,000,000 requested for next year is \$4,300,000 less than this year's appropriation, or \$2,300,000 less than the sum to be actually expended.

Senator McKellar asked this question:

Will that \$25,000,000 allowed by the House cover it?

Mr. Altmeyer replied:

I am confident it will not cover it without serious loss of efficiency and the creation of an impossible situation for these State agencies.

So, Mr. President, those who believe in retaining and strengthening the State agencies should now vote to make the figure \$31,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Buck	Cordon
Austin	Burton	Danaher
Ball	Bushfield	Davis
Bankhead	Butler	Downey
Barkley	Byrd	Eastland
Bilbo	Capper	Ellender
Brewster	Chavez	Ferguson
Bridges	Connally	George

Gerry	Mead
Gillette	Millikin
Guffey	Moore
Gurney	Murdock
Hatch	Murray
Hawkes	O'Mahoney
Hill	Overton
Holman	Pepper
Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe
Kilgore	Reed
La Follette	Revercomb
Lucas	Russell
McClellan	Robertson
McFarland	Russell
McKellar	Shipstead
Maloney	Stewart
Maybank	Taft

Thomas, Idaho
Thomas, Okla.
Truman
Tunnell
Tydings
Vandenberg
Wagner
Wallgren
Walsh, Mass.
Walsh, N. J.
Weeks
Wherry
White
Wiley
Willis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], on which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRIDGES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] which I transfer to my colleague, the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. I do not know how the Senator from Kentucky would vote if present and voting. I transfer my pair to the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senators from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN and Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is detained in a committee meeting.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained on public business. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] would vote "yea," and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] would vote "nay."

The Senators from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY and Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] is detained in one of the Govern-

ment departments on matters pertaining to his State.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is paired on this question with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "yea," and the Senator from Louisiana would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] has a general pair with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 19, as follows:

#### YEAS—45

Aiken	Gerry	Revercomb
Austin	Gillette	Shipstead
Ball	Hatch	Taft
Barkley	Hawkes	Truman
Bridges	Hill	Tunnell
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Tydings
Butler	Kilgore	Vandenberg
Capper	La Follette	Wagner
Chavez	Lucas	Wallgren
Cordon	McFarland	Walsh, Mass.
Danaher	Mead	Walsh, N. J.
Davis	Millikin	Weeks
Downey	Murdock	Wherry
Ferguson	Murray	Wiley
George	Pepper	Willis

#### NAYS—19

Bankhead	Holman	Robertson
Buck	McClellan	Russell
Bushfield	McKellar	Stewart
Byrd	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Maybank	White
Ellender	Moore	
Gurney	Reed	

#### NOT VOTING—32

Andrews	Glass	Overton
Bailey	Green	Radcliffe
Bilbo	Guffey	Reynolds
Bone	Hayden	Scrugham
Brewster	Jackson	Smith
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Idaho
Caraway	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McCarran	Tobey
Clark, Idaho	Nye	Wheeler
Clark, Mo.	O'Daniel	Wilson
Connally	O'Mahoney	

So Mr. WILEY's amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on page 56, after line 23, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator can do that only by unanimous consent.

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to offer an amendment on page 56, after line 23, to clarify that section of the bill.

Mr. McKellar. What is the section?

Mr. BRIDGES. The National Labor Relations Board title, line 23, page 56.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, in line 23 to add these words:

The existence of an agreement or a renewal thereof between management and a labor organization on or before July 1, 1942, with-



out complaint being filed by an employee or employees, shall, however, be prima facie evidence that the organization has not been formed in violation of such section 158.

The amendment merely clarifies the language so that there will not be any twilight zone. I think it is a sound amendment and should be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In title IV, page 56, at the end of line 23, it is proposed to insert the following:

The existence of an agreement or a renewal thereof between management and a labor organization on or before July 1, 1942, without complaint being filed by an employee or employees, shall, however, be prima facie evidence that the organization has not been formed in violation of such section 158.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the final passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 4899) was passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representative thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. OVERTON. I submit a conference report on the Navy Department appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4559) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8 and 9.

JOHN H. OVERTON,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
DAVID I. WALSH,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
JOHN M. COFFEE,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,  
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,  
WALTER C. PLOESER,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I inquire if the report was signed by the minority members of the conference committee on the part of the Senate?

Mr. OVERTON. It was signed by all Senators in attendance at the conference.

Mr. President, I wish to make a statement about the two amendments from which the Senate conferees receded. Amendment No. 8 relates to the war aviation field in Oklahoma where oil has been discovered. The amendment which the Senate proposed was to revest the title in the original owners of the land upon their returning the purchase price and reimbursing the Federal Government for the cost of whatever improvements it had made.

Amendment numbered 9, from which we receded, was the provision that none of the funds shall be used by the Navy Department to build facilities where there are existing facilities either publicly or privately owned, which in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy could be obtained at a reasonable cost.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

#### AIR ATTACK ON JAPANESE MAINLAND

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I do not wish the news to become stale, that our B-29's, known as our Super Fortresses, have today bombed the mainland of Japan, without paying a word of tribute to all those who have had some part in the building of the marvelous air force which is responsible for that encouraging achievement. I know of nothing more illustrative of the greatness of the American people than their ability to start with a handful of airplanes at the time they were attacked by a vicious enemy in December 1941 and be able today to accomplish such a marvelous feat.

Too great credit cannot be given to General Arnold, who has fathered and pioneered our great and incomparable air force.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. REED. I wish to invite the attention of the Senator to the fact that the B-29 airplane is made almost exclusively in Kansas. [Laughter.]

Mr. PEPPER. I am sure that the Senator from Kansas is quite proud, and justly so of that airplane.

Mr. REED. I have visited the Boeing plant at Wichita, Kans., where the B-29 is made. I have visited there several times with the approval of the Army and the courtesy of the management of the plant. The factory is a marvelous one, and it is manufacturing one of the most wonderful airplanes of the age.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator from Kansas.

To those who have been responsible for encouraging and stimulating an interest in the development of our air power, from Gen. Billy Mitchell and all who were associated with him down to

Major de Seversky, we owe a great debt of gratitude. I am sure the heartfelt thanks to the millions of this country go out to those who created the magnificent fortresses of the air, and to the faithful men and women who have worked in the factories in accomplishing significant results. We are proud of their accomplishments. We know that they will rapidly hasten the crushing of the enemy and the establishment of permanent peace.

#### SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO WORK ON TUNNEL SITES

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1479) providing for the suspension of certain requirements relating to work on tunnel sites, which was on page 1, line 5, to strike out "war" and insert "wars."

Mr. MURRAY. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

#### EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on House bill 4070, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 30, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 67.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "newspapers and periodicals"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "teletype news service (not exceeding \$900)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "and not to exceed \$35,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 4899

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related  
6       independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
7       1945, namely:



## 1           TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## 2                           OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3           Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
4   bia, \$454,500.

5           Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary (national  
6   defense): For expenses necessary for the administration of  
7   the Davis-Bacon Act and Executive orders dealing with  
8   premium pay in war industries and for the work of the Wage  
9   Adjustment Board, pertaining to building construction con-  
10   tracts financed by Federal funds, including personal services  
11   in the District of Columbia, contract stenographic reporting  
12   services, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to  
13   the appropriations under the Department of Labor for con-  
14   tingent expenses, travel expenses, and printing and binding,  
15   \$100,000.

16          Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-  
17   sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
18   and for other necessary expenses in the field, including con-  
19   tract stenographic reporting services, \$834,600.

20          Contingent expenses: For expenses of the offices and  
21   bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations for  
22   expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase  
23   of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets,  
24   matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap,  
25   sponges, laundry, not exceeding \$1,000 for streetcar fares;



1 purchase, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and motor-  
2 trucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of four motor-  
3 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; freight and express  
4 charges; commercial and labor-reporting services; postage  
5 to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service; pur-  
6 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, news-  
7 papers, and periodicals and, when authorized by the  
8 Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies  
9 or associations which issue publications to members only or  
10 at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not  
11 members, not exceeding \$8,000; contract stenographic  
12 services; and teletype service and tolls (not to exceed  
13 \$1,100) ; \$170,050.

14       Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses under the  
15 Department of Labor, \$1,061,800: *Provided*, That all  
16 funds transferred to the Department of Labor from any  
17 other department or agency under section 601 of the Act  
18 of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and  
19 available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling  
20 expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse  
21 employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses  
22 of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles  
23 within the limits of their official stations in the field.

24       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
25 Department of Labor, \$268,900.

1       Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards:

2   For salaries and other expenses, including purchase and  
3   distribution of reports, and of material for informational ex-  
4   hibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety,  
5   employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations  
6   for labor and industry, \$171,300.

7       Salaries and expenses, safety and health program  
8   (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable  
9   the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of safety and  
10   health among employees engaged in national defense indus-  
11   tries, including personal services in the District of Columbia  
12   and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable  
13   to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for  
14   contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and  
15   binding, ~~(1)\$169,200~~ \$213,200.

16   (2) *Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards,*  
17   *Department of Labor (national defense): For all expenses*  
18   *necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to liquidate dur-*  
19   *ing the fiscal year 1945 the existing organization of the*  
20   *Working Conditions Service, including payment of accumu-*  
21   *lated and accrued annual leave of employees separated from*  
22   *the Government service due to the discontinuance of this*  
23   *Service; such travel as may be necessary to the accomplish-*  
24   *ment of the said liquidation; and the termination of existing*  
25   *leases for office space an indeterminate amount to be derived*

1 *from the unexpended and unobligated balance of the appro-*  
2 *priation made to the Division of Labor Standards (national*  
3 *defense) in the First Supplemental National Defense Ap-*  
4 *propriation Act, 1944, approved December 23, 1943, not*  
5 *exceeding \$40,000.*

6       The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses  
7 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating  
8 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the  
9 work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by  
10 the Division of Labor Standards with the written approval  
11 of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an  
12 amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance  
13 at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor  
14 Standards when incurred on the written authority of the  
15 Secretary of Labor.

16       Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary  
17 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority  
18 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Depart-  
19 ment of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including newspapers,  
20 books of reference, and periodicals, and not to exceed  
21 \$88,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
22 \$493,000.

23       Commissioners of Conciliation (national defense): For  
24 all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to  
25 perform conciliation services in situations growing out of em-



1 ployment in industries under the national defense program,  
 2 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
 3 elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable  
 4 to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for  
 5 contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and  
 6 binding, \$1,721,000.

7 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall  
 8 be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses  
 9 of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conventions con-  
 10 cerned with labor and industrial relations when incurred on  
 11 the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

#### 12 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

13 Salaries and expenses: For personal services including  
 14 temporary statistical clerks, stenographers, and typists in the  
 15 District of Columbia, and including also experts and tem-  
 16 porary assistants for field service outside of the District of  
 17 Columbia; purchase of periodicals, documents, envelopes,  
 18 price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and  
 19 bulletins of said Bureau; ~~(3)\$4,242,300~~ \$1,312,300. of  
 20 which amount not to exceed ~~(4)\$1,440,000~~ \$1,160,000 may  
 21 be expended for the salary of the Commissioner and other  
 22 personal services in the District of Columbia.

23 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
 24 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for  
 25 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work

1 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the written  
 2 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

3 Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For all ex-  
 4 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor, through  
 5 the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in relation to the national  
 6 security and defense, to perform the functions authorized by  
 7 the Act of June 13, 1888, and other Acts (29 U. S. C. 1) ;  
 8 to continue occupational outlook surveys throughout the  
 9 United States; and to conduct studies relative to problems  
 10 connected with labor likely to arise upon the termination of  
 11 the existing emergent conditions in connection with defense  
 12 activities throughout the United States; such expenses  
 13 to include personal services in the District of Columbia  
 14 and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly charge-  
 15 able to the appropriations under the Department of Labor  
 16 for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, including re-  
 17 imbursement to employees, at not to exceed three cents per  
 18 mile, for expenses of travel performed by them in privately  
 19 owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
 20 stations in the field, and printing and binding, and not  
 21 to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of  
 22 experts without regard to the civil service and classification  
 23 laws; (5)~~\$1,510,400~~ \$1,556,185.

#### 24 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

25 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and

1 reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children  
 2 and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of  
 3 infant mortality; personal services, including experts and  
 4 temporary assistants; purchase of reports and material for  
 5 the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints  
 6 from State, city, and private publications for distribution  
 7 when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they  
 8 can be printed by the Government, and other necessary ex-  
 9 penses; ~~(6)\$367,900~~ \$376,600, of which amount not to  
 10 exceed ~~(7)\$328,000~~ \$329,800 may be expended for per-  
 11 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

12 Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair  
 13 Labor Standards Act: For all authorized and necessary  
 14 expenses of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties  
 15 imposed upon it by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938,  
 16 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
 17 elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books  
 18 of reference, and periodicals; and reimbursement to State  
 19 and local agencies and their employees for services rendered,  
 20 as authorized by section 11 of said Act; ~~(8)\$250,000~~  
 21 \$260,000.

22 ~~(9)~~Salaries and expenses (national defense): For expenses  
 23 necessary in carrying out, in connection with the national  
 24 defense, provisions of laws imposing duties and responsibili-  
 25 ties on the Children's Bureau, including objects specified in



1 appropriations for the Children's Bureau under this title, and  
2 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
3 tions under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses,  
4 traveling expenses, and printing and binding, \$25,548.

5 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For  
6 all authorized and necessary administrative expenses of the  
7 Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon it  
8 by title V of the Social Security Act, approved August 14,  
9 1935, as amended, including personal services, in the Dis-  
10 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equip-  
11 ment; newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals;  
12 \$420,800: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation con-  
13 tained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out  
14 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of  
15 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed  
16 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*,  
17 That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to  
18 prevent any patient from having the services of any prac-  
19 titioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long  
20 as State laws are complied with.

21 Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and infant  
22 care (national defense): For necessary expenses of the  
23 Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon  
24 it in carrying out the program for emergency maternity and

1 infant care, including personal services in the District of Co-  
2 lumbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise chargeable  
3 to the appropriations of the Department of Labor for con-  
4 tingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and bind-  
5 ing, \$43,000.

6 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant  
7 care (national defense): For grants to States, including  
8 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia,  
9 to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise avail-  
10 able, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant  
11 care for wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth,  
12 sixth, and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United  
13 States (10) *and of Army aviation cadets*, under allotments  
14 by the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and admin-  
15 istered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of  
16 the Children's Bureau, \$42,800,000, of which not more than  
17 (11)  $\frac{2}{3}$  per centum may be allotted to the States for admin-  
18 istrative expenses from the date of this Act on the basis of  
19 need as determined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau:  
20 *Provided*, That the amount herein appropriated shall con-  
21 stitute one fund with the unexpended balance of amounts  
22 heretofore appropriated under this head.

23 Grants to States for maternal and child health services:  
24 For grants to States for the purpose of enabling each State  
25 to extend and improve services for promoting the health

1 of mothers and children, as authorized in title V, part 1, of  
2 the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42  
3 U. S. C. 701), as amended, \$5,820,000: *Provided*, That  
4 any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) shall  
5 not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections  
6 (a) and (b) of section 504 an amount expended or esti-  
7 mated to be expended by the State.

8 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For  
9 the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve  
10 services for crippled children, as authorized in title V, part  
11 2, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935  
12 (42 U. S. C. 711), as amended, \$3,870,000.

13 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants  
14 to States for the purpose of enabling the United States,  
15 through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State  
16 public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and  
17 strengthening public-welfare services for the care of homeless  
18 or neglected children, or children in danger of becoming  
19 delinquent, as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social  
20 Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 721),  
21 as amended, \$1,510,000.

22 In the administration of title V of the Social Security  
23 Act, as amended, for the fiscal year 1945, payments  
24 to the States for any quarter of the fiscal year 1945  
25 under parts 1, 2, and 3 may be made with respect to any



1 State plan approved under such respective parts by the  
2 Chief of the Children's Bureau prior to or during such quarter,  
3 but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan  
4 for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan is  
5 submitted to the Chief of the Children's Bureau for approval.

6 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
7 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$11,000, for  
8 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants  
9 at conferences concerned with the administration of work  
10 of the Children's Bureau under the Fair Labor Standards  
11 Act and under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security  
12 Act, as amended, when called by the Children's Bureau with  
13 the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall  
14 be available also, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for ex-  
15 penses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the  
16 Children's Bureau when incurred on the written authority  
17 of the Secretary of Labor.

#### 18 WOMEN'S BUREAU

19 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
20 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of  
21 Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau",  
22 approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including per-  
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of mate-  
24 rial for reports and educational exhibits; \$189,600.

1 (12) *Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau (national de-*  
 2 *fense): For expenses necessary in carrying out, in connection*  
 3 *with national-defense activities, the provisions of the Act*  
 4 *creating the Women's Bureau (29 U. S. C. 11-16), includ-*  
 5 *ing items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations*  
 6 *under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses and*  
 7 *travel, \$55,000.*

8       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
 9 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500  
 10 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
 11 work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written  
 12 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

#### 13                   WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

14       Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour  
 15 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the  
 16 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-  
 17 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making  
 18 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936  
 19 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Fed-  
 20 eral, and local agencies and their employees for services  
 21 rendered, \$4,237,000, of which amount not to exceed  
 22 \$750,000 may be expended for departmental salaries.

23       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For nec-  
 24 essary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and Hour

1 Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor  
2 Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions  
3 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by  
4 the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.  
5 38), including stenographic reporting services by contract  
6 or otherwise, purchase of one and maintenance, repair, and  
7 operation outside the District of Columbia, of two motor-  
8 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, lawbooks, books  
9 of reference, periodicals, manuscripts and special reports,  
10 newspapers, and reimbursement to State, Federal, and local  
11 agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$275,000.

12 The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the  
13 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, funds  
14 from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour  
15 Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of  
16 Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services  
17 for the Wage and Hour Division.

18 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
19 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$4,750 for  
20 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
21 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written  
22 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Ap-  
24 propriation Act, 1945".



## 1 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

## 2 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

3 To enable the American Printing House for the Blind  
4 more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the  
5 education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of  
6 the Act approved February 8, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 101),  
7 \$115,000.

## 8 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

9 For support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,  
10 including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illus-  
11 trative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements  
12 \$183,700.

## 13 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

14 For all necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Ad-  
15 ministration in carrying out the investigations, including  
16 collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results thereof, and  
17 performing the functions required to carry into effect the pro-  
18 visions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21  
19 U. S. C. 301-392) ; the Tea Importation Act (21 U. S. C.  
20 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ;  
21 the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and  
22 the Filled Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; as follows:

23 Enforcement operations: To enable the Federal Security  
24 Administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the

1 above statutes, including personal services in the District  
2 of Columbia (not exceeding \$759,490) and elsewhere; pur-  
3 chase (not to exceed ten), operation, maintenance, and  
4 repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carry-  
5 ing vehicles; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific  
6 equipment; contract stenographic reporting services; books  
7 of reference and periodicals, \$2,717,580.

8 Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food  
9 inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of  
10 section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,  
11 \$40,000.

12 General administration: For general administration, in-  
13 cluding personal services in the District of Colum-  
14 bia, \$111,000.

#### 15 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

16 For officers and employees and compensation for all  
17 other professional and other services that may be required  
18 and expressly approved by the Federal Security Adminis-  
19 trator, \$583,000.

20 Miscellaneous expenses: For subsistence; fuel and light;  
21 not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance upon meet-  
22 ings of a technical nature, pertaining to hospital administra-  
23 tion and medical advancement, when authorized by the  
24 Federal Security Administrator; clothing to include white  
25 cotton or duck suits for the use of internes, and cotton or

1 duck uniforms or aprons for cooks, maids, and attendants,  
2 and laundering thereof; rubber surgical gloves, bedding,  
3 forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical  
4 instruments, electric lights, repairs, replacement of X-ray  
5 apparatus, and furniture; maintenance and operation of  
6 passenger-carrying vehicles; not exceeding \$250 for the  
7 purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; not to ex-  
8 ceed \$2,000 for the special instruction of student nurses;  
9 reimbursement to the appropriations of Howard University  
10 of actual cost of heat and light furnished, and other necessary  
11 expenses; \$211,000: *Provided*, That there shall be trans-  
12 ferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries  
13 and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the Dis-  
14 trict of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration", for  
15 direct expenditure by the Federal Works Agency, \$50,000  
16 for repairs, alterations, improvement, and preservation  
17 of the buildings and grounds of Freedmen's Hospital;  
18 and that \$500 shall be transferred from this appropriation  
19 to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal Security  
20 Agency", and that \$2,500 shall be transferred to the appro-  
21 priation "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Public  
22 Health Service": *Provided further*, That 65 per centum of  
23 each of the foregoing appropriations for the Freedmen's  
24 Hospital shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia and



1 paid in like manner as other appropriations of the District  
 2 of Columbia are paid, subject, however, to adjustments from  
 3 time to time to be made during and at the end of the fiscal  
 4 year so that the portion of each of these appropriations  
 5 charged to the District of Columbia shall bear the same ratio  
 6 to the total of each appropriation as the number of hospital  
 7 days of service to persons who have resided in the District  
 8 of Columbia for over one year on the day of admission bears  
 9 to the total number of hospital days of service performed.

#### 10 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

11 Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries  
 12 of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular em-  
 13 ployees of the university, the balance to be paid from pri-  
 14 vately contributed funds, (13) ~~\$750,000~~ \$751,500.

15 Expenses, Howard University: For equipment, supplies,  
 16 apparatus, furniture, cases and shelving, stationery, ice, re-  
 17 pairs to buildings and grounds, and for other necessary  
 18 expenses of the university, \$158,000.

#### 19 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

20 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the  
 21 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22  
 22 of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d),  
 23 \$2,480,000.

24 Library service: For making surveys, studies, investi-  
 25 gations, and reports regarding public, school, college,

1 university, and other libraries; fostering coordination of  
2 public and school library service; coordinating library  
3 service on the national level with other forms of adult edu-  
4 cation; developing library participation in Federal projects;  
5 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials  
6 among the more scholarly libraries, inter-State library co-  
7 operation, and the development of public, school, and other  
8 library service throughout the country, and for the adminis-  
9 trative expenses incident to performing these duties, including  
10 salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other em-  
11 ployees in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as the  
12 Commissioner of Education may deem necessary, purchase  
13 of miscellaneous supplies, equipment, stationery, postage on  
14 foreign mail, books of reference, lawbooks, and periodicals,  
15 and all other necessary expenses, \$23,965.

16 Services for the blind: For all necessary expenses, in-  
17 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, for  
18 carrying out the provisions of the Act to authorize the opera-  
19 tions of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and to  
20 enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, approved  
21 June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), \$21,625.

22 Salaries: For personal services in the District of  
23 Columbia, \$342,955.

24 General expenses: For general expenses of the Office  
25 of Education, including lawbooks, books of reference, and

1 periodicals; and for the operation, maintenance, and repair  
 2 of one passenger-carrying automobile; purchase, distribution,  
 3 and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture  
 4 films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and catalog-  
 5 ing of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of  
 6 school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative  
 7 of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education,  
 8 and repairing the same, \$13,000.

9 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

10 Further development of vocational education: For carry-  
 11 ing out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act  
 12 approved June 8, 1936 (20 U. S. C. 15h-j), \$14,200,000:  
 13 *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be  
 14 computed on the basis of not to exceed \$14,483,000 for the  
 15 fiscal year 1945, as authorized by the Act approved June  
 16 8, 1936.

17 For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits  
 18 of the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C.  
 19 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
 20 approved March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

21 For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act  
 22 approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in accord-  
 23 ance with the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1931  
 24 (20 U. S. C. 11-18; 29 U. S. C. 31-35; 20 U. S. C. 30),  
 25 \$105,000.



1 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
2 of section 7 of the Act approved February 23, 1917, as  
3 amended by the Act of October 6, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 15),  
4 and of section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1936 (49 Stat.  
5 1488), \$419,923.

6 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
7 shall be available for actual transportation and not to exceed  
8 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of  
9 persons serving, while away from their homes without other  
10 compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity  
11 to the Commissioner of Education, in an amount not exceed-  
12 ing \$10,000.

13 EDUCATION AND TRAINING, DEFENSE WORKERS (NATIONAL  
14 DEFENSE)

15 Payments to States, and so forth (national defense):  
16 For payment to States, subdivisions thereof, or other public  
17 agencies operating public educational facilities, and, where  
18 hereinafter authorized, to vocational schools exempt from  
19 taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue  
20 Code, colleges and universities, for the furtherance of the  
21 education and training of defense workers, through certifi-  
22 cation from time to time, in accordance with regulations  
23 promulgated by the United States Commissioner of Education  
24 (hereinafter referred to as the "Commissioner") under the  
25 supervision and direction of the Federal Security Adminis-

1 trator and approved by the President, by the Commissioner  
2 to the Secretary of the Treasury of the name of such agency  
3 or the name of such school, college, or university to whom  
4 payment is to be made, and the amount to be paid, such  
5 payment to be made prior to audit and settlement by the  
6 General Accounting Office as follows:

7 (1) For the cost of vocational courses of less than  
8 college grade provided by such agencies in vocational  
9 schools, including vocational schools exempt from taxation  
10 under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, or  
11 by such vocational schools pursuant to plans submitted by  
12 them and approved by the Commissioner, which plans  
13 shall include only courses of types approved by the Chair-  
14 man of the War Manpower Commission as supplementary  
15 to employment in occupations essential to the national  
16 defense, and types of preemployment and refresher courses  
17 similarly approved for workers preparing for such occupa-  
18 tions and selected from the public employment office registers,  
19 and for the cost of vocational courses of types similarly  
20 approved of less than college grade in private vocational  
21 schools (regardless of tax liability) and in other private  
22 facilities where equipment for training is available, including  
23 not to exceed \$3,000,000 for payment to such agencies for  
24 rental of additional space and for the acquisition by purchase,  
25 rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment found

1 necessary by the Commissioner for carrying out the approved  
2 plans, not to exceed \$36,000,000 of the unobligated balance  
3 of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year  
4 1944, including repayments thereto.

5 (2) For the cost of short courses of college grade pro-  
6 vided by degree-granting colleges and universities pursuant  
7 to plans submitted by them and approved by the Commis-  
8 sioner, which plans shall be for courses of types approved  
9 by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission de-  
10 signed to meet the shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists,  
11 and production supervisors in fields essential to the national  
12 defense, and such plans may provide for regional coordina-  
13 tion of the defense training program of the participating  
14 colleges and universities, \$4,000,000, together with not to  
15 exceed \$6,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appro-  
16 priation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, including  
17 repayments thereto: *Provided*, That only colleges and uni-  
18 versities which operate under charters which exempt their  
19 educational property from taxation and public degree-grant-  
20 ing educational institutions shall be eligible to receive funds  
21 herefrom: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per  
22 centum of the amount allotted to any school shall be allotted  
23 to it for expenditure for purchase and rental of additional  
24 equipment and leasing of additional space found by the  
25 Commissioner necessary to carry out its approved plan.



1       (3) For the cost of vocational courses in food produc-  
2   tion and conservation, mechanics, farm-machinery repair,  
3   and farm-labor training of less than college grade designed  
4   to give general preemployment mechanical training and to  
5   assist in attaining the production goals for those farm com-  
6   modities designated from time to time in the food-for-freedom  
7   program promulgated by the United States Department of  
8   Agriculture pursuant to plans submitted by such agencies and  
9   approved by the Commissioner, \$10,500,000, together with  
10   the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose  
11   for the fiscal year 1944, including repayments thereto, of  
12   which total amount not to exceed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per centum shall be  
13   available for payment to such agencies for purchase and  
14   rental of equipment and rental of space.

15   **(14)** *Visual aids for war training (national defense): For*  
16   *all necessary expenses of the Office of Education in procuring*  
17   *and making available, for reproduction and use, visual-aid*  
18   *instructional units, consisting of motion-picture films, lantern*  
19   *slides, slide films, and film loops, for training in occupations*  
20   *essential to the war effort (each such occupation to be ap-*  
21   *proved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commis-*  
22   *sion), including personal services in the District of Columbia*  
23   *and elsewhere; travel expenses; printing and binding;*  
24   *\$207,312: Provided, That copies of slides and films shall*

1 *be sold at a price sufficient to pay the whole cost of produc-*  
2 *tion of such slides and films.*

3 Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For all admin-  
4 istrative expenses necessary to enable the Office of Educa-  
5 tion to carry out the foregoing program of education and  
6 training of defense workers, including personal services in  
7 the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses,  
8 printing and binding, and not to exceed \$10,000 for the pay-  
9 ment of actual transportation and not to exceed \$10 per  
10 diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons  
11 serving, while away from their homes, without other com-  
12 pensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity  
13 to the Commissioner, \$866,700: *Provided*, That the Com-  
14 missioner shall transmit to Congress quarterly during the  
15 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, a report of the defense  
16 training programs which operate under his administration,  
17 as provided for in this Act, such reports to show the distribu-  
18 tion of Federal funds and activities by States, types of  
19 programs, and numbers of persons trained.

20 In the selection of trainees under the provisions of para-  
21 graph 1, no maximum age limit for trainees shall be estab-  
22 lished.

23 No trainee under the appropriations provided for in the  
24 foregoing paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 shall be discriminated

1 against because of sex, race, or color, and, where separate  
2 schools are required by law for separate population groups,  
3 to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equi-  
4 table provisions shall be made for facilities and training of  
5 like quality.

6 Selection of trainees under the foregoing programs of  
7 training shall be based upon the existing and anticipated  
8 need for defense workers in occupations essential to the  
9 national defense.

10 Not to exceed an aggregate of \$3,000 of the amount  
11 appropriated in this title for traveling expenses may be  
12 used for expenses of attendance at meetings of educational  
13 associations and other organizations concerned with voca-  
14 tional education.

15 All appropriations for vocational education under the  
16 Office of Education in this Act shall be used exclusively for  
17 vocational education purposes.

18 The Commissioner may delegate to any officer in the  
19 Office of Education any of his powers or duties hereunder.

## 20 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

21 Division of Venereal Diseases: For the maintenance  
22 and expenses of the Division of Venereal Diseases, estab-  
23 lished by sections 3 and 4, chapter XV, of the Act approved  
24 July 9, 1918 (42 U. S. C. 24, 25), and for the purpose of  
25 carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 24, 1938



1 (52 Stat. 439-440), including personal services in the  
2 District of Columbia and elsewhere; items otherwise properly  
3 chargeable to the appropriation for miscellaneous and con-  
4 tingent expenses for the Public Health Service; purchase of  
5 reports, documents, and other material for publication and  
6 of reprints from State, city, and private publications; pur-  
7 chase (not to exceed two), maintenance, repair, and opera-  
8 tion of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use in field  
9 work; \$12,339,000, of which not to exceed \$142,212 may  
10 be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, com-  
11 missioned officers, Public Health Service".

12 Grants to States for public-health work: For the pur-  
13 pose of assisting States, counties, health districts, and other  
14 political subdivisions of the States in establishing and main-  
15 taining adequate public-health services, including the train-  
16 ing of personnel for State and local health work, as authorized  
17 in sections 601 and 602, title VI, of the Social Security Act,  
18 approved August 14, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 634).  
19 \$11,000,000.

20 Training for nurses (national defense): For carrying  
21 out the purposes of the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law  
22 74, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended), \$63,000,000, of  
23 which not to exceed \$803,000 shall be available for admin-  
24 istrative expenses, including printing and binding; personal  
25 services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair,

1 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; advertising  
2 in newspapers, magazines, and periodicals without regard to  
3 the Act of March 4, 1921 (42 U. S. C. 33); and items  
4 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
5 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
6 Service: *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made  
7 available for transfer to and consolidation with appropria-  
8 tions of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such  
9 amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Se-  
10 curity Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to  
11 student nurses in training under plans approved for such  
12 hospitals in accordance with the Act of June 15, 1943 (Pub-  
13 lic Law 74), as amended.

14 Interstate quarantine service: For cooperation with  
15 State and municipal health authorities in the prevention of  
16 the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in interstate  
17 traffic, including the purchase of one and maintenance, repair,  
18 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$31,531.

19 Prevention of epidemics: To enable the President, in case  
20 only of threatened or actual epidemic of infectious or con-  
21 tagious disease, to aid State and local boards or otherwise  
22 in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread  
23 of the same and in such emergency in the execution of any  
24 quarantine laws which may be then in force, including the

1 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying  
2 automobiles, \$336,000.

3       Emergency health and sanitation activities (national  
4 defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon  
5 General of the Public Health Service to conduct independ-  
6 ently or to assist State and local health authorities in health  
7 and sanitation activities (1) in areas adjoining military and  
8 naval reservations, (2) in areas where there are concentra-  
9 tions of military and naval forces, (3) in areas adjoining  
10 Government and private industrial plants engaged in defense  
11 work, and (4) in private industrial plants engaged in defense  
12 work, and to provide emergency health and sanitation serv-  
13 ices in Government industrial plants engaged in defense work  
14 and in areas adjoining United States military and naval reser-  
15 vations outside the United States; such expenses to include  
16 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
17 the acquisition by transfer from the War Department of not  
18 to exceed two hundred and fifty general-purpose automotive  
19 vehicles to be paid for by transfer of funds, maintenance and  
20 operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, stationery,  
21 travel, printing and binding, the purchase of oils, larvicides,  
22 and other diluents without regard to section 3709 of the Re-  
23 vised Statutes, purchase of reprints from State, city, and pri-  
24 vate publications, and items otherwise properly chargeable to



1 the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses  
2 of the Public Health Service, (15) ~~\$11,450,000~~ \$11,250,000,  
3 of which not to exceed \$53,686 may be transferred to the  
4 appropriation "Pay and so forth, commissioned officers,  
5 Public Health Service".

6 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For  
7 medical examinations, including the amount necessary for  
8 the medical inspection of aliens, as required by section 16  
9 of the Act of February 5, 1917 (8 U. S. C. 152), medical,  
10 surgical, and hospital services and supplies, including pros-  
11 thetic and orthopedic supplies to be furnished under regula-  
12 tions approved by the Administrator of the Federal Security  
13 Agency for beneficiaries (other than patients of the Veterans'  
14 Administration) of the Public Health Service and persons  
15 detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under  
16 the quarantine or immigration laws and regulations, including  
17 necessary personnel and reserve commissioned officers of the  
18 Public Health Service, personal services in the District of  
19 Columbia and elsewhere, including the furnishing and laun-  
20 dering of white duck coats, trousers, smocks, aprons, and  
21 caps to employees whose duties make necessary the wearing  
22 of same, maintenance, minor repairs, equipment, leases, fuel,  
23 lights, water, freight, transportation and travel, the purchase  
24 of eight passenger-carrying motor-propelled vehicles and the  
25 maintenance and operation of motortrucks and passenger

1 motor vehicles for use in field work and one for use in the  
2 District of Columbia, purchase of ambulances, transporta-  
3 tion, care, maintenance, and treatment of lepers, including  
4 transportation to their homes in the continental United States  
5 of recovered indigent leper patients, court costs, and other  
6 expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or hereafter  
7 taken for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to  
8 hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, and  
9 reasonable burial expenses (not exceeding \$100 for any  
10 patient dying in hospital) ; \$14,180,000, of which sum  
11 not to exceed \$74,750 shall be available for the fur-  
12 nishing by the Public Health Service to and at the request  
13 of any Federal department or independent establish-  
14 ment, including Government-owned corporations, of coordi-  
15 nating and consultative services with respect to methods  
16 and standards for operating emergency health facilities in  
17 such department or establishment, including in-service train-  
18 ing of such emergency health facility personnel, and for  
19 providing employees of such agencies (1) tuberculosis and  
20 psychiatric examinations and (2) health and nutrition in-  
21 struction through lectures and demonstrations, and for print-  
22 ing and binding and travel expenses in connection therewith:  
23 *Provided*, That the Immigration and Naturalization Service  
24 shall permit the Public Health Service to use the hospitals  
25 at Ellis Island Immigration Station for the care of Public

1 Health Service patients free of expense for physical upkeep,  
2 but with a charge of actual cost of fuel, light, water, tele-  
3 phone, and similar supplies and services, to be covered into  
4 the proper Immigration Service appropriations; and money  
5 collected by the Immigration Service on account of hospital  
6 expenses of persons detained in hospitals of the Public  
7 Health Service under the immigration laws and regulations  
8 shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts:

9 *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used  
10 for the quarantine service (except for persons detained in  
11 hospitals of the Public Health Service at points where no  
12 quarantine hospital facilities are available), the prevention  
13 of epidemics, or scientific work of the character provided  
14 for under other appropriations for the Public Health Service:

15 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
16 able for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and  
17 hospital treatment, including dental care, to active-duty  
18 personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the appro-  
19 priation under this head for the fiscal year 1944 shall be  
20 considered as having been available for such expenses from  
21 January 1, 1944.

22 Division of mental hygiene: For carrying out the pro-  
23 visions of section 4 of the Act of June 14, 1930 (21 U. S.  
24 C. 196, 225) ; for maintenance and operation of the United  
25 States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky,



1 and the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Fort  
2 Worth, Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the  
3 Act of January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 221-237), including  
4 personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed  
5 \$27,370) and elsewhere; traveling expenses; firearms and  
6 ammunition; necessary supplies and equipment; reimburse-  
7 ment to the working capital fund for articles or services fur-  
8 nished by the industrial activities; subsistence and care of  
9 inmates; expenses incurred in pursuing and identifying  
10 escaped inmates, including rewards for their capture; ex-  
11 penses of interment or transporting remains of deceased in-  
12 mates, including the remains of persons voluntarily admitted;  
13 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; law-  
14 books, books of reference, newspapers (not to exceed \$500),  
15 and periodicals; furnishing and laundering of uniforms and  
16 other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees  
17 in the performance of their official duties; transportation and  
18 subsistence allowance when necessary, within continental  
19 United States and under regulations approved by the Admin-  
20 istrator of the Federal Security Agency, of persons volun-  
21 tarily admitted and discharged as cured; tobacco for inmates;  
22 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled pas-  
23 senger-carrying vehicles, \$1,150,000, and the Surgeon Gen-  
24 eral is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive

1 equipment in transporting, to and from school, children of  
2 Public Health Service personnel on duty at the Public Health  
3 Service hospitals at Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington,  
4 Kentucky, who have quarters for themselves and their fam-  
5 ilies on the station reservations.

6 Foreign quarantine service: For maintenance and ordi-  
7 nary expenses of United States quarantine stations and supple-  
8 mentary activities abroad, including personal services in the  
9 District of Columbia and elsewhere; the maintenance, repair,  
10 and operation of motortrucks and motor-propelled, passenger-  
11 carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and the pur-  
12 chase of not to exceed six motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
13 vehicles; \$1,439,000.

14 National Institute of Health: For necessary expenses,  
15 not appropriated for elsewhere, of the National Institute  
16 of Health, its branches and field offices, including mainte-  
17 nance of buildings; for regulating the propagation and sale  
18 of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, includ-  
19 ing arsphenamines and other organic arsenic compounds  
20 analogous thereto; for the preparation of curative  
21 and diagnostic products; and for carrying out the  
22 provisions of section 603 of the Social Security Act, approved  
23 August 14, 1935, and section 1 of the Act of August 14,  
24 1912; such expenses to include personal and other services  
25 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase,

1 repair, and cleaning of uniforms for the guard force; items  
2 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
3 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
4 Service; the purchase (not to exceed two), maintenance,  
5 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
6 and the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles  
7 published in periodicals and journals; \$2,274,000, of which  
8 not to exceed \$95,000 may be transferred without limitation  
9 account to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commis-  
10 sioned officers, Public Health Service".

11 States Relations Division: For all necessary expenses of  
12 the States Relations Division in connection with grants to  
13 States under title VI of the Social Security Act, approved  
14 August 14, 1935, as amended, including personal and other  
15 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and items  
16 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for mis-  
17 cellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health  
18 Service, and the maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
19 senger-carrying automobiles, \$339,000, of which not to  
20 exceed \$95,000 may be transferred without limitation account  
21 to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,  
22 Public Health Service".

23 National Cancer Institute: For carrying into effect the  
24 provisions of section 7 (b) of the National Cancer Institute  
25 Act, approved August 5, 1937, \$561,000, including the



1 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-  
2 lished in periodicals and journals.

3       Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay,  
4 allowance, and commutation of quarters for not to exceed  
5 five hundred and seventy regular active commissioned  
6 officers (including the Surgeon General, Assistant  
7 to the Surgeon General, and assistant surgeons general)  
8 and for pay of regular commissioned officers on waiting  
9 orders, \$2,937,719: *Provided*, That the above limitation  
10 on the number of regular active commissioned officers  
11 may be exceeded by the number (not in excess of thirty)  
12 of regular active commissioned officers assigned to Federal  
13 penal and correctional institutions: *Provided further*, That  
14 the assistant to the Surgeon General may, for the duration  
15 of his present detail to the War Department, be promoted to  
16 the grade of major general and receive the pay and  
17 allowances of comparable grade in the Army.

18       Salaries, Office of Surgeon General: For personal serv-  
19 ices, \$595,000.

20       Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For miscel-  
21 laneous and contingent expenses necessary for the work of  
22 the Public Health Service, including stationery supplies;  
23 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying  
24 automobiles; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
25 exceed \$4,500 for the preparation of public health exhibits,

1 including personal services and the cost of acquiring, trans-  
2 porting, and displaying exhibit materials; packing, unpack-  
3 ing, crating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects  
4 of commissioned officers on transfer from one official station  
5 to another in the public interest when authorized by the  
6 Surgeon General in the order directing such transfer; not  
7 to exceed \$850 for lawbooks, books of reference, and  
8 periodicals for the Office of the Surgeon General; nominal  
9 compensation of collaborating epidemiologists and others;  
10 and allowances for living quarters (not exceeding \$1,700  
11 for any one person), including heat, fuel, and light, as  
12 authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
13 118a) ; \$190,000.

14 The appropriations in this title for traveling expenses  
15 shall be available for preparation for shipment and transpor-  
16 tation to their former homes or to such other places in the  
17 United States as the Surgeon General may approve of  
18 remains of officers who die in line of duty.

19 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

20 Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and  
21 treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have  
22 become insane since their entry into the armed forces of  
23 the United States, insane beneficiaries of the United States  
24 Employees' Compensation Commission, and all other insane  
25 persons whose admission to the hospital is authorized by

1 law, including reimbursement to employees for the cost  
2 of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds  
3 \$2 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings  
4 damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were  
5 in line of duty, and not exceeding \$27,000 for main-  
6 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
7 carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$185,000 for  
8 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, and not  
9 to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of such  
10 wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the  
11 performance of their official duties, \$2,113,000, including co-  
12 operation with organizations or individuals in scientific  
13 research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment  
14 of mental illness, and including maintenance and operation  
15 of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at  
16 not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reim-  
17 burse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceed-  
18 ing \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal  
19 of patients to their friends; not exceeding \$1,500 for the  
20 purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers as may  
21 be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the  
22 medical library, and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual  
23 and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and  
24 return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That  
25 so much of this sum as may be required shall be available



1 for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of  
2 inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable  
3 to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning  
4 them to such places of residence: *Provided further, That*  
5 *not exceeding \$200 additional may be paid to two em-*  
6 *ployees to provide mail facilities for patients in the hospital:*  
7 ~~(16)~~*Provided further, That during the fiscal year 1945 the*  
8 *District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government*  
9 *requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for*  
10 *which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the*  
11 *Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance*  
12 *or at the end of each month, all or part of the estimated*  
13 *or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be, and*  
14 *bills rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths*  
15 *Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to*  
16 *audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjust-*  
17 *ments on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients*  
18 *paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly,*  
19 *as may be agreed upon between the Superintendent of Saint*  
20 *Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia govern-*  
21 *ment, department, or establishments concerned* *Provided*  
22 *further, That during the fiscal year 1945 the District of*  
23 *Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint*  
24 *Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are*  
25 *responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon*

1 *his written request, either in advance or at the end of each*  
2 *month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superin-*  
3 *tendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem*  
4 *rate recommended annually in advance by the Federal Board*  
5 *of Hospitalization and approved by the President and bills*  
6 *rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital*  
7 *in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certifi-*  
8 *cation in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such*  
9 *bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations*  
10 *shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon*  
11 *by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the*  
12 *District of Columbia government, department, or establish-*  
13 *ments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of*  
14 *Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he*  
15 *is authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the*  
16 *credit on the books of the Treasury Department of the ap-*  
17 *propriation made for the care and maintenance of the patients*  
18 *at Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the year in which the sup-*  
19 *port, clothing, and treatment is provided, and be subject*  
20 *to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent of*  
21 *Saint Elizabeths Hospital.*

22 **(17)***For an additional amount for building for storeroom,*  
23 *and so forth, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security*  
24 *Agency, including the objects specified under the appropria-*

1 *tion for this purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appro-*  
2 *priation Act, 1942, \$445,000.*

3 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

4 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent  
5 children and aid to the blind: For grants to States for assist-  
6 ance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children,  
7 and needy individuals who are blind as authorized in titles  
8 I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act ap-  
9 proved August 14, 1935, as amended, \$403,600,000, of  
10 which sum such amount as may be necessary shall be avail-  
11 able for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
12 for any period in the fiscal year 1944 subsequent to March  
13 31, 1944: *Provided*, That payments to States for the fourth  
14 quarter of the fiscal year 1944 and for any quarter in the  
15 fiscal year 1945 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively,  
16 may be made with respect to any State plan approved under  
17 such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security  
18 Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment  
19 shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior  
20 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board  
21 for approval.

22 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal  
23 services in the Bureau of Public Assistance in the District  
24 of Columbia and elsewhere, \$950,000.



1 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-  
 2 ministration: For grants to States for unemployment com-  
 3 pensation administration, as authorized in title III of the  
 4 Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended,  
 5 (18) ~~\$25,000,000~~ \$31,000,000, of which such amounts as  
 6 may be agreed upon by the Board and the Postmaster Gen-  
 7 eral, shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said  
 8 parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission  
 9 of official mail matter in connection with the unemployment  
 10 compensation administration of States receiving grants  
 11 herefrom.

12 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal  
 13 services in the Bureau of Employment Security in the Dis-  
 14 trict of Columbia and elsewhere, \$750,000.

15 Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance:  
 16 For personal services in the Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-  
 17 vivors' Insurance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
 18 \$17,385,900.

19 Salaries, offices of the Social Security Board: For per-  
 20 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of  
 21 the Social Security Board and its several offices and bureaus,  
 22 not otherwise appropriated for herein, \$3,400,000, including  
 23 the salary of an executive director at the rate of \$9,500 per  
 24 year.

25 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For all

1 expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to enable  
2 the Social Security Board to carry into effect the provisions  
3 of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-  
4 1305), including public instruction and information, and  
5 the procurement of information relating to the death of in-  
6 dividuals entitled to benefits, receiving benefits, or upon  
7 whose death some other individual may become entitled  
8 to benefits, under title II of said Act, from proper State and  
9 local officials, including officials of the District of Columbia,  
10 Alaska, and Hawaii or individuals designated by such State  
11 and local officials, and as authorized by the Administrator  
12 for personal services on a piece-work basis or otherwise in  
13 connection with the procurement of such information without  
14 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the  
15 civil service and classification laws, which expenses shall  
16 include reproducing and photographic equipment; periodicals;  
17 purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference;  
18 library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue  
19 publications to members only or to members at a lower  
20 price than to others, payments for which may be made in  
21 advance; alterations and repairs; purchase (not exceeding  
22 three), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carry-  
23 ing automobiles; \$2,735,000.

24 If during the fiscal years 1944 or 1945 functions are  
25 transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or

1 between any of the said offices or bureaus, the Administrator  
2 may transfer from or between the appropriations herein made  
3 for salaries for the Social Security Board the amounts neces-  
4 sary for personal services in connection with the functions  
5 so transferred.

6 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the foregoing  
7 appropriations for salaries for the Social Security Board may,  
8 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
9 Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of  
10 such appropriations, but no appropriation may be increased  
11 more than 5 per centum thereby.

12 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the  
13 Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the  
14 Department of Labor for grants-in-aid of State agencies to  
15 cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said  
16 agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and  
17 employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said  
18 agencies of any States which have established by legislative  
19 enactment and have in operation a merit system and classi-  
20 fication and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure  
21 in office, and compensation of their employees, because of  
22 any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their  
23 selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of  
24 pay of said officers or employees.



## OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

For payments, for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) which have submitted and had approved by the Federal Security Administrator State plans for vocational rehabilitation, as authorized by and in accordance with said Act, \$8,000,000, of which not to exceed \$81,000 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with such rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding, and travel and subsistence: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropriation shall be used for administrative purposes: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase made or service rendered hereunder when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$400.

For general administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and not to exceed \$3,000 for temporary employment of specialists in the fields of medicine and sur-

1 gery, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section  
 2 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
 3 fication laws; expenses incident to courses of instruction,  
 4 tuition, and books for Federal and State personnel detailed  
 5 to attend courses of instruction authorized by section 7 of  
 6 said Act; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical  
 7 articles published in periodicals and journals; and purchase  
 8 and exchange of books of reference and periodicals;  
 9 \$400,000.

10

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

11 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, \$181,291, includ-  
 12 ing \$9,100 for personal services incident to the liquidation  
 13 of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the  
 14 applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
 15 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation  
 16 Act, 1944: *Provided*, That the salary of the Administrator  
 17 shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum so long as  
 18 the incumbent thereof is Chairman of the War Manpower  
 19 Commission: *Provided further*, That of the sum herein  
 20 appropriated the Administrator may expend not to exceed  
 21 \$2,500 for temporary employment of persons, by contract  
 22 or otherwise, for special services determined necessary by  
 23 the Administrator, without regard to section 3709 of the  
 24 Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws.  
 25 (19) *National Youth Administration liquidation: Not to ex-*

1   ceed \$78,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropria-  
2   tions made to the National Youth Administration in the War  
3   Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the  
4   Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby con-  
5   tinued available until June 30, 1945, for all expenses neces-  
6   sary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to liqui-  
7   date the affairs of the National Youth Administration, includ-  
8   ing settlement of claim for property damage accruing prior  
9   to January 2, 1944, under paragraph 20 of the National  
10   Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1943; payment  
11   of accumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who  
12   have not liquidated such by June 30, 1944; payment of sala-  
13   ries and other necessary administrative expenses (including  
14   personal services in the District of Columbia and travel ex-  
15   penses), not exceeding \$53,000, incurred during the fiscal  
16   year 1945; and payment of accumulated and accrued annual  
17   leave of the personnel employed under such amount: Pro-  
18   vided, That no person shall be employed under such sum of  
19   \$53,000 at a rate exceeding the rates applicable to classifica-  
20   tion grade CAF 13 or the equivalent and the amount allo-  
21   cated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$36,500 and  
22   the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed \$25,000:  
23   Provided further, That the Federal Security Administrator  
24   is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, supplies,  
25   and equipment of the National Youth Administration as may



1 *be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this appropria-*  
2 *tion, and such office materials, supplies, and equipment shall*  
3 *not be subject to the provisions of the Second Deficiency Ap-*  
4 *propriation Act, 1943, with respect to such property, during*  
5 *the period of such use: Provided further, That said Admin-*  
6 *istrator is authorized to appoint such personnel as may be*  
7 *required for the purposes hereof without regard to civil*  
8 *service and classification laws.*

9       Community war services: For all expenses necessary to  
10 enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the  
11 functions transferred from the Office of Defense Health and  
12 Welfare Services by Executive Order Numbered 9338, dated  
13 April 29, 1943, including personal services in the District of  
14 Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the  
15 temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise  
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and  
17 the civil service and classification laws; acceptance and  
18 utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing  
19 and binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-  
20 carrying motor-propelled vehicles; and traveling expenses,  
21 including expenses, when specifically authorized by the Ad-  
22 ministrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
23 purposes of this appropriation and payment of actual trans-  
24 portation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed  
25 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while

1 away from their homes in an advisory capacity to the Ad-  
2 ministrator without other compensation from the United  
3 States, (20)~~\$1,350,000~~ \$1,600,000.

4 (21)*Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted*  
5 *persons: For expenses necessary to enable the Federal*  
6 *Security Administrator to provide temporary aid, not to*  
7 *extend beyond the duration of the existing war and six*  
8 *months thereafter, to enemy aliens and other persons ex-*  
9 *cluded from areas designated pursuant to authority contained*  
10 *in Proclamations Numbered 2525 of December 7, 1941,*  
11 *and 2526 and 2527 of December 8, 1941, and Executive*  
12 *Order Numbered 9066 of February 19, 1942, or whose*  
13 *normal means of livelihood has been interrupted by reasons*  
14 *of restrictions imposed by the Attorney General or any law*  
15 *or order authorizing the removal of persons whose presence*  
16 *may be deemed dangerous to the United States, and to the*  
17 *dependents of any of such persons, \$50,000: Provided, That*  
18 *funds may be transferred with the approval of the Bureau*  
19 *of the Budget to this appropriation from the appropriation*  
20 *"Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority", in an*  
21 *amount not exceeding \$50,000, and shall be consolidated*  
22 *with this appropriation and the whole administered and*  
23 *accounted for as one fund: Provided further, That the*  
24 *Administrator may make expenditures from this appropri-*  
25 *ation, by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such*

1 *Federal or other agencies as he may designate, expenditures*  
2 *by such other agencies to be without regard to section 3709*  
3 *of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification*  
4 *laws.*

5       Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and Manage-  
6 ment, \$131,000.

7       Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, \$295,000.

8       Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, \$574,000.

9       Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator: For  
10 miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Administrator  
11 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (except printing  
12 and binding) including \$1,500 for the liquidation of the  
13 Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the appli-  
14 cable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation  
15 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,  
16 1944; examination of estimates for appropriations in the  
17 field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, other books of  
18 reference, and periodicals; library membership fees or dues  
19 in organizations which issue publications to members only  
20 or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for  
21 which may be made in advance; and purchase, operation,  
22 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carry-  
23 ing vehicles, \$68,696: *Provided*, That the Administrator  
24 may transfer to this appropriation from appropriations of  
25 the constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency



1 such sums as may be necessary to finance the purchase of  
2 duplicating materials required in performance of duplicating  
3 work for such constituent organizations.

4       Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For  
5 traveling expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the  
6 Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and con-  
7 stituent organizations thereof, including actual transporta-  
8 tion expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
9 subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while  
10 away from their homes, without other compensation, in an  
11 advisory capacity to the Federal Security Agency (not to  
12 exceed \$1,000 for the Office of the Administrator) ; expenses.  
13 when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-  
14 istrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
15 of the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,500 for  
16 the Office of the Administrator) ; and reimbursement, at not  
17 to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by employees  
18 of the Federal Security Agency in privately owned automom-  
19 biles and within the limits of their official stations, when en-  
20 gaged in the investigation of claims or the furnishing or  
21 securing of information concerning claims or wage records  
22 under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended (42  
23 U. S. C. 401-409), \$1,657,300: *Provided*, That all receipts  
24 from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for  
25 subsistence and other expenses of travel of employees of the

1 Office of Education performing advisory functions to said  
2 agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United  
3 States to the credit of this appropriation.

4       Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For  
5 printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for  
6 the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and  
7 constituent organizations thereof, including the purchase of  
8 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in  
9 periodicals and journals, \$938,000, of which \$561,400  
10 shall be solely for printed forms, tabulating cards,  
11 and tabulating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors'  
12 Insurance.

13       In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorgani-  
14 zation plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reor-  
15 ganization Act of 1939, he may transfer to the foregoing  
16 appropriations under this title from funds available for  
17 administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Federal  
18 Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation  
19 in the Office of the Administrator of any of the adminis-  
20 trative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That  
21 no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolida-  
22 tion of administrative functions will result in a reduction  
23 of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduc-  
24 tion is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to  
25 the Federal Security Agency, which savings shall not be

1 expended for any other purpose but shall be impounded  
2 and returned to the Treasury.

3       The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer  
4 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security  
5 Agency from appropriations for traveling expenses and print-  
6 ing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts  
7 as the Administrator may request; amounts so trans-  
8 ferred shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under  
9 suitable titles and shall be available for the same purposes  
10 and subject to the same limitations as the appropriations  
11 from which transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any  
12 amounts so transferred, or any part of such balances shall,  
13 upon request of the Administrator, be retransferred to  
14 the appropriations for traveling expenses and printing  
15 and binding, Federal Security Agency.

16        This title may be cited as the “Federal Security Agency  
17   Appropriation Act, 1945”.

18 TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION  
19 COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$1,000 for temporary experts and assistants in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to be paid at a rate not exceeding \$8 per day, and for the personal services in the field: for furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto; lawbooks, books of reference,



1 periodicals; stationery and supplies; traveling expenses; fees  
2 and mileage of witnesses; contract stenographic reporting  
3 services; rent in the District of Columbia for the administra-  
4 tion of the Act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600); and mis-  
5 cellaneous items; \$1,094,000.

6 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :  
7 For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation  
8 Commission in administering (1) the Act of August 16,  
9 1941, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1651), making appli-  
10 cable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Com-  
11 pensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and  
12 naval bases outside continental United States, (2) the Act  
13 of December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), providing com-  
14 pensation and other benefits for disability, death, and  
15 detention of certain employees, and (3) the Employees'  
16 Compensation Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
17 751), outside the continental United States, including  
18 personal services; lawbooks, books of reference, and  
19 periodicals; printing and binding; fees and mileage of wit-  
20 nesses; stenographic reporting services, by contract or other-  
21 wise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-  
22 propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for use  
23 in the field; \$346,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Re-  
24 vised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service

1 outside continental United States when the unit aggregate  
2 amount involved does not exceed \$500.

3       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
4 the Employees Compensation Commission, \$20,000.

5       Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of  
6 compensation provided under "An Act to provide com-  
7 pensation for employees of the United States suffering  
8 injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for  
9 other purposes", approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
10 785), as amended, including medical examinations, travel-  
11 ing and other expenses, and loss of wages payable to em-  
12 ployees under sections 21 and 22; all services, appliances,  
13 and supplies provided by section 9 as amended, including  
14 payments to Army, Navy, and Veterans' Administration  
15 hospitals; the transportation and burial expenses provided  
16 by sections 9 and 11; advancement of costs for the  
17 enforcement of recoveries provided in sections 26 and 27  
18 where necessary; and for payments authorized by the Act  
19 approved December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), as  
20 amended, rehabilitation expenses, and fees or payments to  
21 other agencies of the United States and other public agencies  
22 or private persons, agencies, or institutions, for services or  
23 facilities rendered by them pursuant to agreement approved  
24 by the Commission, accruing during the fiscal year 1945 or

1 in prior fiscal years; \$13,950,000, of which not more than  
2 \$700,000 shall be immediately available for expenditure  
3 during the fiscal year 1944.

4 For the payment of compensation benefits (including  
5 the advancement of costs for the enforcement of third party  
6 recoveries, and payments to other Federal agencies for  
7 medical and hospital services) authorized by the Act of  
8 February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), extending the Act  
9 of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 751), to persons render-  
10 ing services as employees of the United States pursuant  
11 to said Act of February 15, 1934, the Act of June 19,  
12 1934 (48 Stat. 1056), and the several emergency relief  
13 and National Youth Administration appropriation Acts and  
14 to veterans and other persons included under title V of the  
15 Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035), there is hereby  
16 reappropriated the unexpended balance of the appropria-  
17 tion "Employees' compensation fund relief 1944", of  
18 which \$272,480 shall be available for administrative  
19 expenses of the Employees' Compensation Commission of  
20 which latter sum not to exceed \$75,000 may be added to  
21 the appropriation in this Act for salaries and expenses,  
22 United States Employees' Compensation Commission: *Pro-*  
23 *vided*, That the Commission shall furnish medical and hos-  
24 pital services and treatment and burial expenses, including  
25 transportation and other expenses incidental to such serv-



ices, treatment and burial, to such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps who may be certified by the Director of such corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not entitled thereto under the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended and extended, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses.

This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1945".

#### TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For three Board members of the National Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed by law, ~~(22)\$2,000,450~~ \$2,125,000.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all authorized and necessary expenditures, other than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board in performing duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including repairs and alterations; communication services; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks; books of reference; and periodicals; ~~(23)\$178,000~~ \$500,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for

1 the National Labor Relations Board in Washington and  
2 elsewhere, \$220,000.

3 Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all  
4 expenses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations  
5 Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in  
6 pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor  
7 in industries under the national defense program, including  
8 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
9 and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropria-  
10 tions of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous  
11 expenses and printing and binding, \$600,000.

12 No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be  
13 used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising  
14 over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between manage-  
15 ment and labor which has been in existence for three months  
16 or longer without complaint being filed ~~(24) by an employee~~  
17 ~~or employees of such plant~~: *Provided*, That, hereafter, notice  
18 of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall have been  
19 posted in the plant affected for said period of three months,  
20 said notice containing information as to the location at an  
21 accessible place of such agreement where said agreement  
22 shall be open for inspection by any interested person: *Pro-*  
23 *vided further*, That these limitations shall not apply to agree-  
24 ments with labor organizations formed in violation of section  
25 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States Code. ~~(25)~~ *The*

1 *existence of an agreement or a renewal thereof between man-*  
 2 *agement and a labor organization on or before July 1, 1942,*  
 3 *without complaint being filed by an employee or employees,*  
 4 *shall, however, be prima facie evidence that the organization*  
 5 *has not been formed in violation of such section 158.*

6 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to  
 7 enable the National Labor Relations Board to perform the  
 8 duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act  
 9 (Public Law 89, 78th Congress) including personal services  
 10 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items  
 11 otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the Na-  
 12 tional Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses  
 13 and printing and binding, \$225,000.

14 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations  
 15 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 16 TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

17 For three members of the Board, and for other authorized  
 18 expenditures of the National Mediation Board in performing  
 19 the duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic  
 20 reporting services; supplies and equipment; not to exceed  
 21 \$200 for books of reference, and periodicals, \$200,000, of  
 22 which amount not to exceed \$169,785 may be expended  
 23 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

24 Salaries and expenses, emergency panels, and so forth,  
 25 National Mediation Board: For all necessary expenses of



1 the National Railway Labor panel, including compensation  
2 of the members thereof at not to exceed \$50 per day and  
3 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are  
4 actually engaged in performance of the duties of the panel;  
5 travel expenses of members of the panel, including such  
6 expenses to and from their homes or regular places of  
7 business; printing and binding; contract stenographic re-  
8 porting services; and personal services in the District of  
9 Columbia to enable the chairman of said panel to perform  
10 his functions under Executive Order Numbered 9299;  
11 \$65,000.

12 Arbitration and emergency boards: To enable the  
13 National Mediation Board to pay necessary expenses of  
14 arbitration boards, and emergency boards appointed by the  
15 President pursuant to section 10 of the Railway Labor Act  
16 approved May 20, 1926 (45 U. S. C. 160), including com-  
17 pensation of members and employees of such boards,  
18 together with their necessary transportation expenses and \$6  
19 per diem in lieu of subsistence while so employed, and print-  
20 ing of awards, together with proceedings and testimony  
21 relating thereto, as authorized by the Railway Labor Act,  
22 including also contract stenographic reporting service, and  
23 rent of quarters when suitable quarters cannot be supplied in  
24 any Federal building, \$50,000, together with the unexpended  
25 balance of previous appropriations for these purposes.

1        Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
2 the National Mediation Board, \$2,500.

3            NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

4        Salaries and expenses: For authorized expenditures of  
5 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in performing the  
6 duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic re-  
7 porting services and supplies and equipment, \$272,000, of  
8 which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation not  
9 in excess of \$50 per day and expenses of referees, and not  
10 more than \$144,542 for other personal services.

11       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
12 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$17,500.

13       This title may be cited as the "National Mediation  
14 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

15       TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

16       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
17 bia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed  
18 by law, \$2,008,000.

19       Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all  
20 necessary expenditures, other than salaries and printing and  
21 binding, of the Railroad Retirement Board in performing the  
22 duties imposed by law, including rent in the District of  
23 Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including not  
24 to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
25 concerned with the work of the Board when specifically

1 authorized by the Board; not to exceed \$2,500 for payment  
2 of actual transportation and per diem (not to exceed \$10)  
3 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving  
4 while away from their homes without other compensation  
5 in an advisory capacity to the Railroad Retirement Board;  
6 repairs and alterations; contract stenographic reporting  
7 services; supplies and equipment (including photographic  
8 equipment); not to exceed \$5,000 for lawbooks, books of  
9 reference, periodicals; and for payment in advance when  
10 authorized by the Board for library membership in organi-  
11 zations which issue publications to members only or to mem-  
12 bers at a price lower than to the general public; and opera-  
13 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
14 carrying vehicles; \$460,500.

15       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the  
16 Railroad Retirement Board, \$30,500.

17       Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient  
18 as an annual premium for the payments required under the  
19 Railroad Retirement Act, approved August 29, 1935, and  
20 the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and  
21 authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement ac-  
22 count established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act,  
23 \$308,817,000, of which \$33,916,000 shall be immediately  
24 available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be avail-  
25 able until expended for making payments required under



1 said retirement Acts, and the amount not required for cur-  
 2 rent payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the  
 3 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad  
 4 Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

5 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement  
 6 Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

7 TITLE VII—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE  
 8 PRESIDENT

9 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

10 WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

11 General administration: For all necessary expenses for  
 12 the general administration of the War Manpower Com-  
 13 mission, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the employ-  
 14 ment of aliens, not to exceed \$406,000 for printing and  
 15 binding, and not to exceed \$1,739,800 for travel expenses,  
 16 \$16,036,250.

17 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

18 Apprentice training service: For all expenses necessary  
 19 to enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission  
 20 to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training,  
 21 including printing and binding (not to exceed ~~(26)~~\$4,500  
 22 \$9,000), and travel expenses (not to exceed ~~(27)~~\$60,000  
 23 \$77,700), ~~(28)~~\$537,500 \$593,500.

24 Apprentice Training Service (national defense): For all  
 25 expenses necessary to enable the Chairman of the War Man-

1 power Commission to conduct a program of encouraging  
 2 apprentice training in national defense industries, includ-  
 3 ing printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,500), and  
 4 travel expenses (not to exceed ~~(29)\$60,000~~ \$92,600),  
 5 ~~(30)\$400,000~~ \$637,700.

# 6 EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

7 Employment office facilities and services: For all  
 8 necessary expenses of the War Manpower Commission  
 9 in connection with the operation and maintenance of em-  
 10 ployment office facilities and services, and the performance  
 11 of functions, duties, and powers relating to employment  
 12 service transferred to the War Manpower Commission by  
 13 Executive Order Numbered 9247, including the recruit-  
 14 ment and placement of individuals for work or training in  
 15 occupations essential to the war effort; such expenses to in-  
 16 clude contract janitorial services, at not to exceed \$300 for  
 17 any individual; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents  
 18 per mile, for official travel performed by employees in  
 19 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their offi-  
 20 cial station; printing and binding (not to exceed \$146,000);  
 21 travel expenses (not to exceed \$2,268,000); and rent in the  
 22 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That payment of salaries may  
 23 be made to employees while taking annual and sick leave based  
 24 upon unused leave accrued under State regulations found by the  
 25 Social Security Board to conform to the requirements of title III

1 of the Social Security Act, as amended, and on the basis of State  
2 employment which had been financed in whole or in part  
3 from grants under title III of said Act, including payment  
4 for accrued leave to be substituted for leave without pay  
5 taken between January 1, 1942, and June 30, 1942, which  
6 payment shall not exceed in any case the amount payable  
7 for such purposes under Federal laws with respect to the  
8 maximum accumulation of such leave: *Provided further*,  
9 That the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission may  
10 transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security  
11 Board for "grants to States for unemployment compensation  
12 administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Se-  
13 curity Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States in  
14 making available to the War Manpower Commission  
15 premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services, needed  
16 by the Commission in the operation and maintenance of  
17 employment office facilities and services, any sum so trans-  
18 ferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to  
19 be retransferred to this appropriation, \$57,968,079:  
20 *Provided further*, That pending the return to State con-  
21 trol after the war emergency of the Employment Serv-  
22 ice facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the  
23 States to the United States Employment Service, no por-  
24 tion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any  
25 Federal agency for any salary, to any individual engaged



1 in employment-service duties in any position within any  
2 local or field or State office, which substantially exceeds  
3 the salary which would apply to such position and indi-  
4 vidual if the relevant State merit system applied and if State  
5 operation of such office had continued without interruption:  
6 *Provided further*, That no portion of the sum herein appro-  
7 priated shall be expended by any Federal agency for the  
8 salary of any person who is engaged for more than half of  
9 the time, as determined by the State director of unemploy-  
10 ment compensation, in the administration of the State un-  
11 employment compensation act, including claims taking but  
12 excluding registration for work.

13 TRAINING-WITHIN-INDUSTRY SERVICE

14 Training-within-industry service, War Manpower Com-  
15 mission (national defense): For all expenses necessary to  
16 enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to  
17 promote and facilitate on-the-job training and maximum  
18 utilization of workers by industries and activities essential to  
19 the war by affording training to supervisory personnel; in-  
20 cluding the temporary employment of persons by contract or  
21 otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
22 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; reim-  
23 bursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for official  
24 travel performed by employees in privately owned automo-  
25 biles within the limits of their official stations; printing and

1 binding (not to exceed \$37,600) ; and travel expenses (not  
2 to exceed \$360,000) ; \$2,000,000.

3 SEC. 702. The general provisions under the caption  
4 "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency  
5 Management", contained in the National War Agencies  
6 Appropriation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent  
7 agencies of the Office for Emergency Management contained  
8 therein and the general provisions in such Act applicable  
9 to all agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner  
10 to the War Manpower Commission and the appropriations  
11 therefor contained in this title.

12 (31) *Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower*  
13 *Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations pre-*  
14 *scribed by the Chairman of said Commission for the tempo-*  
15 *rary migration of workers from foreign countries within the*  
16 *Western Hemisphere (pursuant to agreements between the*  
17 *United States and such foreign countries), for employment in*  
18 *the continental United States with industries and services*  
19 *essential to the war effort, including the transportation of*  
20 *such workers from points outside the United States to ports*  
21 *of entry of the United States and return (including trans-*  
22 *portation from place of employment in the United States to*  
23 *port of entry of the United States in any case of default by*  
24 *an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in*  
25 *which event the employer shall be liable to the United States*

1 *for the cost thereof), cost of temporary maintenance of work-*  
2 *ers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United*  
3 *States, when necessary, reasonable subsistence and emer-*  
4 *gency medical care of such workers from the time of report-*  
5 *ing for transportation to the United States or return to the*  
6 *country of origin until arrival at the destination, necessary*  
7 *assistance to meet emergency health and welfare problems*  
8 *while in the United States, when such assistance is not other-*  
9 *wise available to such persons, and guaranties of employment*  
10 *while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with*  
11 *the foreign country from which the workers are imported,*  
12 *\$2,465,000, of which not to exceed \$123,000 shall be avail-*  
13 *able for all administrative expenses necessary for the fore-*  
14 *going, including not to exceed \$12,000 for temporary*  
15 *employment of administrative personnel outside continental*  
16 *United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding*  
17 *outside continental United States without regard to section*  
18 *3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the Act of*  
19 *March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed*  
20 *\$25,800 for travel expenses: Provided, That no transporta-*  
21 *tion of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the*  
22 *employer and the worker have entered into a contract for*  
23 *employment approved by said Chairman or his designee,*  
24 *and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate*  
25 *use is being made of local labor supply: Provided further,*



1 *That this appropriation shall remain available after June*  
2 *30, 1945, for the purpose of fulfilling guaranties and other*  
3 *obligations theretofore incurred with respect to such foreign*  
4 *workers and for all other purposes connected with the pro-*  
5 *tection and ultimate return of any workers theretofore trans-*  
6 *ported: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation*  
7 *shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of*  
8 *workers for employment in agriculture.*

9 SEC. 703. This title may be cited as the "War Man-  
10 power Commission Appropriation Act, 1945".

11 TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in  
13 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any posi-  
14 tion for which he or she has been nominated after the  
15 Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said  
16 person.

17 SEC. 802. No part of any appropriation contained in  
18 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
19 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
20 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government  
21 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided, That*  
22 *for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered*  
23 *prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit*  
24 *does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization*  
25 *that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the*

1 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
2 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
3 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
4 the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
5 ment the salary or wages for which are paid from any  
6 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a  
7 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than  
8 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:  
9 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be  
10 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provi-  
11 sions of existing law.

12 SEC. 803. No part of any appropriation for training  
13 of defense workers contained in this Act shall be available  
14 for obligation for a period longer than sixty days after cessa-  
15 tion of hostilities in the present war.

16 SEC. 804. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
17 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
18 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
19 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act  
20 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
21 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
22 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
23 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
24 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
25 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the

1 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
2 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-  
3 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
4 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

5 SEC. 805. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal  
6 Security Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives June 1, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments June 15 (legisla-  
tive day, May 9) , 1944.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

*Secretary.*



78TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

H. R. 4899

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







# House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1944

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord of all power and might, our failures and sins often sadden us. We pray Thee to renew a right spirit within us that our daily lives may be modeled after Thine; Thou who came not to be ministered unto but to minister. O make us more ready to extend our lengthening and protecting shadows over those who have stumbled and fallen and upon whom the sun's burning rays have fiercely beaten: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

We take refuge in the hope and promise of freedom from wrong desire and peace from the fierce oppression within. Thou whose light is more than the sun and stars, whose plentitude of mercy sends the warm blood of nourishment coursing through the boundless universe, Thou are our eternal home. We pray that the Lord Jesus may be with us as our cares waste us, as the way of the world thunders at our faith and the battle goes on, leaving us sore oppressed; O we may be more than conquerors. O let us stand with the prophets who cried in the unknown land, who pled on the thunder-shaken mountain and prayed in the valley of loneliness and indecision. O fill us with Thy spirit that we may discern and have a measure of Thy royalty and be armed and guided in the path of the perfect day. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4899. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. REED to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

4183) entitled "An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9 to the foregoing bill, disagreed to by the House, asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. BROOKS to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two instances, in one to include a short editorial and in the other to include a statement received from the War Food Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and insert two editorials and an article in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article by Arthur Krock on the effect of the Dirksen amendment which the House adopted on day before yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a copy of a signed statement and copies of three affidavits.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a fine editorial on the flag published in the Paterson (N. J.) Evening News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a Flag Day address written by Senator DAVIS in my congressional district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial on Lindbergh which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald yesterday morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

## CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 92]

Arnold	Fuller	Marcantonio
Baldwin, Md.	Furlong	Morrow
Bell	Gale	Mills
Blackney	Gallagher	Morrison, N. C.
Bland	Gibson	Murdock
Bloom	Gifford	Norton
Boren	Granger	O'Connor
Bradley, Mich.	Grant, Ala.	Pace
Brumbaugh	Hagen	Patman
Buckley	Hale	Peterson, Ga.
Burdick	Hall	Pfeifer
Cannon, Fla.	Leonard W.	Philbin
Capozzoli	Harless, Ariz.	Plumley
Carrier	Harness, Ind.	Rabaut
Case	Hébert	Reed, Ill.
Colmer	Heffernan	Richards
Costello	Hoffman	Russell
Courtney	Horan	Sauthoff
Cox	Johnson,	Scott
Cravens	Calvin D.	Shafer
Dawson	Johnson,	Smith, Maine
Dewey	Lyndon B.	Smith, Ohio
Dickstein	Johnson, Okla.	Smith Va.
Dies	Kee	Stewart
Dirksen	Kennedy	Taylor
Douglas	Keogh	Torrens
Drewry	Kleberg	Vincent, Ky.
Durham	Klein	Whelchel, Ga.
Ellis	Lemke	White
Fay	Lewis	Whitten
Fellows	Luce	Wickersham
Fernandez	McCord	Wolverton,
Fitzpatrick	McGehee	N. J.
Fogarty	Madden	Woodrum, Va.
Ford	Magnuson	Wright
Fulbright	Mansfield, Tex.	



The SPEAKER. On this roll call 327 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

LABOR DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Messrs. HARE, TARVER, THOMAS of Texas, ANDERSON of New Mexico, ENGEL of Michigan, KEEFE, and H. CARL ANDERSEN.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4414) making appropriations for the legislative branch and for the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 9, 1944.)

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: On page 56, line 6, after "\$12,500:", insert the following: "Provided, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: On page 60, line 6, after "for," strike out the following: "\$1,327,885: Provided, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks to circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salaries of the secretaries, exclusive of temporary additional compensation, and exclusive of the differential allowed for higher

living costs in the Panama Canal Zone, shall correspond with those of the assistant administrative grade (grade 7 of clerical, administrative and fiscal service): *Provided further*, That the annual basic compensation of the secretary to a circuit or district judge shall not (exclusive of temporary additional compensation) exceed \$3,200: *And provided further*, That the salaries of law clerks shall correspond with those of the assistant professional grade", and insert "\$1,700,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of temporary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of temporary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and the senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. O'NEAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$1,512,835."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is the only amendment that is in disagreement, and I do not believe it has any political implications nor is there any reason for a division along party lines. It is a question of what the House believes should be done with reference to the needs of the judiciary. I would like to state that the executive branch of the Government always has friends. Anything in which it is interested is always known to Congress because someone is around to explain it to Members of Congress, and somehow or other a full story comes to Congress in an effective way concerning any improvement in the service of a department or any appropriation which might be needed. We can take care of ourselves, the legislative branch of the Government. But I have a real sympathy for the judicial branch of the Government, because it seems that no one is interested in the problems of the judiciary and its minimum needs. For a long time they have had, in my opinion, a somewhat antiquated, inefficient set-up in the district judges' offices and in the courts in some cases which are not in line with modern methods. The judges have come to Congress many time for assistance, and for some reason or other very little aid is given to the judiciary. I am interested in this amendment, be-

cause I feel the request is fundamentally just and right and that the improvements asked for here will enable the judiciary to do a better job and will mean greater justice to all concerned. It is difficult to go through the whole testimony on this point in just 5 or 10 minutes, but I would like to give you the picture as nearly as I can in the short time at my disposal.

Mr. Speaker, throughout the entire United States there are 11 senior circuit judges and 47 circuit judges. There are 8 senior district judges and 188 district judges, making a total of 196 district judges in the judicial system. All of these judges have a secretary or stenographer. There are only 58 law clerks for its entire 196 district judges. So in the district courts throughout the country the office force is one girl or man, who may be a stenographer, helping the judge, and in only 58 of the 196 courts is there a law clerk to help the judge with the work that he does except where the law clerks serve more than one judge. In the appropriation bill as it was presented to the subcommittee at the beginning by the Budget Bureau, there was an estimate of \$2,003,000 for the law clerks and secretaries to the judges. The committee cut that down to \$1,327,000, and the House passed it at that amount. The controversy arises in this way: The Senate made the amount \$1,700,000, and we are now making a motion to recede and concur with an amendment, not to give the \$1,700,000 for the payment of clerks, but to provide \$1,512,000. This is far less than the Budget recommendation of \$2,003,000. This will probably provide about 40 law clerks for the 196 district judges.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman made an interesting statement about the courts as though they were orphans, or wards of the Congress, and he referred to the number of law clerks, which is less than the number of judges by far; and seemingly only stenographers are provided in each instance, and law clerks in extraordinary instances. In how many instances, might I ask my distinguished friend from Kentucky, do we find that they have masters and special masters and all other kinds of assistants, who very frequently relieve the judges from the work he himself ought to do? Has the committee gone into that question?

Mr. O'NEAL. Of course, there are bailiffs and court clerks and court reporters and other employees in the court.

Mr. DINGELL. No; I am not speaking of that.

Mr. O'NEAL. There are a lot of people around the court, but I am speaking about the offices of the judges. That is about all they have, and they need more help.

Mr. DINGELL. Will the gentleman indulge me for just a moment for just one other question? I would like to get to the bottom of this. I do not want it to appear they are entirely destitute, because they have special masters and mas-







## LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

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JUNE 21, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. HARE, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4899]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 5, 9, 13, 23, 24, and 25.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$255,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed insert 2½; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 2 of the matter proposed to be inserted by such amendment after the word "out", and before the comma, insert *and completing*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$29,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 14, 19, 21, and 31.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
M. C. TARVER,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,  
CLYDE M. REED,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

Amendment No. 1, salaries and expenses, safety and health program (national defense): Appropriates \$169,200, as proposed by the House, instead of \$213,200, proposed by the Senate.

### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Amendment No. 3, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,312,300, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,212,300, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Provides a limitation of \$1,160,000 on the amount provided in amendment No. 3, that may be expended for the salary of the Commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of the limitation of \$1,110,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 5, salaries and expenses (national defense): Appropriates \$1,510,400, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,556,185, as proposed by the Senate.

### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Amendment No. 6, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$376,600, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$367,900, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Provides a limitation of \$329,800 on the amount provided in amendment No. 6 that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of the limitation of \$328,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8, salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act: Appropriates \$255,000, instead of \$250,000 proposed by the House and instead of \$260,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9, salaries and expenses (national defense): Eliminates \$25,548 proposed by the Senate. A similar provision requesting \$272,000 was eliminated from the Budget estimate by the House.

Amendment No. 10, grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense): Extends the benefits of this program to Army aviation cadets.

Amendment No. 11: Provides that 2½ percent of the amounts allotted to the States may be used for administrative expenses instead of the 2 percent proposed by the House and the 3 percent proposed by the Senate.

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

Amendment No. 12, salaries and expenses (national defense): Appropriates \$55,000 as proposed by the Senate to complete within the fiscal year 1945 two studies begun under an appropriation and authority contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public Law 216, 78th Cong.). The House proposed to eliminate the studies entirely.

#### HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Amendment No. 13, salaries: Appropriates \$750,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$751,500, as proposed by the Senate.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 15, emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense): Appropriates \$11,250,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$11,450,000, as proposed by the House.

#### ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Amendment No. 16, salaries and expenses: Provides that payments by the District of Columbia or any branch of the Government for care of patients shall be—

such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem rate recommended annually in advance by the Federal Board of Hospitalization and approved by the President—

as proposed by the Senate, instead of—

all or part of the estimated or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be—  
as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17, additional amount for building for storeroom, and so forth: Appropriates \$445,000, as proposed by the Senate, for an additional amount for building for storeroom, and so forth, the commencement of which is provided for under a previous appropriation.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Amendment No. 18, grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: Appropriates \$29,000,000, instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$31,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. In explanation of the reduction under the amount proposed by the Senate, it is understood that a proportionate reduction will be made in the expenditures for the Washington office to conform to those which will be necessary in the field. The conferees recognize it is particularly difficult, at this time, to estimate the necessary cost of State administrative agencies for the coming fiscal year. Victory in Europe will doubtless result in a substantial cut-back in our war production. An unprecedented volume of unemployment compensation claims may result during reconversion of war industries to civilian

production. Obviously, State agencies should make reasonable preparations for this contingency. In view of the many uncertainties it is expected that the Board will make grants to the States in such a manner as not to impair the efficiency of the present operations of State unemployment compensation agencies nor to preclude these agencies from making reasonable preparations to meet impending developments.

#### OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 20, community war services: Appropriates \$1,500,000, instead of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 22, salaries: Appropriates \$2,125,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000,450, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23, miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): Appropriates \$478,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24. Restores language proposed by the House which limits the right of filing complaints arising over agreements, or renewals thereof, between management and labor to parties to the agreement.

Amendment No. 25. Eliminates language proposed by the Senate that—

The existence of an agreement or a renewal thereof between management and a labor organization on or before July 1, 1942, without complaint being filed by an employee or employees, shall, however, be prima facie evidence that the organization has not been formed in violation of such section 158.

#### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Amendment No. 26, Apprentice Training Service: Limits the amount of appropriation that may be expended for printing and binding to \$9,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,500, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 27: Limits the amount of appropriation that may be expended for travel expenses to \$77,700, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$60,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$593,500 for Apprentice Training Service, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$537,500, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29, Apprentice Training Service (national defense): Limits the amount of appropriation that may be expended for travel expenses to \$92,600, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$60,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$637,700, as proposed by the Senate for Apprentice Training Service (national defense), instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House.



## AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House report the following amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 2, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, salaries and expenses (national defense): Reappropriates \$40,000 to enable the Secretary of Labor to liquidate during the fiscal year 1945 the existing organization of the Working Conditions Service. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 14, visual aids for war training (national defense), Office of Education: Appropriates \$207,312 for visual aids for war training. The House bill made no provision for the item. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment appropriating \$175,000, instead of \$207,312 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19, National Youth Administration liquidation: Reappropriates \$78,000 of unexpended balances to enable the Federal Security Administrator to liquidate the affairs of the National Youth Administration. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, inserting at the end of the matter inserted by said Senate amendment, the following:

: *Provided further*, That any personal property formerly belonging to the National Youth Administration and loaned to any public school, school system, or institution of higher education within any State under the provisions of Public Law 140, Seventy-eighth Congress, under the heading "War Manpower Commission," shall vest in, be and become the property of such school, school system or institution of higher education in which such property is located.

Amendment No. 21, temporary aid to enemy aliens: Appropriates \$50,000 and authorizes the transfer of an additional \$50,000 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority", for temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 31, migration of workers: Appropriates \$2,465,000 to enable the War Manpower Commission to provide for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere, for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the war effort. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
M. C. TARVER,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*

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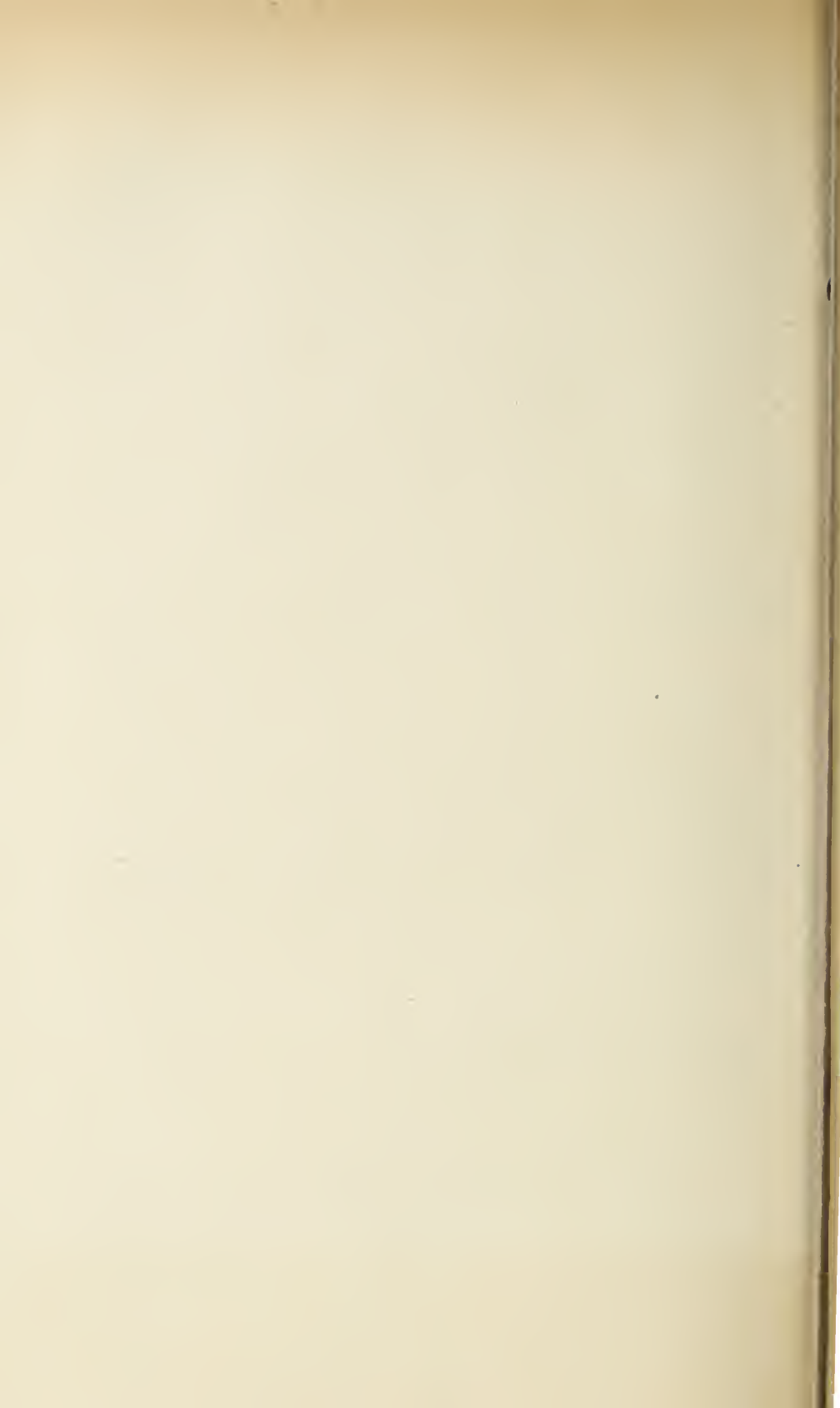
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of the gentleman from Kentucky, I do not know.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to stand here and be subjected to the criticism of following a different course than other chairmen follow. I discussed this matter at length with the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS], and we talked it over. I was to take it up at the first time I got an opportunity.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have a responsibility here on the floor as well.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] desires to object, that is perfectly all right.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] will not be compelled to object by the majority leader because there is a certain procedure and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] can very easily solve the question by withholding his unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggests that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] withdraw his request.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw my request, and somebody else will have to take it up.

#### LABOR AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION, 1945—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees may have until midnight to file a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 5, 9, 13, 23, 24, and 25.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$255,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed insert "2½"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter proposed to be inserted by such amendment after the word "out", and before the comma, insert "and completing"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$29,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 14, 19, 21, and 31.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
M. C. TARVER,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,  
CLYDE M. REED,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

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Amendment No. 2, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, salaries and expenses (national defense): Reappropriates \$40,000 to enable the Secretary of Labor to liquidate during the fiscal year 1945 the existing organization of the Working Conditions Service. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 14, visual aids for war training (national defense), Office of Education: Appropriates \$207,312 for visual aids for war training. The House bill made no provision for the item. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment appropriating \$175,000, instead of \$207,312 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19, National Youth Administration liquidation: Reappropriates \$78,000 of unexpended balances to enable the Federal Security Administrator to liquidate the affairs of the National Youth Administration. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, inserting at the end of the matter inserted by said Senate amendment, the following: "Provided further, That any personal property formerly belonging to the National Youth Administration and loaned to any public school, school system, or institution of higher education within any State under the provisions of Public Law 140, Seventy-eighth Congress, under the heading "War Manpower Commission," shall vest in, be and become the property of such school, school system or institution of higher education in which such property is located."

Amendment No. 21, temporary aid to enemy aliens: Appropriates \$50,000 and authorizes

the transfer of an additional \$50,000 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority," for temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 31, migration of workers: Appropriates \$2,465,000 to enable the War Manpower Commission to provide for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere, for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the war effort. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

BUTLER B. HARE,  
M. C. TARTER,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include certain letters.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

## CANAL ZONE CODE

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3646) to amend section 42 of title VII of the Canal Zone Code, with Senate amendments thereto; disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate thereon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. BLAND, Mr. RAMSPECK, and Mr. WELCH.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an article by the vice president of the Grace Line on an adequate post-war merchant marine.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and also unanimous consent to revise the remarks I made on the floor of the House today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 272. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vola Stroud Pokluda, Jesse M. Knowles, and the estate of Lee Stroud;

H. R. 1220. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Paul M. Campbell, a minor;

H. R. 2303. An act for the relief of O. W. James;

H. R. 2855. An act for the relief of the estate of John Buby;

H. R. 3102. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eva M. Delisle;

H. R. 3661. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3891. An act to provide night differential for certain employees; and

H. R. 4115. An act to give honorably discharged veterans, their widows, and the wives of disabled veterans, who themselves are not qualified, preference in employment where Federal funds are disbursed.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1157. An act to amend section 61 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, for the purpose of providing such training of State and Territorial military forces as is deemed necessary to enable them to execute their internal security responsibilities within their respective States and Territories.

## BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1475. An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended;

H. R. 4320. An act relating to the computation of interest on contributions to the civil service retirement fund returned to employees upon their separation from the service;

H. R. 4659. An act to authorize the Soil Conservation Service to lend certain equipment; and

H. J. Res. 298. Joint resolution making appropriations for grants to States under the Social Security Act.

## REGULATION OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, in my humble opinion, all this bill is, is an attempt on the part of certain defendants in an antitrust suit prosecution to get absolution for their sins. All this talk about contemplated, threatened Federal regulation of insurance companies is just a duststorm. There is nothing on the horizon whatsoever which indicates anybody seeks to have Federal control or regulation of any type of insurance company. All this talk about the destruction of States' rights is simply balderdash. In the final analysis all this bill does is to absolve from culpability and free from punishment for their wrongs, some 200 fire insurance companies who are banded together unlawfully under the guise of the Southeastern Underwriters Association, together with some 29 other personal defendants, officers, and directing heads of the companies.







The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRED A. DIMLER AND GWENDOLYN E. DIMLER

The bill (S. 1995) for the relief of Fred A. Dimler and Gwendolyn E. Dimler, his wife, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Fred A. Dimler and Gwendolyn E. Dimler the amount of \$2,030.16, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the value of personal property destroyed by fire while stored in a Government building in Alaska: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 5, 9, 13, 23, 24, and 25.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$255,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed insert "2½"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter proposed to be inserted by such amendment after the word "out", and before the comma, insert "and completing"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$29,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 14, 19, 21, and 31.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
CLYDE M. REED,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

BUTLER B. HARE,  
M. C. TARVER,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,  
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain Senate amendments, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
June 22, 1944.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 21, and 31 to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$175,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, before the period, insert "*Provided further*, That any personal property formerly belonging to the National Youth Administration and loaned to any public school, school system, or institution of higher education within any State under the provisions of Public Law 140, Seventy-eighth Congress, under the heading 'War Manpower Commission,' shall vest in, be, and become the property of such school, school system, or institution of higher education in which such property is located."

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14 and 19.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. That completes the bill, as I understand, and it now goes to the President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). The Chair understands that completes legislative action on the bill.

The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

G. H. GARNER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1963) for the relief of G. H. Garner, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,250"; in line 7, after the word "for", to strike out "the loss of the sight

of one eye; the said G. H. Garner having lost sight in one eye by reason of an injury in an automobile" and insert "personal injuries sustained by him as the result of an accident."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. HAGAR SIMPSON AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2006) for the relief of Mrs. Hagar Simpson, Mrs. Nat Price, Junior, and Griffin Brothers Clinic, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the name "Texas", to insert "and"; and in line 8, after the word "injuries", to insert "and medical and hospital expenses."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Mrs. Hagar Simpson and Mrs. Nat Price, Junior."

L. M. FELLER CO. AND WENDELL C. GRAUS

The bill (H. R. 4528) for the relief of L. M. Feller Co., and Wendell C. Graus, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROSS ENGINEERING CO.

The bill (H. R. 2965) for the relief of Ross Engineering Co., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. O'CONNELL

The bill (H. R. 2530) for the relief of John M. O'Connell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KATHERINE SCHERER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3929) for the relief of Katherine Scherer, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,215" and insert "\$2,200.85."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ESTATE OF NELSON HAWKINS

The bill (H. R. 3281) for the relief of the estate of Nelson Hawkins, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. WILLIAM INGRAM

The bill (H. R. 3481) for the relief of J. William Ingram, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM DYER

The bill (H. R. 3280) for the relief of William Dyer, was considered, ordered



to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ELIZABETH POWERS LONG

The bill (H. R. 2151) for the relief of Elizabeth Powers Long was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### LUELLA F. STEWART

The bill (S. 1717) for the relief of Luella F. Stewart, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted etc.,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to credit the account of Luella F. Stewart, former postmaster at Bottineau, N. Dak., in the sum of \$1,153.30, the amount due the United States on account of loss of post-office funds resulting from the failure of the Bottineau County Bank, Bottineau, N. Dak., which closed September 27, 1923.

#### MR. AND MRS. JOHN CUSHMAN

The bill (H. R. 4197) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John Cushman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ESTATE OF CARLOS PÉREZ AVILÉS

The bill (H. R. 3539) for the relief of the estate of Carlos Pérez Avilés, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MRS. SAMUEL M. McLAUGHLIN

The bill (H. R. 2333) for the relief of Mr. Samuel M. McLaughlin, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MRS. JOHN ANDREW GODWIN

The bill (H. R. 3586) for the relief of Mrs. John Andrew Godwin, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### JOSEPHINE GUIDONI

The bill (H. R. 3636) for the relief of Josephine Guidoni, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER AT NEBRASKA CITY, NEBR.

The bill (H. R. 4041) to amend the act relating to the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Nebraska City, Nebr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MULTIPLE TAXATION OF AIR COMMERCE

The bill (H. R. 4935) to provide for a study of multiple taxation of air commerce, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### REVISION OF LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The bill (H. R. 4624) to consolidate and revise the laws relating to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I trust the Senator from West Virginia will not ask that the bill go over. I should like to make an explanation of it,

if he wishes. It is a bill which is needed about as badly as any measure we can think of. It is a bill which has been worked upon for at least 2 years by a committee of the House of Representatives, and it passed the House of Representatives unanimously. It was reported from the Senate Committee on Education and Labor unanimously. It does not in any way, with the exception of the provision with respect to tuberculosis, add to the expenses of the Government. The tuberculosis section was adopted by the House of Representatives unanimously, and has been reported favorably by the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate. There was not a single person who appeared against it in the hearings held in the House of Representatives or the hearing held in the Senate.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am glad to yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I may say that I do not know what the bill contains. There is no print of it on my desk. I have not been able to find it. My docket and my book of printed bills ends with Calendar No. 1043. The title of the bill which is being discussed by the able Senator from Utah is "An act to consolidate and revise the laws relating to the Public Health Service." I certainly should want to have an opportunity to see the bill and to learn what is in it before we pass it on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Of course, Mr. President, no one can object to what the Senator from West Virginia has just stated. However, the bill has been printed, it has been available, it has been studied, but the new printing, with the amendments which were added, has not been sent to the Printing Office for some reason. I do not know what the reason is.

If the Senator will look at the report, he will find that every change is noted by page and by line in the most minute detail. That was done, because there has been the closest cooperation between the Senate committee and the House committee, and every amendment submitted to our committee received the informal approval of the House committee before we considered it and before it was put into the bill.

This bill is a codification of laws which have been in existence since before the Constitution of the United States, as public-health legislation started in the Continental Congress. We now find ourselves in the war emergency, and discover conditions as they are, and realize, for example, that there has not been adequate inspection of a single boat during wartime, that our boys are coming home from all parts of the world, and we can appreciate that the risks to our country are so great that to delay action at this time is deemed hazardous by the public-health authorities.

The bill was given careful consideration by both the House committee and the Senate committee. It was carefully studied. It does not add to the law of the land, nor does it take away from the law of the land, but merely brings the

law up to date, in such a way that one of the most vital and most necessary agencies of our Government may operate unhampered, at a time when our country is really imperiled. The tuberculosis provision alone shows that, and there are coming back to our country from all parts of the world men afflicted with malaria and other sicknesses.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am not doubting for a moment that the able Senator has the views he expresses about the bill. I do not know what is in the bill. The print is not here. I do not think any other Senators know what is contained in the bill, and I do not wish to agree to the passage of a measure without adequate consideration by the Senate, and when we do not even have a print before us.

Let me say to the Senator that there is no one in this Chamber more interested than I in looking after the public health and the welfare of the citizens of this country, and particularly those engaged in the armed service, but I must ask that the bill go over during the consideration of measures on the Consent Calendar, until I at least have an opportunity to discuss it with the Senator from Utah. That is my feeling about this subject, as it would be about any other subject of legislation.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am wondering whether the Senator from West Virginia would be willing to have the bill taken up tomorrow under special order, or would consent to some arrangement. If I were not so sure that the Senator from West Virginia could find no objection, and will find no objection, I would not press it, but never has a bill been more carefully examined than has this bill by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives. I know of that study because it has been going on for over 2 years, and I introduced a companion bill, and the Senate committee has been studying it at the same time.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If the Senator will yield further, I wish to point out, from the report, that we are dealing with the codification of laws applicable to the Public Health Service which are the result of the accumulation over a century and a half of a great number of enactments. However meritorious the bill may be from the viewpoint of the Senator from Utah, for whose opinion I have great respect, I care not how meritorious it may be from the viewpoint of those who are managing the bill on the floor, we should have opportunity to consider it, and we should not let it pass without consideration. That is why at this time I ask that the bill go over. I wish to discuss it with the Senator from Utah or with someone else interested in the bill.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, this bill is voluminous, as a document. When the bill passed the House and came to the Senate, there was some question of the committee jurisdiction, and perhaps the fact that a similar or identical bill had been introduced by the distinguished Senator from Utah was overlooked. At



Somers, N. Y. Talbot  
Sparkman Taille  
Spence Tarver  
Springer Thomas, N. J.  
Stanley Thomas, Tex.  
Starnes, Ala. Thomason  
Stearns, N. H. Tibbott  
Stefan Tolan  
Stevenson Torrens  
Stigler Towe  
Stockman Troutman  
Sullivan Vincent, Ky.  
Sumner, Ill. Vinson, Ga.  
Sumners, Tex. Vorys, Ohio  
Sundstrom Wadsworth  
Taber Walter

## NAYS—56

Anderson, Fulmer Norton  
N. Mex. Furlong O'Brien, Ill.  
Bloom Gordon O'Brien, Mich.  
Bradley, Pa. Gorski O'Toole  
Burchill, N. Y. Hart Outland  
Burgin Hollfield Pace  
Byrne Jackson Poage  
Cannon, Mo. Kee Rooney  
Capozzoli Kelley Rowan  
Celler Keogh Rowe  
Cochran King Russell  
Coffee Kirwan Sadowski  
Delaney LaFollette Scanlon  
Dickstein Lahe Sheppard  
Dingell Lesinski Snyder  
Eberharter Lynch Voorhis, Calif.  
Fogarty Madden Weiss  
Folger Marcantonio Wene  
Forand Myers Wright

## NOT VOTING—101

Andrews, N. Y. Gearhart Merrow  
Arnold Gibson Miller, Mo.  
Baldwin, Md. Gifford Mills  
Baldwin, N. Y. Gilchrist Morrison, N. C.  
Barry Gillespie Mruk  
Bates, Ky. Granger Murdock  
Boren Green Murphy  
Boykin Hagen O'Connor  
Bradley, Mich. Hale Patman  
Bulwinkle Harless, Ariz. Peterson, Ga.  
Burdick Harness, Ind. Phillips  
Camp Harris, Va. Plumley  
Canfield Hébert Pratt,  
Cannon, Fla. Heidinger Joseph M.  
Carrier Hoeven Rabaut  
Chipfield Hoffman Reece, Tenn.  
Clevenger Johnson Reed, N. Y.  
Compton Calvin D. Sasser  
Costello Johnson, Sauthoff  
Cox Luther A. Scott  
Davis Johnson, Shafer  
Dawson Lyndon B. Sheridan  
Dies Kearney Slaughter  
Dilweg Kennedy Stewart  
Dirksen Kilburn Taylor  
Disney Klein Treadway  
Douglas Landis Vursell  
Elmer Lemke Waselewski  
Fay Lewis White  
Fish Luce Whitten  
Fitzpatrick McCord Winstead  
Ford McMurray Wolcott  
Fulbright Magnuson Wolverton, N. J.  
Fuller Mansfield, Tex. Woodruff, Mich.  
Gavin Merritt Worley

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Klein against.  
Mr. Dilweg for, with Mr. Sauthoff against.  
Mr. Miller of Missouri for, with Mr. Fitzpatrick against.

Mr. Fulbright for, with Mr. Merritt against.  
Mr. Harness of Indiana for, with Mr. McMurray against.

Mr. Canfield for, with Mr. Fay against.

General pairs:

Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.

Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Shafer.  
Mr. Cox with Mr. Reed of New York.  
Mr. McCord with Mr. Kilburn.  
Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Clevenger.

Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Wolcott.  
Mr. Harless of Arizona with Mr. Vursell.  
Mr. Morrison of North Carolina with Mr. Scott.

Mr. Waselewski with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Gavin.  
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Elmer.  
Mr. Gibson with Mr. Phillips.  
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Dirksen.  
Mr. Disney with Mr. Arnold.  
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Compton.  
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Fuller.  
Mr. Boren with Mr. Lewis.  
Mr. Luther A. Johnson with Mr. Calvin D. Johnson.  
Mr. Camp with Mr. Gillespie.  
Mr. Mills with Mr. Carrier.  
Mr. Dawson with Mr. Andrews of New York.  
Mr. Granger with Mr. Heidinger.  
Mr. Whitten with Mr. Gifford.  
Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Douglas.  
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Plumley.  
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Fish.  
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Baldwin of New York.  
Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Joseph M. Pratt.  
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Landis.  
Mr. Sasser with Mr. Woodruff of Michigan.  
Mr. Stewart with Mr. Hoeven.  
Mr. Costello with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.  
Mr. O'Connor with Mr. Treadway.  
Mr. Winstead with Mr. Merrow.  
Mr. Worley with Mr. Gearhart.  
Mr. Murdock with Mr. Hoffman.  
Mr. Green with Mr. Kearney.  
Mr. Harris of Virginia with Mr. Chipfield.  
Mr. Dies with Mr. Burdick.  
Mr. Hagen with Mr. Lemke.  
Mr. Barry with Mr. Mruk.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

The SPEAKER. The Chair has a telegram from the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] resigning as a conferee on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Without objection, the resignation is accepted, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is appointed in his stead.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will notify the Senate of this action.

## CONTRACT SETTLEMENT BILL OF 1944

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1718) to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement, as follows:

## STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1718) to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Sen-

ate bill and the House amendment, and that the House agree to the same.

The differences between the House amendment and the proposed conference substitute are noted in the following statement, except for incidental changes made necessary by reason of agreements reached, and minor clarifying changes.

The House amendment added the War Production Board to the agencies defined under section 3 (g) as contracting agencies. The conference agreement retains this provision.

In addition to the accountants, engineers, appraisers, and other experts which the Director under the House amendment is authorized to employ without regard to the civil-service laws, the conference agreement adds authority to appoint a Deputy Director and authority of the Director to fix the compensation of such employees.

The conference agreement retains the House floor amendment which required review of settlements in excess of \$50,000 by settlement review boards within the contracting agencies. The amendment, however, would not subject to approval of such settlement review boards any arbitration award. Minor changes of clarifying nature were made in the provision and a further provision was made that failure of the settlement review board to act upon a settlement within 30 days after its submission shall operate as approval by the board.

Section 6 (d) of the House amendment enumerated various specific items of cost to be considered, to the extent allocable, and other items to be excluded, in establishing methods and standards for settling claims not settled by agreement. The Senate bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference agreement revises this House provision to state more concisely and in more general terms the costs to be taken into account for such purpose. The conference agreement retains the enumeration in the House amendment of costs to be excluded except that item (v), dealing with costs charged off during a period covered by a previous renegotiation, is omitted to allow for flexible treatment of this item. The next paragraph of this subsection (from the House amendment) makes it clear that this omission is not intended to imply that this item should be allowed or disallowed and permits the Director to provide for the inclusion or exclusion of this and other costs in accordance with recognized commercial accounting practice.

Subsection 6 (e) of the House amendment, dealing with settlements by agreement, is retained by the conference agreement.

Section 8 (d) of the Senate bill contained a provision permitting the Director to prescribe penalties up to 6 percent for overstatements by contractors on amounts due on their claims in connection with financing, in order to protect the Government's interests. The conferees considered the provision desirable to prevent attempts to secure excessive interim financing. Accordingly, the conference agreement reinstates the provision but provides that the 6 percent penalty shall be automatic unless in the opinion of the Director the imposition thereof would be inequitable.

The House floor amendment prescribing the method for giving notice of cancellation to prime contractors and subcontractors, has been modified by section 11 (a) (2), so as to direct each contracting agency to establish procedures whereby prime contractors shall provide affected subcontractors with immediate notice of termination.

The conference agreement retains the provisions of the House amendment allowing suit in the court after resort to the appeal board, and also provides that costs of suit shall be taxed against the war contractor unless the court awards the contractor an amount in



excess of that allowed by the appeal board or panel.

The House floor amendment limiting the per annum compensation of members of the appeal board to \$10,000, and limiting their terms of office to 2 years, is also retained.

The provision of section 16 (a) of the House amendment specifying the authority of the General Accounting Office to examine records maintained by any contracting agency or by any war contractor relating to any termination settlement, is retained in the conference agreement. Subsection (b) has been rewritten in conference and provides that whenever the Comptroller General is convinced that any settlement was induced by fraud, he shall so certify, together with all the facts relating thereto, to the Department of Justice, to the Director, and to the contracting agency concerned. Upon receiving such certificate (1) the Department of Justice is directed to make an investigation to determine whether the settlement was induced by fraud, and (2) until the Department of Justice notifies the contracting agency that in its opinion the facts do not support the belief that the settlement was induced by fraud, the contracting agency, by set-off or otherwise, may withhold the amount of settlement or portion thereof, which in the opinion of the Comptroller General as stated in his certificate, was affected by the fraud.

The provision of the House amendment providing for a penalty of 25 percent of any amount sought to be secured by fraud, even though such amount may not actually be received, is retained in the conference agreement.

Subsection (e) of section 19 of the House amendment added to the bill a provision making it unlawful for a person who, as a commissioned officer in the Army or the Navy or as an officer or employee of the United States, has at any time during the period from December 7, 1941, until 6 months after the termination of hostilities in the present war, been assigned to duty by the War or Navy Departments, or employed in any agency of the Government, and been engaged on behalf of the United States in procuring or assisting to procure supplies, materials, work, or services for the Government, or engaged in settling or adjusting contracts, from accepting or soliciting employment in presenting, aiding, or assisting for compensation in the prosecution of claims against the United States arising out of any contracts for supplies, materials, or services which were pending or entered into while the officer or employee was associated therewith. A penalty of a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both, was provided for any violation of the provision. Subsection (j) of the Renegotiation Act was to be noneffective after enactment of this legislation.

The conferees agreed to a substitute provision making it unlawful for any person employed in any Government agency, including commissioned officers assigned to duty in such agency during the period such person is engaged in such employment or service, to prosecute, or to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or for any such person within 2 years after the time when such employment or service has ceased, to prosecute, or to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States involving any subject matter directly connected with which such person was so employed or performed duty. A penalty consisting of a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both, is provided for violations of this provision.

The Senate bill contained a provision requiring that officers and employees of contracting agencies aid war contractors in preparing and presenting termination claims and obtaining interim financing as a part of

their official duties, and provided that such assistance should not constitute a violation of section 109 of the Criminal Code. The House amendment qualified this provision to insure that such officers and employees may not receive any benefit or compensation, directly or indirectly from the war contractors. The substance of the provisions of the House amendment were retained in the conference agreement.

The House amendment added a provision to section 20 of the bill reiterating the authority of the Smaller War Plants Corporation to make interim loans and guaranties to small business concerns. This provision is retained in the conference agreement.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,  
FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
ESTES KEFAUVER,  
C. E. HANCOCK,  
JOHN W. GWYNNE,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

(For conference report, see proceedings of the House of June 21, 1944.)

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Senate has already agreed to this conference report and the part of it which has just been read gives the House a fair indication of what was agreed as between the conferees.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the report.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] withdraw his motion temporarily, so that I may ask a question?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes, Mr. Speaker. I withdraw the motion temporarily.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know in what respect the House conferees yielded to the Senate and what changes were made in the bill as we passed it.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, that would take a long time to explain in minute detail. Everything is fully explained in the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, the bill agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees is essentially the bill as passed by the House. There is no important change except a few minor changes in phraseology, but essentially it is the bill as it passed the House overwhelmingly.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is that the view of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS]?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is my view, yes.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION, 1945—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security

Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 21, 1944.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 2: On page 4, line 16, insert:

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to liquidate during the fiscal year 1945 the existing organization of the Working Conditions Service, including payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of employees separated from the Government service due to the discontinuance of this Service; such travel as may be necessary to the accomplishment of the said liquidation; and the termination of existing leases for office space an indeterminate amount to be derived from the unexpended and unobligated balance of the appropriation made to the Division of Labor Standards (national defense) in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, approved December 23, 1943, not exceeding \$40,000."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 2.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 14: On page 24, line 15, insert:

"Visual aids for war training (national defense): For all necessary expenses of the Office of Education in procuring and making available, for reproduction and use, visual-aid instructional units, consisting of motion-picture films, lantern slides, slide films, and film loops, for training in occupations essential to the war effort (each such occupation to be approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses; printing and binding; \$207,312: *Provided*, That copies of slides and films shall be sold at a price sufficient to pay the whole cost of production of such slides and films."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: "In lieu of the sum proposed by such amendment, insert '\$175,000.'"

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.



The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 19. On page 46, line 25, insert:

National Youth Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$78,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, for all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to liquidate the affairs of the National Youth Administration, including settlement of claim for property damage accruing prior to January 2, 1944, under paragraph 20 of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1943; payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who have not liquidated such by June 30, 1944; payment of salaries and other necessary administrative expenses (including personal services in the District of Columbia and travel expenses), not exceeding \$53,000, incurred during the fiscal year 1945; and payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of the personnel employed under such amount: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed under such sum of \$53,000 at a rate exceeding the rates applicable to classification grade CAF-13 or the equivalent and the amount allocated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$36,500 and the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed \$25,000: *Provided further*, That the Federal Security Administrator is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, supplies, and equipment of the National Youth Administration as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equipment shall not be subject to the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such property, during the period of such use: *Provided further*, That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such personnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without regard to civil service and classification laws."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

"At the end of the matter proposed to be inserted by such amendment, before the period insert: *Provided further*, That any personal property formerly belonging to the National Youth Administration and loaned to any public school, school system, or institution of higher education within any State under the provisions of Public Law 140, Seventy-eighth Congress, under the heading "War Manpower Commission," shall vest in, be and become the property of such school, school system, or institution of higher education in which such property is located."

Mr. HARE. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I take this time because of the fact that I think many Members would be interested in the amendment which has been agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees, which amendment has just been read.

The Members will recall that when this bill was before the House I directed attention to the problem that existed in the country growing out of the fact that the National Youth Administration had placed in various schools throughout the country personal property which was used by those various schools in the mat-

ter of training for the war effort. The personal property acquired by the N. Y. A. under previous laws passed by the Congress, in the liquidation of the National Youth Administration was given first to the Army and the Navy, and after they had turned down some of this material it was then turned over to the procurement agency of the Treasury Department. The fact of the matter is, as many Members now know, there are certain machines and machinery and tools in the various vocational and other school systems of the country which are being used today by those systems in training for the war effort. Under the provisions of this amendment the title to those items of personal property which have been turned down by the Army and Navy, will be vested in those local school systems, so that they can repair them or replace them, with assurance that the machines which they now have in their school-system facilities will become the property of the local schools.

That matter was discussed at some length on the floor of the House when the bill was under consideration, and the unanimous opinion was expressed at that time that the Congress wanted this done. It has been accomplished.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Is there any part of the personal property formerly used by the National Youth Administration, which has not been distributed to those schools or to somebody else at this time?

Mr. KEEFE. None that I know of that has not been turned over to the War and Navy Departments or to the Procurement Agency of the Treasury Department.

Mr. CASE. Is it still possible, if Procurement has some of this property, for a school to apply for that property?

Mr. KEEFE. It is entirely possible for the local systems to apply for this surplus property. This amendment is designed to transfer title to the property which is now located in the various schools of the country.

Mr. CASE. Which has already been loaned to them?

Mr. KEEFE. Which has already been loaned to them and is in their plant.

Mr. CASE. Is it a reasonable assumption that as to the property which has not been loaned, title to which is vested in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, a school could apply for it if it finds it could use it?

Mr. KEEFE. I know that is the fact. The answer is "Yes."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 21, page 49, line 4, insert: "Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: For expenses necessary to

enable the Federal Security Administrator to provide temporary aid, not to extend beyond the duration of the existing war and 6 months thereafter, to enemy aliens and other persons excluded from areas designated pursuant to authority contained in Proclamations Nos. 2525 of December 7, 1941, and 2526 and 2527 of December 8, 1941, and Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, or whose normal means of livelihood has been interrupted by reasons of restrictions imposed by the Attorney General or any law or order authorizing the removal of persons whose presence may be deemed dangerous to the United States, and to the dependents of any of such persons, \$50,000: *Provided*, That funds may be transferred with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget to this appropriation from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority", in an amount not exceeding \$50,000, and shall be consolidated with this appropriation and the whole administered and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*, That the administrator may make expenditures from this appropriation, by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as he may designate, expenditures by such other agencies to be without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate amendment No. 21, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 31: Page 67, line 12, insert: "Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Chairman of said Commission for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere (pursuant to agreements between the United States and such foreign countries), for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the war effort, including the transportation of such workers from points outside the United States to ports of entry of the United States and return (including transportation from place of employment in the United States to port of entry of the United States in any case of default by an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be liable to the United States for the cost thereof), cost of temporary maintenance of workers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United States, when necessary, reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care of such workers from the time of reporting for transportation to the United States or return to the country of origin until arrival at the destination, necessary assistance to meet emergency health and welfare problems while in the United States, when such assistance is not otherwise available to such persons, and guarantees of employment while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the workers are imported, \$2,465,000, of which not to exceed \$123,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,000 for temporary employment of administrative personnel outside continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$25,800 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker



have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of local labor supply: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1945, for the purpose of fulfilling guaranties and other obligations theretofore incurred with respect to such foreign workers and for all other purposes connected with the protection and ultimate return of any workers theretofore transported: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture."

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Is this a new project?

Mr. HARE. No; by no means. This project has been under way for several years.

Mr. COCHRAN. It was not in the House bill.

Mr. HARE. It was not inserted in the House bill for the reason that the justifications showed they planned to import quite a large number of Puerto Ricans, and the committee felt that when these Puerto Ricans arrived in the United States there would be no way of deporting them because of their United States citizenship. I am sure the gentleman understands that under existing law such labor may be imported under a contract agreement between our Government and the government from which they come with the understanding that upon completion of the work for which they were specifically employed they shall be returned to the country from which they came, but Puerto Rico being a possession of the United States and Puerto Ricans brought here being citizens cannot be compelled to return. That provision was therefore eliminated by the subcommittee and not brought to the House for consideration. After the bill went to the Senate, justifications were submitted to that body to continue the policy of importing foreign labor from the Western Hemisphere under contract to return them when the work is completed. The transportation facilities of the country showed the absolute necessity for this labor, and certain mining activities in the western part of the country showed that there was a necessity for this labor upon the ground that it was essential to the war effort. For that reason the House conferees agreed to the Senate amendment.

Mr. COCHRAN. We are fully protected so that when this emergency ends these people who are going to be imported from the Western Hemisphere countries will go back to their countries and not be permitted to remain here to compete with American labor?

Mr. HARE. That is correct. If it were not correct I would certainly oppose that provision in the bill.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Answering the gentleman's question, I had a case in point where a war worker of this type came to this country. He had fulfilled

his contract but was trying to engage in another type of work for which he was not brought into the country. The immigration officials refused to allow him to remain here. He had to go back in compliance with the contract he had signed. I understand they are enforcing this very rigidly.

Mr. HARE. The gentleman understands of course, why the item for Puerto Rican labor was eliminated by the House subcommittee, but under the Senate provision these Puerto Ricans who would have been imported are not included.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. That is correct; and I might add that except for labor of this kind coming into the agricultural regions in my section of the country we would have lost a great part of certain field crops, sugar beets and so forth.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words about this subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations the gentleman from South Carolina, the Honorable BUTLER B. HARE, the chairman, and his associates, charged with the responsibility of considering the estimates for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and the several other related agencies of Government that have appropriations provided in this bill in a total sum of more than \$1,100,000,000, it is noteworthy that not an amendment was offered and no changes were made to the original report on the bill, and now that it has been brought back from conference with the Senate the action of this subcommittee is approved without change or amendment. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE], the chairman, and his associates have certainly earned the commendation of this House. No one can appreciate more than the Members of this body the untiring effort that must be put into the consideration of such a bill as this, one of the most controversial of all appropriation bills, to accomplish its adoption just as the chairman and his committee proposed it. I congratulate them.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the votes whereby action was had on the conference report was laid on the table.

#### RESOLUTIONS LAID ON THE TABLE

The SPEAKER. Without objection, House Resolution 548 providing for the consideration of H. R. 4219, a bill to provide for the appointment of female pilots and aviation cadets in the Air Forces of the Army, and House Resolution 271 providing for the consideration of H. R. 2975, a bill to increase by \$300,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, were laid upon the table.

PACIFIC NAVAL BATTLE JUNE 18, 19, 20

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in order that I might obtain as accurate information as possible for the House from the Navy Department as to the naval battle that has been waged the last 2 or 3 days I called up Admiral King's office and talked with Commander Kirkpatrick—and I have permission to use his name. I took down what he told me and then reread it to him to be sure that my memorandum was accurate. The information he gave me is as follows: "During the attack by enemy aircraft on our ships on June 18"—that would be June 18 Washington time, June 19 in the Far East—"during the attack by enemy aircraft on our ships on June 18 we now know that 353 enemy aircraft were shot down. Of this number 335 were shot down by our own carrier-based aircraft and 18 by guns from our ships.

"Two of our carriers and one battleship received superficial damage only"—and Commander Kirkpatrick emphasized the fact that "the damage was superficial." He further said: "In this action of June 18, Washington date, we lost 21 aircraft in combat. You will note that the enemy lost a total of 353.

"On June 19, Washington time, in the late afternoon, aircraft forces from our carriers attacked the Jap Fleet consisting of four or more battleships, five or six carriers, five fleet tankers, accompanied by cruisers and destroyers. On the basis of present information available our planes did the following damage: One Jap carrier of the *Ziukaku* class." Commander Kirkpatrick informed me that "this is the first-line class carrier of about 17,000 tons. One carrier of this type received three 1,000-pound bomb hits. One carrier of the *Hayataka* class—that is of about 12,000 tons—was sunk; another carrier of the same class, of about 12,000 tons, was seriously damaged and left burning fiercely. A smaller carrier received at least one bomb hit." I may say that these are conservative estimates.

"One battleship of the *Kongo* class—of around 30,000 tons—was damaged, one Jap cruiser damaged, three destroyers damaged, and one believed sunk; three tankers sunk, the other two tankers severely damaged and left burning.

"On June 19, Washington time, 15 Jap aircraft were defending the Jap Fleet. They were attacked by our aircraft and they were all shot down. That is in addition to the 353 shot down on the 18th.

"Our losses in connection with the attack on the Jap Fleet on June 19, in the late afternoon, were 49 aircraft. It is known that many of these landed at sea. The attack was made in the late afternoon as the Jap Fleet was fleeing and fleeing fast." I am informed. As I say "out of the 49 United States aircraft lost many landed on the sea, probably on their return to our carriers. They were attacking the Jap Fleet which was about 300 miles away from our fleet. Out of the 49 planes lost an undetermined number of pilots have been rescued and vigilant search is being conducted for the others.







[PUBLIC LAW 373—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 302—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4899]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$454,500.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary (national defense): For expenses necessary for the administration of the Davis-Bacon Act and Executive orders dealing with premium pay in war industries and for the work of the Wage Adjustment Board, pertaining to building construction contracts financed by Federal funds, including personal services in the District of Columbia, contract stenographic reporting services, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, travel expenses, and printing and binding, \$100,000.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses in the field, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$834,600.

Contingent expenses: For expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations for expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets, matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, laundry, not exceeding \$1,000 for streetcar fares; purchase, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and motortrucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; freight and express charges; commercial and labor-reporting services; postage to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals and, when authorized by the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, not exceeding \$8,000; contract stenographic services; and teletype service and tolls (not to exceed \$1,100); \$170,050.

Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses under the Department of Labor, \$1,061,800: *Provided*, That all funds transferred to the Department of Labor from any other department or agency under section 601 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), and available for travel, and all funds appropriated for traveling expenses under this title, shall be available to reimburse employees at not to exceed 3 cents per mile for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations in the field.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Labor, \$268,900.

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards: For salaries and other expenses, including purchase and distribution of reports, and of material for informational exhibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, \$171,300.

Salaries and expenses, safety and health program (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of safety and health among employees engaged in national defense industries, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, \$169,200.

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to liquidate during the fiscal year 1945 the existing organization of the Working Conditions Service, including payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of employees separated from the Government service due to the discontinuance of this Service; such travel as may be necessary to the accomplishment of the said liquidation; and the termination of existing leases for office space an indeterminate amount to be derived from the unexpended and unobligated balance of the appropriation made to the Division of Labor Standards (national defense) in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, approved December 23, 1943, not exceeding \$40,000.

The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the Division of Labor Standards with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Department of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals, and not to exceed \$88,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$493,000.

Commissioners of Conciliation (national defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to perform conciliation services in situations growing out of employment in industries under the national defense program, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, \$1,721,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conventions concerned with labor and industrial relations when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

#### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For personal services including temporary statistical clerks, stenographers, and typists in the District of Columbia, and including also experts and temporary assistants for field service outside of the District of Columbia; purchase of periodicals, documents, envelopes, price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and bulletins of said Bureau; \$1,312,300, of which amount not to exceed \$1,160,000 may be expended for the salary of the Commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in relation to the national security and defense, to perform the functions authorized by the Act of June 13, 1888, and other Acts (29 U. S. C. 1) ; to continue occupational outlook surveys throughout the United States; and to conduct studies relative to problems connected with labor likely to arise upon the termination of the existing emergent conditions in connection with defense activities throughout the United States, such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, including reimbursement to employees, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations in the field, and printing and binding, and not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of experts without regard to the civil service and classification laws; \$1,510,400.

#### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of infant mortality; personal services, including experts and temporary assistants; purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau



and for reprints from State, city, and private publications for distribution when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they can be printed by the Government, and other necessary expenses; \$376,600, of which amount not to exceed \$329,800 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act: For all authorized and necessary expenses of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon it by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals; and reimbursement to State and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, as authorized by section 11 of said Act; \$255,000.

Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For all authorized and necessary administrative expenses of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon it by title V of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; supplies; services; equipment; newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals; \$420,800: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with.

Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and infant care (national defense): For necessary expenses of the Children's Bureau in performing the duties imposed upon it in carrying out the program for emergency maternity and infant care, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise chargeable to the appropriations of the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, \$43,000.

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense): For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, \$42,800,000, of which not more than 2½ per centum may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses from the date of this Act on the basis of need as determined by the Chief of the Children's Bureau: *Provided*, That the amount herein appropriated shall constitute one fund with the unexpended balance of amounts heretofore appropriated under this head.

Grants to States for maternal and child health services: For grants to States for the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve services for promoting the health of mothers and children; as author-

ized in title V, part 1, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 701), as amended, \$5,820,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of section 504 an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

Grants to States for services for crippled children: For the purpose of enabling each State to extend and improve services for crippled children, as authorized in title V, part 2, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42-U. S. C. 711), as amended, \$3,870,000.

Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants to States for the purpose of enabling the United States, through the Children's Bureau, to cooperate with State public-welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening public-welfare services for the care of homeless or neglected children, or children in danger of becoming delinquent, as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 721), as amended, \$1,510,000.

In the administration of title V of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the fiscal year 1945, payments to the States for any quarter of the fiscal year 1945 under parts 1, 2, and 3 may be made with respect to any State plan approved under such respective parts by the Chief of the Children's Bureau prior to or during such quarter, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan is submitted to the Chief of the Children's Bureau for approval.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$11,000, for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the administration of work of the Children's Bureau under the Fair Labor Standards Act and under title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended, when called by the Children's Bureau with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Children's Bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

#### WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau", approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of material for reports and educational exhibits; \$189,600.

Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau (national defense): For expenses necessary in carrying out and completing, in connection with national-defense activities, the provisions of the Act creating the Women's Bureau (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses and travel, \$55,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attend-

ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

#### WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

**Salaries:** For personal services for the Wage and Hour Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$4,237,000, of which amount not to exceed \$750,000 may be expended for departmental salaries.

**Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries):** For necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), including stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, purchase of one and maintenance, repair, and operation outside the District of Columbia, of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, manuscripts and special reports, newspapers, and reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$275,000.

The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services for the Wage and Hour Division.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$4,750 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1945".

### TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

#### AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

To enable the American Printing House for the Blind more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved February 8, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

#### COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

For support of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illustrative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements, \$183,700.

#### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

For all necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Administration in carrying out the investigations, including collecting, reporting, and



illustrating the results thereof, and performing the functions required to carry into effect the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 61-64); as follows:

Enforcement operations: To enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the above statutes, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not exceeding \$759,490) and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed ten), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference and periodicals, \$2,717,580.

Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, \$40,000.

General administration: For general administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$111,000.

### FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

For officers and employees and compensation for all other professional and other services that may be required and expressly approved by the Federal Security Administrator, \$583,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For subsistence; fuel and light; not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance upon meetings of a technical nature, pertaining to hospital administration and medical advancement, when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator; clothing to include white cotton or duck suits for the use of internes, and cotton or duck uniforms or aprons for cooks, maids, and attendants, and laundering thereof; rubber surgical gloves, bedding, forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, replacement of X-ray apparatus, and furniture; maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; not exceeding \$250 for the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the special instruction of student nurses; reimbursement to the appropriations of Howard University of actual cost of heat and light furnished, and other necessary expenses; \$211,000: *Provided*, That there shall be transferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration", for direct expenditure by the Federal Works Agency, \$50,000 for repairs, alterations, improvement, and preservation of the buildings and grounds of Freedmen's Hospital; and that \$500 shall be transferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency", and that \$2,500 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Public Health Service": *Provided further*, That 65 per centum of each of the foregoing appropriations for the Freedmen's Hospital shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia and paid in like manner as other appropriations of the District of Columbia are paid, subject, however, to adjustments from time to time to be made during and at the end of the fiscal year so that the portion of each of these appropria-

tions charged to the District of Columbia shall bear the same ratio to the total of each appropriation as the number of hospital days of service to persons who have resided in the District of Columbia for over one year on the day of admission bears to the total number of hospital days of service performed.

### HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the university, the balance to be paid from privately contributed funds, \$750,000.

Expenses, Howard University: For equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture, cases and shelving, stationery, ice, repairs to buildings and grounds, and for other necessary expenses of the university, \$158,000.

### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

Library service: For making surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding public, school, college, university, and other libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordinating library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among the more scholarly libraries, inter-State library cooperation, and the development of public, school, and other library service throughout the country, and for the administrative expenses incident to performing these duties, including salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employees in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as the Commissioner of Education may deem necessary, purchase of miscellaneous supplies, equipment, stationery, postage on foreign mail, books of reference, lawbooks, and periodicals, and all other necessary expenses, \$23,965.

Services for the blind: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act to authorize the operations of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A). \$21,625.

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$342,955.

General expenses: For general expenses of the Office of Education, including lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and for the operation, maintenance, and repair of one passenger-carrying automobile; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same, \$13,000.

### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Further development of vocational education: For carrying out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act approved June 8,

1936 (20 U. S. C. 15h-j), \$14,200,000: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$14,483,000 for the fiscal year 1945, as authorized by the Act approved June 8, 1936.

For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$50,000.

For extending to Puerto Rico the benefits of the Act approved February 23, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 11-18; 29 U. S. C. 31-35; 20 U. S. C. 30), \$105,000.

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of section 7 of the Act approved February 23, 1917, as amended by the Act of October 6, 1917 (20 U. S. C. 15), and of section 4 of the Act approved June 8, 1936 (49 Stat. 1488), \$419,923.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for actual transportation and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner of Education, in an amount not exceeding \$10,000.

#### EDUCATION AND TRAINING, DEFENSE WORKERS (NATIONAL DEFENSE)

Payments to States, and so forth (national defense): For payment to States, subdivisions thereof, or other public agencies operating public educational facilities, and, where hereinafter authorized, to vocational schools exempt from taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, colleges and universities, for the furtherance of the education and training of defense workers, through certification from time to time, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the United States Commissioner of Education (hereinafter referred to as the "Commissicuer") under the supervision and direction of the Federal Security Administrator and approved by the President, by the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Treasury of the name of such agency or the name of such school, college, or university to whom payment is to be made, and the amount to be paid, such payment to be made prior to audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office as follows:

(1) For the cost of vocational courses of less than college grade provided by such agencies in vocational schools, including vocational schools exempt from taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, or by such vocational schools pursuant to plans submitted by them and approved by the Commissioner, which plans shall include only courses of types approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission as supplementary to employment in occupations essential to the national defense, and types of preemployment and refresher courses similarly approved for workers preparing for such occupations and selected from the public employment office registers, and for the cost of vocational courses of types similarly approved of less than college grade in private vocational schools (regardless of tax liability) and in other private facilities where equipment for training is available, including not to exceed



\$3,000,000 for payment to such agencies for rental of additional space and for the acquisition by purchase, rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment found necessary by the Commissioner for carrying out the approved plans, not to exceed \$36,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, including repayments thereto.

(2) For the cost of short courses of college grade provided by degree-granting colleges and universities pursuant to plans submitted by them and approved by the Commissioner, which plans shall be for courses of types approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission designed to meet the shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists, and production supervisors in fields essential to the national defense, and such plans may provide for regional coordination of the defense training program of the participating colleges and universities, \$4,000,000, together with not to exceed \$6,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, including repayments thereto: *Provided*, That only colleges and universities which operate under charters which exempt their educational property from taxation and public degree-granting educational institutions shall be eligible to receive funds herefrom: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 12½ per centum of the amount allotted to any school shall be allotted to it for expenditure for purchase and rental of additional equipment and leasing of additional space found by the Commissioner necessary to carry out its approved plan.

(3) For the cost of vocational courses in food production and conservation, mechanics, farm-machinery repair, and farm-labor training of less than college grade designed to give general preemployment mechanical training and to assist in attaining the production goals for those farm commodities designated from time to time in the food-for-freedom program promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture pursuant to plans submitted by such agencies and approved by the Commissioner, \$10,500,000, together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, including repayments thereto, of which total amount not to exceed 12½ per centum shall be available for payment to such agencies for purchase and rental of equipment and rental of space.

Visual aids for war training (national defense): For all necessary expenses of the Office of Education in procuring and making available, for reproduction and use, visual-aid instructional units, consisting of motion-picture films, lantern slides, slide films, and film loops, for training in occupations essential to the war effort (each such occupation to be approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses; printing and binding; \$175,000: *Provided*, That copies of slides and films shall be sold at a price sufficient to pay the whole cost of production of such slides and films.

Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all administrative expenses necessary to enable the Office of Education to carry out the foregoing program of education and training of defense workers, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, printing and binding, and not to exceed \$10,000 for the payment of actual transportation and not to exceed \$10 per

diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner, \$866,700: *Provided*, That the Commissioner shall transmit to Congress quarterly during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, a report of the defense training programs which operate under his administration, as provided for in this Act, such reports to show the distribution of Federal funds and activities by States, types of programs, and numbers of persons trained.

In the selection of trainees under the provisions of paragraph 1, no maximum age limit for trainees shall be established.

No trainee under the appropriations provided for in the foregoing paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 shall be discriminated against because of sex, race, or color, and, where separate schools are required by law for separate population groups, to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equitable provisions shall be made for facilities and training of like quality.

Selection of trainees under the foregoing programs of training shall be based upon the existing and anticipated need for defense workers in occupations essential to the national defense.

Not to exceed an aggregate of \$3,000 of the amount appropriated in this title for traveling expenses may be used for expenses of attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations concerned with vocational education.

All appropriations for vocational education under the Office of Education in this Act shall be used exclusively for vocational education purposes.

The Commissioner may delegate to any officer in the Office of Education any of his powers or duties hereunder.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Division of Venereal Diseases: For the maintenance and expenses of the Division of Venereal Diseases, established by sections 3 and 4, chapter XV, of the Act approved July 9, 1918 (42 U. S. C. 24, 25), and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 24, 1938 (52 Stat. 439-440), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health Service; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication and of reprints from State, city, and private publications; purchase (not to exceed two), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use in field work; \$12,339,000, of which not to exceed \$142,212 may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service".

Grants to States for public-health work: For the purpose of assisting States, counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public-health services, including the training of personnel for State and local health work, as authorized in sections 601 and 602, title VI, of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 634), \$11,000,000.

Training for nurses (national defense) : For carrying out the purposes of the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended), \$63,000,000, of which not to exceed \$803,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; advertising in newspapers, magazines, and periodicals without regard to the Act of March 4, 1921 (42 U. S. C. 33); and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health Service: *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance with the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74), as amended.

Interstate quarantine service: For cooperation with State and municipal health authorities in the prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in interstate traffic, including the purchase of one and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$31,531.

Prevention of epidemics: To enable the President, in case only of threatened or actual epidemic of infectious or contagious disease, to aid State and local boards or otherwise in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same and in such emergency in the execution of any quarantine laws which may be then in force, including the maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$336,000.

Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to conduct independently or to assist State and local health authorities in health and sanitation activities (1) in areas adjoining military and naval reservations, (2) in areas where there are concentrations of military and naval forces, (3) in areas adjoining Government and private industrial plants engaged in defense work, and (4) in private industrial plants engaged in defense work, and to provide emergency health and sanitation services in Government industrial plants engaged in defense work and in areas adjoining United States military and naval reservations outside the United States; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the acquisition by transfer from the War Department of not to exceed two hundred and fifty general-purpose automotive vehicles to be paid for by transfer of funds, maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, stationery, travel, printing and binding, the purchase of oils, larvicides, and other diluents without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, purchase of reprints from State, city, and private publications, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Public Health Service, \$11,250,000, of which not to exceed \$53,686 may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service".

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For medical examinations, including the amount necessary for the medical inspection of aliens, as required by section 16 of the Act of February 5, 1917 (8



U. S. C. 152), medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies, including prosthetic and orthopedic supplies to be furnished under regulations approved by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency for beneficiaries (other than patients of the Veterans' Administration) of the Public Health Service and persons detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under the quarantine or immigration laws and regulations, including necessary personnel and reserve commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including the furnishing and laundering of white duck coats, trousers, smocks, aprons, and caps to employees whose duties make necessary the wearing of same, maintenance, minor repairs, equipment, leases, fuel, lights, water, freight, transportation and travel, the purchase of eight passenger-carrying motor-propelled vehicles and the maintenance and operation of motortrucks and passenger motor vehicles for use in field work and one for use in the District of Columbia, purchase of ambulances, transportation, care, maintenance, and treatment of lepers, including transportation to their homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent leper patients, court costs, and other expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or hereafter taken for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, and reasonable burial expenses (not exceeding \$100 for any patient dying in hospital); \$14,180,000, of which sum not to exceed \$74,750 shall be available for the furnishing by the Public Health Service to and at the request of any Federal department or independent establishment, including Government-owned corporations, of coordinating and consultative services with respect to methods and standards for operating emergency health facilities in such department or establishment, including in-service training of such emergency health facility personnel, and for providing employees of such agencies (1) tuberculosis and psychiatric examinations and (2) health and nutrition instruction through lectures and demonstrations, and for printing and binding and travel expenses in connection therewith: *Provided*, That the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall permit the Public Health Service to use the hospitals at Ellis Island Immigration Station for the care of Public Health Service patients free of expense for physical upkeep, but with a charge of actual cost of fuel, light, water, telephone, and similar supplies and services, to be covered into the proper Immigration Service appropriations; and money collected by the Immigration Service on account of hospital expenses of persons detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under the immigration laws and regulations shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used for the quarantine service (except for persons detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service at points where no quarantine hospital facilities are available), the prevention of epidemics, or scientific work of the character provided for under other appropriations for the Public Health Service: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses incurred in furnishing medical and hospital treatment, including dental care, to active-duty personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1944 shall be considered as having been available for such expenses from January 1, 1944.

Division of mental hygiene: For carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the Act of June 14, 1930 (21 U. S. C. 196, 225); for maintenance and operation of the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, and the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Fort Worth, Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 221-237), including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$27,370) and elsewhere; traveling expenses; firearms and ammunition; necessary supplies and equipment; reimbursement to the working capital fund for articles or services furnished by the industrial activities; subsistence and care of inmates: expenses incurred in pursuing and identifying escaped inmates, including rewards for their capture; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates, including the remains of persons voluntarily admitted; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers (not to exceed \$500), and periodicals; furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; transportation and subsistence allowance when necessary, within continental United States and under regulations approved by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, of persons voluntarily admitted and discharged as cured; tobacco for inmates; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,150,000, and the Surgeon General is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting, to and from school, children of Public Health Service personnel on duty at the Public Health Service hospitals at Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Kentucky, who have quarters for themselves and their families on the station reservations.

Foreign quarantine service: For maintenance and ordinary expenses of United States quarantine stations and supplementary activities abroad, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the maintenance, repair, and operation of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and the purchase of not to exceed six motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$1,439,000.

National Institute of Health: For necessary expenses, not appropriated for elsewhere, of the National Institute of Health, its branches and field offices, including maintenance of buildings; for regulating the propagation and sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, including arsphenamines and other organic arsenic compounds analogous thereto; for the preparation of curative and diagnostic products; and for carrying out the provisions of section 603 of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, and section 1 of the Act of August 14, 1912; such expenses to include personal and other services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for the guard force; items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health Service; the purchase (not to exceed two), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; \$2,274,000, of which not to exceed \$95,000 may be transferred without limitation account to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service".

States Relations Division: For all necessary expenses of the States Relations Division in connection with grants to States under title VI of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended, including personal and other services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent expenses for the Public Health Service, and the maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$339,000, of which not to exceed \$95,000 may be transferred without limitation account to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service".

National Cancer Institute: For carrying into effect the provisions of section 7 (b) of the National Cancer Institute Act, approved August 5, 1937, \$561,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals.

Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, allowance, and commutation of quarters for not to exceed five hundred and seventy regular active commissioned officers (including the Surgeon General, Assistant to the Surgeon General, and assistant surgeons general) and for pay of regular commissioned officers on waiting orders, \$2,937,719: *Provided*, That the above limitation on the number of regular active commissioned officers may be exceeded by the number (not in excess of thirty) of regular active commissioned officers assigned to Federal penal and correctional institutions: *Provided further*, That the Assistant to the Surgeon General may, for the duration of his present detail to the War Department, be promoted to the grade of major general and receive the pay and allowances of comparable grade in the Army.

Salaries, Office of Surgeon General: For personal services, \$595,000.

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and contingent expenses necessary for the work of the Public Health Service, including stationery supplies; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$4,500 for the preparation of public health exhibits, including personal services and the cost of acquiring, transporting, and displaying exhibit materials; packing, unpacking, crating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers on transfer from one official station to another in the public interest when authorized by the Surgeon General in the order directing such transfer; not to exceed \$850 for lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals for the Office of the Surgeon General; nominal compensation of collaborating epidemiologists and others; and allowances for living quarters (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person), including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a); \$190,000.

The appropriations in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for preparation for shipment and transportation to their former homes or to such other places in the United States as the Surgeon General may approve of remains of officers who die in line of duty.

#### SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For support, clothing, and treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital of persons who have become insane since their entry into the armed forces of the United States, insane bene-



ficiaries of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and all other insane persons whose admission to the hospital is authorized by law, including reimbursement to employees for the cost of repair or replacement (where the damage exceeds \$2 and does not exceed \$100) of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while employees were in line of duty, and not exceeding \$27,000 for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$185,000 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, and not to exceed \$15,000 for furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties, \$2,113,000, including cooperation with organizations or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, and including maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal of patients to their friends; not exceeding \$1,500 for the purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers as may be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the medical library, and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning them to such places of residence: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$200 additional may be paid to two employees to provide mail facilities for patients in the hospital: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem rate recommended annually in advance by the Federal Board of Hospitalization and approved by the President and bills rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for the care and maintenance of the patients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

For an additional amount for building for storeroom, and so forth, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$445,000.

## SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind: For grants to States for assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children, and needy individuals who are blind as authorized in titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act approved August 14, 1935, as amended, \$403,600,000, of which sum such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively, for any period in the fiscal year 1944 subsequent to March 31, 1944: *Provided*, That payments to States for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1944 and for any quarter in the fiscal year 1945 under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively, may be made with respect to any State plan approved under such titles I, IV, or X, respectively, by the Social Security Board prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any period prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted to the Board for approval.

Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal services in the Bureau of Public Assistance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$950,000.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended, \$29,000,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Board and the Postmaster General, shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the unemployment compensation administration of States receiving grants herefrom.

Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal services in the Bureau of Employment Security in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$750,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance: For personal services in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$17,385,900.

Salaries, offices of the Social Security Board: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of the Social Security Board and its several offices and bureaus, not otherwise appropriated for herein, \$3,400,000, including the salary of an executive director at the rate of \$9,500 per year.

Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board: For all expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to enable the Social Security Board to carry into effect the provisions of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-1305), including public instruction and information, and the procurement of information relating to the death of individuals entitled to benefits, receiving benefits, or upon whose death some other individual may become entitled to benefits, under title II of said Act, from proper State and local officials, including officials of the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii or individuals designated by such State and local officials, and as authorized by the Administrator for personal services on a piece-work basis or otherwise in connection with the procurement of such information without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service and classification laws, which expenses shall include reproducing and

photographic equipment; periodicals; purchase and exchange of law-books and books of reference; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payments for which may be made in advance; alterations and repairs; purchase (not exceeding three), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$2,735,000.

If during the fiscal years 1944 or 1945 functions are transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or between any of the said offices or bureaus, the Administrator may transfer from or between the appropriations herein made for salaries for the Social Security Board the amounts necessary for personal services in connection with the functions so transferred.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations for salaries for the Social Security Board may, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of such appropriations, but no appropriation may be increased more than 5 per centum thereby.

None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the Social Security Board or to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

#### OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

For payments, for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) which have submitted and had approved by the Federal Security Administrator State plans for vocational rehabilitation, as authorized by and in accordance with said Act, \$8,000,000, of which not to exceed \$81,000 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with such rehabilitation in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding, and travel and subsistence: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropriation shall be used for administrative purposes: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any purchase made or service rendered hereunder when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$400.

For general administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and not to exceed \$3,000 for temporary employment of specialists in the fields of medicine and surgery, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification



laws; expenses incident to courses of instruction, tuition, and books for Federal and State personnel detailed to attend courses of instruction authorized by section 7 of said Act; purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; and purchase and exchange of books of reference and periodicals; \$400,000.

#### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries, Office of the Administrator, \$181,291, including \$9,100 for personal services incident to the liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided*, That the salary of the Administrator shall be at the rate of \$12,000 per annum so long as the incumbent thereof is Chairman of the War Manpower Commission: *Provided further*, That of the sum herein appropriated the Administrator may expend not to exceed \$2,500 for temporary employment of persons, by contract or otherwise, for special services determined necessary by the Administrator, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws.

National Youth Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$78,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, for all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to liquidate the affairs of the National Youth Administration, including settlement of claim for property damage accruing prior to January 2, 1944, under paragraph 20 of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1943; payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who have not liquidated such by June 30, 1944; payment of salaries and other necessary administrative expenses (including personal services in the District of Columbia and travel expenses), not exceeding \$53,000, incurred during the fiscal year 1945; and payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of the personnel employed under such amount: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed under such sum of \$53,000 at a rate exceeding the rates applicable to classification grade CAF 13 or the equivalent and the amount allocated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$36,500 and the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed \$25,000: *Provided further*, That the Federal Security Administrator is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, supplies, and equipment of the National Youth Administration as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equipment shall not be subject to the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such property, during the period of such use: *Provided further*, That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such personnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without regard to civil service and classification laws: *Provided further*, That any personal property formerly belonging to the National Youth Administration and loaned to any public school, school system, or institution of higher education within any State under the provisions of Public Law 140, Seventy-eighth Congress, under the heading "War Manpower Com-

mission", shall vest in, be, and become the property of such school, school system, or institution of higher education in which such property is located.

Community war services: For all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to carry out the functions transferred from the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services by Executive Order Numbered 9338, dated April 29, 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$15,000 for the temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying motor-propelled vehicles; and traveling expenses, including expenses, when specifically authorized by the Administrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation and payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity to the Administrator without other compensation from the United States, \$1,500,000.

Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: For expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to provide temporary aid, not to extend beyond the duration of the existing war and six months thereafter, to enemy aliens and other persons excluded from areas designated pursuant to authority contained in Proclamations Numbered 2525 of December 7, 1941, and 2526 and 2527 of December 8, 1941, and Executive Order Numbered 9066 of February 19, 1942, or whose normal means of livelihood has been interrupted by reasons of restrictions imposed by the Attorney General or any law or order authorizing the removal of persons whose presence may be deemed dangerous to the United States, and to the dependents of any of such persons, \$50,000: *Provided*, That funds may be transferred with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget to this appropriation from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority", in an amount not exceeding \$50,000, and shall be consolidated with this appropriation and the whole administered and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may make expenditures from this appropriation, by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as he may designate, expenditures by such other agencies to be without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws.

Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and Management, \$131,000.

Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, \$295,000.

Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, \$574,000.

Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator: For miscellaneous expenses of the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (except printing and binding) including \$1,500 for the liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of

lawbooks, other books of reference, and periodicals; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; and purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$68,696: *Provided*, That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary to finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in performance of duplicating work for such constituent organizations.

Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency: For traveling expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and constituent organizations thereof, including actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation, in an advisory capacity to the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,000 for the Office of the Administrator); expenses, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Administrator, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Security Agency (not to exceed \$1,500 for the Office of the Administrator); and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by employees of the Federal Security Agency in privately owned automobiles and within the limits of their official stations, when engaged in the investigation of claims or the furnishing or securing of information concerning claims or wage records under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 401-409), \$1,657,300: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for subsistence and other expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appropriation.

Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency: For printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency and all bureaus, boards, and constituent organizations thereof, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$938,000, of which \$561,400 shall be solely for printed forms, tabulating cards, and tabulating forms in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance.

In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorganization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939, he may transfer to the foregoing appropriations under this title from funds available for administrative expenses of the constituent units of the Federal Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the administrative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduction is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Security Agency, which savings shall not be expended for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency from appro-



priations for traveling expenses and printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts as the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable titles and shall be available for the same purposes and subject to the same limitations as the appropriations from which transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so transferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request of the Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations for traveling expenses and printing and binding, Federal Security Agency.

This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945".

### TITLE III—EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$1,000 for temporary experts and assistants in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to be paid at a rate not exceeding \$8 per day, and for the personal services in the field; for furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; stationery and supplies; traveling expenses; fees and mileage of witnesses; contract stenographic reporting services; rent in the District of Columbia for the administration of the Act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600); and miscellaneous items; \$1,094,000.

Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense): For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation Commission in administering (1) the Act of August 16, 1941, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1651), making applicable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and naval bases outside continental United States, (2) the Act of December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), providing compensation and other benefits for disability, death, and detention of certain employees, and (3) the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 751), outside the continental United States, including personal services; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; fees and mileage of witnesses; stenographic reporting services, by contract or otherwise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for use in the field; \$346,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental United States when the unit aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Employees' Compensation Commission, \$20,000.

Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of compensation provided under "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785), as amended, including medical examinations, traveling and other expenses, and loss of wages payable to employees under sections 21 and 22; all services, appliances, and supplies provided by section 9 as amended, including payments to Army, Navy, and Veterans' Administration hospitals; the transportation and burial expenses provided by sections 9 and 11; advancement of costs for the enforce-

ment of recoveries provided in sections 26 and 27 where necessary; and for payments authorized by the Act approved December 2, 1942 (42 U. S. C. 1701), as amended, rehabilitation expenses, and fees or payments to other agencies of the United States and other public agencies or private persons, agencies, or institutions, for services or facilities rendered by them pursuant to agreement approved by the Commission, accruing during the fiscal year 1945 or in prior fiscal years; \$13,950,000, of which not more than \$700,000 shall be immediately available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1944.

For the payment of compensation benefits (including the advancement of costs for the enforcement of third party recoveries, and payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services) authorized by the Act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), extending the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 751), to persons rendering services as employees of the United States pursuant to said Act of February 15, 1934, the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1056), and the several emergency relief and National Youth Administration appropriation Acts and to veterans and other persons included under title V of the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035), there is hereby reapportioned the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Employees' compensation fund relief 1944", of which \$272,480 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Employees' Compensation Commission of which latter sum not to exceed \$75,000 may be added to the appropriation in this Act for salaries and expenses. United States Employees' Compensation Commission: *Provided*, That the Commission shall furnish medical and hospital services and treatment and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment and burial, to such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps who may be certified by the Director of such corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not entitled thereto under the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended and extended, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses.

This title may be cited as the "Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1945".

#### TITLE IV—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

**Salaries:** For three Board members of the National Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed by law, \$2,125,000.

**Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries):** For all authorized and necessary expenditures, other than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board in performing duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including repairs and alterations; communication services; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks; books of reference; and periodicals; \$478,000.

**Printing and binding:** For all printing and binding for the National Labor Relations Board in Washington and elsewhere, \$220,000.

Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor in industries under the national defense program, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, \$600,000.

No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between management and labor which has been in existence for three months or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, hereafter, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period of three months, said notice containing information as to the location at an accessible place of such agreement where said agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States Code.

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (Public Law 89, 78th Congress) including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, \$225,000.

This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

## TITLE V—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

For three members of the Board, and for other authorized expenditures of the National Mediation Board in performing the duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment; not to exceed \$200 for books of reference, and periodicals, \$200,000, of which amount not to exceed \$169,785 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Salaries and expenses, emergency panels, and so forth, National Mediation Board: For all necessary expenses of the National Railway Labor panel, including compensation of the members thereof at not to exceed \$50 per day and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are actually engaged in performance of the duties of the panel; travel expenses of members of the panel, including such expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business; printing and binding; contract stenographic reporting services; and personal services in the District of Columbia to enable the chairman of said panel to perform his functions under Executive Order Numbered 9299; \$65,000.

Arbitration and emergency boards: To enable the National Mediation Board to pay necessary expenses of arbitration boards, and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of the Railway Labor Act approved May 20, 1926 (45 U. S. C. 160), including



compensation of members and employees of such boards, together with their necessary transportation expenses and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence while so employed, and printing of awards, together with proceedings and testimony relating thereto, as authorized by the Railway Labor Act, including also contract stenographic reporting service, and rent of quarters when suitable quarters cannot be supplied in any Federal building, \$50,000, together with the unexpended balance of previous appropriations for these purposes.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the National Mediation Board, \$2,500.

#### NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For authorized expenditures of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, in performing the duties imposed by law, including contract stenographic reporting services and supplies and equipment, \$272,000, of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation not in excess of \$50 per day and expenses of referees, and not more than \$144,542 for other personal services.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$17,500.

This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

#### TITLE VI—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties imposed by law, \$2,008,000.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For all necessary expenditures, other than salaries and printing and binding, of the Railroad Retirement Board in performing the duties imposed by law, including rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Board; not to exceed \$2,500 for payment of actual transportation and per diem (not to exceed \$10) in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation in an advisory capacity to the Railroad Retirement Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment (including photographic equipment); not to exceed \$5,000 for lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals; and for payment in advance when authorized by the Board for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$460,500.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Railroad Retirement Board, \$30,500.

Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient as an annual premium for the payments required under the Railroad Retirement Act, approved August 29, 1935, and the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the

latter Act, \$308,817,000, of which \$33,916,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be available until expended for making payments required under said retirement Acts, and the amount not required for current payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1945".

## TITLE VII—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

### OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

#### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

General administration: For all necessary expenses for the general administration of the War Manpower Commission, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the employment of aliens, not to exceed \$406,000 for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$1,739,800 for travel expenses, \$16,036,250.

#### APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

Apprentice training service: For all expenses necessary to enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, including printing and binding (not to exceed \$9,000), and travel expenses (not to exceed \$77,700), \$593,500.

Apprentice training service (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training in national defense industries, including printing and binding (not to exceed \$4,500), and travel expenses (not to exceed \$92,600), \$637,700.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Employment office facilities and services: For all necessary expenses of the War Manpower Commission in connection with the operation and maintenance of employment office facilities and services, and the performance of functions, duties, and powers relating to employment service transferred to the War Manpower Commission by Executive Order Numbered 9247, including the recruitment and placement of individuals for work or training in occupations essential to the war effort; such expenses to include contract janitorial services, at not to exceed \$300 for any individual; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for official travel performed by employees in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official station; printing and binding (not to exceed \$146,000); travel expenses (not to exceed \$2,268,000); and rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That payment of salaries may be made to employees while taking annual and sick leave based upon unused leave accrued under State regulations found by the Social Security Board to conform to the requirements of title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and on the basis of State employment which had been financed in whole or in part from grants under title III of said Act, including payment for

accrued leave to be substituted for leave without pay taken between January 1, 1942, and June 30, 1942, which payment shall not exceed in any case the amount payable for such purposes under Federal laws with respect to the maximum accumulation of such leave: *Provided further*, That the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission may transfer funds from this appropriation to the Social Security Board for "grants to States for unemployment compensation administration" as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, to meet costs incurred by States in making available to the War Manpower Commission premises, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services, needed by the Commission in the operation and maintenance of employment office facilities and services, any sum so transferred and not expended in accordance with this proviso to be retransferred to this appropriation, \$57,968,079: *Provided further*, That pending the return to State control after the war emergency of the Employment Service facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the States to the United States Employment Service, no portion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal agency for any salary, to any individual engaged in employment-service duties in any position within any local or field or State office, which substantially exceeds the salary which would apply to such position and individual if the relevant State merit system applied and if State operation of such office had continued without interruption: *Provided further*, That no portion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal agency for the salary of any person who is engaged for more than half of the time, as determined by the State director of unemployment compensation, in the administration of the State unemployment compensation act, including claims taking but excluding registration for work.

#### TRAINING-WITHIN-INDUSTRY SERVICE

Training-within-industry service, War Manpower Commission (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to promote and facilitate on-the-job training and maximum utilization of workers by industries and activities essential to the war by affording training to supervisory personnel; including the temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for official travel performed by employees in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; printing and binding (not to exceed \$37,600); and travel expenses (not to exceed \$360,000); \$2,000,000.

Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Chairman of said Commission for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere (pursuant to agreements between the United States and such foreign countries), for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the war effort, including the transportation of such workers from points outside the United States to ports of entry of the United States and return (including transportation from place



of employment in the United States to port of entry of the United States in any case of default by an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be liable to the United States for the cost thereof), cost of temporary maintenance of workers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United States, when necessary, reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care of such workers from the time of reporting for transportation to the United States or return to the country of origin until arrival at the destination, necessary assistance to meet emergency health and welfare problems while in the United States, when such assistance is not otherwise available to such persons, and guaranties of employment while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the workers are imported, \$2,465,000, of which not to exceed \$123,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,000 for temporary employment of administrative personnel outside continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$25,800 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of local labor supply: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1945, for the purpose of fulfilling guaranties and other obligations theretofore incurred with respect to such foreign workers and for all other purposes connected with the protection and ultimate return of any workers theretofore transported: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture.

SEC. 702. The general provisions under the caption "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management", contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1945, and applicable to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management contained therein and the general provisions in such Act applicable to all agencies therein shall be applicable in the same manner to the War Manpower Commission and the appropriations therefor contained in this title.

SEC. 703. This title may be cited as the "War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1945".

## TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 802. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That

for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 803. No part of any appropriation for training of defense workers contained in this Act shall be available for obligation for a period longer than sixty days after cessation of hostilities in the present war.

SEC. 804. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 805. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945".

Approved June 28, 1944.

